# BY FULSON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS, To whom at there on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Bditor. .. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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# WILMINGTON, N. C., JAN. 12, 1865.

It is a little queer, the tendency that mankind of the military persussion have always manifested towards abusing Commissuries and Quartermasters even while admitting the absolute necessity for such officery, and acknowledging that many of them are very clover f llows The Duke of Wellington himself wanted to hang a few Comm s aries, and we rather think Napoleon did do something of that kind. If men are kept bungry for any length of time they become crabbed and noreasonable. An empty head may indicate weakness of intel then to the N. C. Depot The Wareboore, shere, and iec', bat an empty belig certain'y presiges an outbarst of passicn.

We wish some ph losopter would take hold of this matter, and explain to us the whys and the wherefores of this fashion of blowing up men who are as worthy at least as their neighbours. The constant jokes upon "d-d fools or quartermasters" displays a pleoti ul lack of originality in the conductors of newspapers. The thing is started and it is kept up after lost all novelty, and has become rather it bes a bore than otherwise. The world is actually and we learn that the money, do., which was in i, is not starving for an original idea. Its jokes are stale. threadbare, mere husks and shavings of jokes The whole army has got along with two or, three standing jokes for the last three years, and insists upon thinking it quire smart and original to vocifir ite for the nice millioneth time, "come out of that hat." So it is with commissuries and quartermasters. The same o.d sina are laid to their charge, evidently at second hand or third hand. It would relieve the sameness of the affair for some new, startling and eccentric charge to be brought against the sinfal men. Yea, it would have something of an enliving effect for some one to start a song in their praise, enumerating their virtues, their labors and their self-denial. And indeed they have frequently hard enough work and sount enough thanks .----

But Republics are ungrateful. There is one thing, however, that may as well be said as not, and better 1co. The talk about thise offices keeping active men unnecessarily out of field service is all nonsense. The duties of a quartermaster or commissary at any important point, fully " tax the energies " of the most active and energetic man, and cannot be



# CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1865. ( NO. 17. VOL. 21. }

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# THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

The following is a copy of the rew Carrency Bill which weth ago, we recorded an advance by raiders to the passed the House of Representatives by a decided vote on plauta ion of Dr Mills, eighteen miles from spartanburg. Saturday, December, 24:b:

A Bill to be entitled " An Act to provide more effee- of the cit zins of Sparianburg started in pu suit; but, after tually for the reduction and redemption of the Curren- a chase of two days returned without achieving their ob-

On Saturday, morning last, a most destructive fire oc-curred in this town at the Depo s of the N. C. and C. & S. Bailroads. About half-pust I o'c ock fire broke out in "Wherear, the recovery of the currency from its depresmail building a fow yards from the large Passenger ciation and the reassurance of the public of its ultimate a posse of men, a.d r Lient. Lane went thither to secure bed, and sear the Quartermaster's buildings. The wind payment in fall, would be an inestimable benefit to both blowing very heavy at the time, it spread with great Government and citigers ; and as a masse for accomplish. rapidity, and in a few minutes the shed and the two Quaring this end it is expedient to exempt the same from taxemanded, te made at Dr. Mills with a fowl kilfe, but fortion, and to pledge the public faith, not only against any tunstery stabled so desper than an over-cos. A moment addition to the amount of the currency no e soth riged of atterwards, sum er tell, pie c d by seven balls. Five oth hese it e-ught to the building former y cand as a ticket flee by he C. & B. C. R. R. . theree to the piles of Cotton isw, but also to the reduct on of it, by cancelling sussally on the platforms around the main Depot baildings, and a material part thereof, and to the dedication of an ample E. F. Hampton and Charles Hunter-were and killed The faud for redeeming the re-idue, to be applied to that par- Hunters sere members of the same family Weaver was one halt of the N. C. Depot Dansing coston. sugar &c. one helt of the N. C. Depot building were courained. denoss from and af er the close of the existing war ; therefore.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of learn that have were stored under the shed and in the America do eract, hereatter, and until the fall redemption waich uses, over 13,00% sacks corn and oats, 1 900 sacks of the Confederate States Treasury notes now ourstanding flour, 1: 0 bogsheads : ugst, besides blauke s, soldie: a' cloth- and of such as are authorized by existing lasts to be in uet, while per orning his duty, but we are inform d, will such the said noise, except those issued prior to the seventeenth vive his injuries. It f suid th t the entire community in it g, lestner, and va tone othe articles. One of the warehouses was about 400) feet ioug. the other 2 0 feet; both day of February, 1854, shall be free from all taxation what- the vicinit, bro the freer sine the above " classing out," filed with gover ment s'o .s A few hogsheads of the su- ever.

gar wore saved before the fire had reached it, and Section 1. Peuding the war one fich of the Trees "y notes an nally ecoived into the Treasury in parment of spondenc. In plicates other parties - Colum in South Car taxes, shall be ther-upon caucelled a til the amount out- ofin:an. standing shall have b on reduced to use boa lred and fity millions of dollar.

"Section 3. Upon a deciaration of peace between the monolog. Captain Elenardson, the commandant at Castle Confederate States and the U States of America, the tithe | Tun der, received information through a prisoner that the received by the Government of the annual groups or pro- prisoucis coufied in the ciuzeas' room had formed a nich duce of cotton (o her than Sea Islard cotton ) wheat and to escape last night, and hid prepared weapons to fight corn, in the ratio of four-rinths of cotton four-binths of their way out, a d mu der the gua d and officers is they corn and one-ninth of wheat, shall be applied to the re- were upposed. Yes endy an rmoon, the inmates of the demption of Treasury not-s in circulation, until the whole | room were a l place : an lat surveillance, and a seatch made shall be redeemed; the tithe of conton being valued at fifty in the room for evidences of the plot. Three holes, large cents a pound, of corn at two do lars a bushel, and of enough to admit a man's body, were found, one leading wheat at four dolla a a bushel, and being deliverable by down into the room adjuining the office on the first floor. the Government at one or more shipping ports in the such one penetrating the large room on the North, and a third Government, the C. and S. C. Bairoad is he heaviest loser of the Confederate States. o be selected by the Pecretary opening into the south. Arms, such as knives of the Treasury : Provided, however, That the tithe slore- Land piss is, were found seconded in these openings, and no said, or any part thereof, may by the consent o' the parties doubt remained in the minds of the prison officia's but that a entitled to receive the same, be delivered elsewhere than despirate attempt at escape was contemplated Lieut. Verat a shipping port; Provided, furthe., That the cotton to non, tormerly orduance officer of M.jor Atkinson, now in ba delivered under the authority of this Act shall be equal continement upon grave charges, is suspec ed of being the to cotten held as " middling cotton " in the perts where ringleader of the plat, but this he must emphatically demes. The search to a us do , was still progressing last such cotton may be delivered. section 4. "i hat all acts and parts of acts now in force evening,

The discovery of this plot will, we apprehend, interfere stove pice, on various opinions are expressed on the sub- providing for the asses-mant and collection of the tax in kind in cotton, corn and wheat, be and the same are hereby with the tree access of visite s to prisovers heretofere enre-enac.ed, and shall continue in force until all Treasury | joyed, as it & suspected that both arms and implements notes issue., or authorized to be issued by 'an Act to ra- were conveyed to the prisoners by this sis em of a mmuniduce the Currency, and to authorize a new issue of notes | cation - Rich. Examiner.

and bonds,' approved February 18, 1864. shall have been redeem d in full, and the persons paying taxes in kind un- A (asholt : Priese on the Vankes Presidential Elecder this Act. from and after the ratification of peace, shall receive compensation, by credit or otherwile. for the then market value of any cotton, corn and wheat delivered after the 'ermination of the war, so as to equalize their taxes letter from a Catholic Priest at Orange, New Jersey, exwith other tax payers, the market value to be asotriaised plaining to his countrymen in Ireland how the Presidential election was worked. The following is an extract from at the time of its delivery in the mode prescrib d by law. "Section 5. The holders of Treas ity notes idesiring to | the letter:

"But the amount to be made payable on the face of each

cates is more than gine hundred dollars, shall be such as

the Secretary of the Treasary shall judge to be most suita-

ble and convenient for the purposes of this Act, which said

"Section 2. The public faith is hereby pledged to the

mmutable observance of the provisions herein above con-

tained, as to the collection of the tax on wheat, corn and

cotton in kind, and the application thereof as aforesaid,

their chronic feus de joie and pyrotechnical displays .-

Sa utes and fire-works in superabundant provision celebra-

ted the bloodless capture of Esvanual; but this was a

poor compensation for the failure to take the valuable port

of Wilmington. In spite of all their vauntings of recent

problematical successes, and vaticinations of imminent

chimerical conquests, they cannot conceal the chagtin in-

shall have been completed.

thereof.

FORT DELAWARE, Oct. 30th, 1864. Lincoln being a Republican and Abolitionist, and Mcreceive the tithes sloresa d. in exyment thereof, shall con-Cleilan being a Democrat, and the people being tired and very the same into Treasury cortificates, bearing an inter-The undersigned, invite your attention to a benevo'ent est of six per cent. per autum which shall be is ned by disgusted with the war to a state of nameousness, Lincoln enterptize which they believe will commend itself to the the Secretary of the Treasury in exchange for said, notes, asw that Democracy would rie up in its majesty and dehearts and consciences of our entire people. It is " to sud shall express on their tics the of j ct for which they feat him. What did he do? He set he agents to work. are intended, the holders of which said certificates shall and there was not a city, town, hamlet or willage in the be entitled to receive payment therefor in the tithes afore- Northern and Western 8 ates but were bribed with thonsaid, at the rate of one fith of the amount aroually ; Pro- | sands and thousards of greenbacks to secure his re-elec-States had from the beginning of the war fully appreciated vided, however, that more than one fi th of the amount of tion. Greenbacks are the piper dil ars that are current tithes cue for any such certificates, or the whole of such now. They have ceased to count them at Washington .a count, may be paid in any year, at the election o' the They weigh them by the ton. I enclo e one as a sample. Secretary of the Treasury ; Provided, That Trea ury is tes You can easily see, sir, how Lincoln was re elected. And redeemed in lieu of the certificates authorized by this act by getting re elacted, he considered that this would prove shall not be re- stund; Provided further, That said certifi- to all Europe that the Federals endorsed him and his ad cates shall be divided into two classes, to be devi nated ministration, whereas the contrary is the fact, respectively as No. 1 and 2. Certificates issued du . gtte All of us know fall well how the cousti utional rights of first six monthe of the year 1865 hall be of the first clean, the North and South have been trampled upon and invaded and shall be redesmable in cotton at forty cents per por .d. by the Know-Nothings and Abolitionists of the North .-corn at oue dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and wheat at | And all Europe can su cly and clearly see, after four years three dollars per bush-1; Provided, however, That holders of hard fighting against overwhelming numbers, that the of Treasury notes living in the Trans-Mississippi Depart- Boutherners have carned and have established their indement shall be allowed two months additional to coavert pendence. I might writh you a longer letter on the Amertheir Treasury notes into certificates of the first class - ican question did time permit ; but as my duties are so Certificates resued subsequent to the six and eight months pressing, and my taste for Amer.can politics so poor, and of said year, shall be of the second class, and shall be re- just only a looker on, I deem it a day to put The Nation deemable in cotton at hfly cents per pound, corn at two right on a question of such vi al importance-The Nation dol'ars per bushel, and wheat at four do lars per bushel. I say, a paper I so much admite, and which comes to me "Section 6. All planters or farmers liable to the tax in so correctly once a week, and getting so much matter from kind shall be permitted to satisfy the same by payment of false and corrupt papers and correspondents as you do. have only to say that a love of truth and a hatred of parsuch certificate as aforesaid. "Section 7. Certificates issued under the authority of this | tiality prompted me to pen you this letter, and believe me

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Covgress, in the year 1943, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM GEN. HOOD. ik land: 19 RICEMOND, Jap. 10th, 1866. The following dispatch was received last night : MAGON, Jan. 9th, 1864.

Gen. Hood reports from Tapelo, on the 6th instant, that Thomas appeared to be moving up the Tennessee river .--Up to 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 5th, scouts report that six gunboats and sixty transports had passed Savaanah going East, part loaded with troops and supplies.

G. T. BRAUREGARD. The following was received to-day, dated Charleston, Jan. 9th :

### To His Excellency JEFFEBSON DAVIS :--

Wheeler's cavalry has been organized under my direct supervision. It now consists of three divisions-eight brig. ades. It is a well organized and efficient body. The reports of its disorganization and demoralization are without foundation, and depredations as credited to his com. mand can generally be traced to Bond's maranders, claim. | bright hopes ; the trying conflict of battle, all these and a ing to belong to it. I know of nothing at present to add thousand other adverse circumstances, have schooled these which recommendations have been sent in.

SigBed, W. J. HARDEE.

#### 20101\_020 NORTHERN NEWS. 127 02 20 10 10 10 10 10 10

RICHMOND, Jan. 10th, 18:5. The New York Times, of the 7th instant, has been received.

The only item of interest is a telegram from the Herald, neaded Greely at Washington, copied from the Tribune, into our legislative halls, and turned the honorable busiindicating that Greely still attaches importance to Blair's ness of law making into a farce ; have brought more abuse peace missions . Be says that further and interesting developments await their proposals. Frank Blair has re- Such are the flagrant evils that occur to us just now. turned to City Point from Washington.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. The House passed the consolidation bill to-day by a vote of yeas 43 to ways 34.

Nothing of importance done in the Senate. RETURNED PRISONEES.

Among the returned prisoners who arrived at Richmond to-night from Varina, are E. A. Pollard of the Examiner ; Col. Mike Wood of the Monigomery Advertiser, and Judge Bash of Marianna, Fla. Some of the most intelligent prisoasrs report as their conviction and the result of their observation, that the North is thed of the war, and if the Southern people hold out manfully as heretofore, they will secure their indeperdence before next Summer.

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[Army Correspondence of the Journal.] AN HUMBLE VOICE FROM THE ARMY.

> CAMP RODER, VA., ] January 41h, 1865.

Amidst the direction which the Conscript Act, the Buspension of Mabeas Corpus, and the order revoking details have caused since the commencement of the war, the army has yielded a cheerful obediance to all daly constituted authority, and has taken every cocasion to show its disapproval of that uppardonable rancour which has charactorized certain small parties in our country, which have been grawing at the vitals of our national existence, so that when not engaged in deadly conflict with the rapacions mongre hordes from the North, whose whole design is conquest, every week of rest, during which time the army should have been strengthened by the accession of numbers, and by words of praise and encouragement from those too old to fight, has been passed in determined action against the enemies of out country at home.

There is no class of men, whose unselfish zeal deserves more praise than the men of the army; and there has been no class of persons which has felt more keeniy the bitter pangs of war. The separation from their peaceful homer some of them with the sad remembrance that their families are dependant or in need ; exposure to the Summer's heat and the Winter's cold ; the expiring agonies of intimate friends, with whom they had commenced life with sturdy patriots to a renewal of their first yows to serve their country with fidelity.

Year after year of hardship and blood has developed dan. gerous men at home, whose aspirations for power, and whose pertinacious designs for the destruction of our infant nation by dastardly means, have marked them with oblequy by the world. On the other hand dangers and toils have produced men of all ranks and of ne rank, whose entire course has written upon the pages of history such a record as any nation might envy.

Young men, whose places should have been filled by their superiors in age and wisdom, have scalthily crept upon our State government in one year, than an able Ezecutive, and a long and honorable history can counteract.

Bat the good of the country calls for another sacrifice from us. Death and disease have weighed heavily upon our army, and what were once fine battalions are now shattered rempants of a State's pride. Scores of battles in defence of our homes have rendered it necessary that gallant officers, whose scarred frames attest the cause of their promotion, should relinquish their commissions and return to the humble places from which they have arisen. If this matter was a universal law of reduction, or if all were made to bear their share of the burden in proportion to their ability, it requires no argument to show how much lighter would be each man's barden, and with how much more alacrity he would spring to his duty.

We hope our readers will not be able to trace one word t in these remarks, as no of com only from the humble writer, but the class whose cause he espouses. During the war, its vicisaitudes have called to the front many regiments, and left at home some who have lost but few men by the casualties of battle, and in consequence some of these battalious come up to, if they do not in some cases exceed the maximum number allowed them by law. These commands have had the pleasure of enjoying the comforts of garrison duty, and some of them within far from harboring any spirit of envy or covetousness ; we have enough of glory, of hard fought battles, for which we Gen. ---- has been assigned to the command of the have received too much of the unteigned gratitude of our country to outbalance any such small differences. But vet we remember that by this consolidation those officers, who purchased promotion in nearly every case with their blood, will find themselves reduced to a position far below their brother officers of full battalions. There is no doub: that such a demand from our country as will necessarily have to take place, is the severest test of patriotism which can be applied; and every means should be employed to take away the asperi y of such a law, and draw some distinguishing mark between the batallions as they will be after consolidation, and those batallions which have not been depleted by battle. We are somewhat surprised that our Congress has not thought of this matter, and paid that attention to it which it demands by its importance. If the reward of meritorious service is be a consignment to an humble position, whereby the identity of these officers and men are to be forgotten, then we ask, what are to be the incentives to daring ? If veterans, who should wear the laurel wreath, are to be amalgamated, they should bear some such honorable distinction as will make a position in the ranks of the new veteran regiments equal to the highest position in the full regiments which have never seen service. People outside of the army do not seem to appreciate he veneration in which old soldiers hold 'heir regimental organizations-at least our sage law-givers appear not to notice the matter. A tyro in military affairs would advise that these consolidations should be so arranged, to perpetuste as far as possible the soldier-enthusiasm of these old commands. In suggesting these differences which we deem fair should e made between the various military organizations as they will exist, we withhold our views about what the proper designation should be, any further than we advocate, with all the earnestuess we possess, the universal application of VETERAN to all these consolidated commands. TATTLER.

FLUT TO FICAPE FR. H CASTLE THUNDER -- Vesterday

ere-tame y. Frask Weaver, Baquel Hagter, --- Sheban To GEN. 8. COOPER :se o the distillers of this State, and knows extensively in commuts is the manufactures of the celebrated " Wea

ve. Whickey " Three of the above party were mysterilos " in ha words, while en route to Asheville -"deut Laue, o the stracking party, was w ce wounded, a d that the must dang rous n s. or ringleaders in that section has been effectually d'atrojed Captured corre-

The Dublin (Ireland) Nation publishes the following

KETRIBUTION -Some of the North Carolina tories are

where they c mmitted ruinous depredations. A company

ject Last week, a number of the ring-leaders, so sup-

pored were traced to Columbus. Pols County, N. C., and

them. Dr. wills accompanied them. They reached the

he use of one Payton Bunter, a'd on his arrest being de-

properly discharged by any other.

W. H. Bernard announces that he will start a dairy paper in the town of Fayettevile, on the 16th instant. The paper is to be called the Daily Telegroph.

Some of the Richmond papers led us to suppose that Butler's famous Dutch Gap Canal was to be filled up, and that of course it was a failure. Such turns out not to be the fact. We take the following in reference to the Canal from the Richmond Dispatch of the 7th

The most interesting news of the day is brought us by the | orthern popers, and is the announcement that Butler's much-talked Dutch Gap canal has at length been completed. The importance of this news remains to be seen. It it is a success ; that is, if it admits the passage through it of the Yankee fleet, it is an important and neeful work to the enemy, inasmuch as it puts them about six miles nearer the city by water than they would be had they been obliged to make the trip around Farrar's island, which is the name of the peninsula of which Dutch gip was the it proves unnavigable to monitors and guetettemus. whole wast undertaking is so much time and labor lost. But even shou d it float the monitors comfortabiy, it is yet to be tested whether our batteries on the south side of James river and west of the gap will not effectually blockade its navigation. We think they will.

The Yankees tell us the canal has fitteen feet of water in it at high tide. Its length is five bundred and sixty feet ; its width, forty yards. The cut through the ridge of the isthmus, at its highest point, to the water line, is tifty-ning neet. The work was begun on the 10th of August; and the | neous reading, and organized classes in the various branchwestern end, which had been left antouched till the rest of the canal was finished, to protect the laborers against our | was gradually opened to its operations, that it soon became batteries, was blown out last Sunday-the first day of this necessary to re-draft its constitution. This was do e in year. The Yankes nation are making a great glorification over the completion of this work, and volumes of praise are being lavished on Butler for originating the canal scheme and prosecuting it to a successful conclusion. It is, as we have said, only so far successful that the gap has been cut through and the out filled with water. Its advanceing the enem; in the slege of Richmond is another matter. Even should the monitors sail through, it may be found that they have not improved their location over much .--We may, however, expect them to attempt the excursion at an early day.

One of the most remarkable things about the completion of this canai is, to us, the fact that it should be done right under our noses, (Dutch gap being, as the crow flies, only tweive miles from Richmond, ) and y two heard not one word of it until the news was brought to us from New Yo ...

Vary leavy causonsding was heard in the direction of the Dutch Gup canal yesterday morning. We presume the filing from our batteries will be kept up continually now. and may be expected to be tremendous whonever the first monitor shall show i.s nose in the canal.

## For the Journal. FORT FISHER, Jan. 9.h. 1964.

#### Measure. FULTON & PRICE,

Sirs : - I sorice that " Tallie Bo " in his communicatio: to in observer in regard to the defence of Fort Fisher of the 24th and .5 h of December. does not seem to know but bery fulls about the suus as may not by the coff fear com-paster on the land face of the Fort. While he wond leave the impression that Patterson's company, "H," wer "peg big away" with their "3" pounders," I would the the horm that Co. H ann d two of the best gues that the Fort can produce or heavy calore. I rope that on " Taile ho," shoud ne contine (1. communications with not confine Co. H to then 32 pounders. when they wident ly man as good guns as ever tures a pr j toille.

Very respectively, &c., UNE WHO KNOWS,

# OFFICIAL REPORT OF GES. DEVENTHORPE

HEADQUARTERS, Kinston, N. C., ) December 18, 1864.

### Major J. C. Lickae, A. A. G., &c.:

FAJDE-I have the honor to report to you that having learned from Col. Armstead of an expedition in fere made by the enemy on the Roanoke river, I remin. a dis right, bave teen turned, these has been none, up to the pres- to say whether the naval or the military branch of this id record. son's Reg't of Junior Reserves from Weldon. I proc-eded at the same time, with Colonel Whitford's Regiment, the 67 h N. C., from Kinston, and reached Hamilton on the 18th I found the enemy advancing slowly up the river in gunnoats and launches, and removing the torpedoes as they advanced. There is good reason to believe that three boats were sunk in the advance. I am warranted in saying that two were undoubtedly destroyed. It becomes evident that the object of the enemy was to secure a landing within Conono creek, and I determined that Poplar Point would be the place selected ; I therefore sent some infantry to attack the launches as they came up weigh in the land of our enemies the sworn attestation of Fort Fisher. From Porter's report, one would imagine the fiver. They succeeded in firing a volley from ambush. and apparently killed and wounded the crew of one entire launch. Two other launches surrer dered to the attacking party, but the company of the 67th engaged was driven ircm the prizes by voilies of grape from the gun boats .--Capt. Cogdeil, of the 67th, deserves credit for the pupishment inflicted on the enemy in this attack. As the enemy still advanced, I ordered Colonel Broadfoot to proceed to Poplar Point with a body of infantry and dispute the landing. I also ordered Col. Whitford, with his regiment, to the landing, and a section of Parrott gyns, from Capt Dixon's battery. The enemy came up on the 20th, and made an effort to jand. The skirmishers were easily driven to their boats. A brisk engagement then took place with the gun-boats. We attacked them with infantry and arillery, and forced them to withdraw a mile after three hours hard fighting. On the 22d another attempt was made to land. which was repulsed. The enemy was driven off the evening of the 23d. Col Whidord dashed at the boats with his regiment and fought them for four miles with great determination. The conduct of this brave and excellent officer is worthy of the highest commendation, and I deem it no more than justice in bringing it to the notice of my superiors. I regret to state that Col. Whitford was severely wounded. In the former advance of the enemy, which occurred immediately subsequent to the attack on Belfield, much credit is due to Capts. Brown and Pitt, the former of the 6th N. C. cavalry, the latter commanding an unattached company, for the gallautry and success with which they fought and detained the enemy at every possible point until reinforcements came up. Capt. Dixon's battery, in the late advance, also did good service, and more particularly the section commanded by l ieut. Jones, which first engaged the enemy. A sunken boat, whose spars I saw myself, indicate very well the accuracy and success of the former. I have the honor to be, Major, Very respectfully, Your obd't serv't.

(Signed)

C. LEVENTHROPE,

Brig. Gen.

make an organized effort to supply the wants of prisoners'

From the Charlotte Democrat.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

About Ter Millions of Dollars worth of Property

Destroyed.

ermaster Warebooses were wiapped in flimes

T e l'es to tue Confederate Govern sent is severe.

some has since been gathered ap from ten sath the barning

corn. About 3 000 sa ks dorn were taken from the raiss

on Saturday is a damaged condition, besides a +mail quan

titp of cloth, fisune, &c. Major Echol , the Quarterman-

ter, lost a portio of his bo ks and papers. The iron sa a

belonging to the office remained in the burning building,

the los to the Government is est mated at from five to

Around the Depot buildings about 200 bales extton were

burned. The portion of the N. G. Depot which was con-

sumed was used by the C & S C. Railroad as a store room.

a which were large quantities of freight belonging to in-

dividuals, all of wh ca was totally destroyed. Next to tie

the loss, probably, amounting to ore or two millions -

The loss of cotton is sustained most y by it d vidu is and

the Columbia & Hamburg Bailroad (o The total loss by

his five is thought to be over te i millions of d alars. Had

it not been for the rain which fell in the early part of the

sight and for a day or two previous, the destruction of

always been kept on the premises, and why the fire was not discovered in time to out it, is rather strange, to say

he least At any rate it is a must alloctusate occurrence.

We are not sufficiently informed to say whether or not

any of the government officers are to blame in the matter.

CONFADERATE STATES CHEISIIAN ASSOCIA

TIDE, FOR THE BELIEF OF PRISONERS.

Especially is the loss of provisions to be regretted

To the People of the Confederate States :

The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective

-ome attributing it to n'gligance. A large guard has

roverty would have been much greater.

damaged

six milli as of dollars, at less .

We feel confident that if the people of the Confederate the multiplied wants and haidships of this large class of our people, here would long since have been organized a society especially to promote their welfate. But so diverse and onerous have been the duties which this struggle has imposed upon our resple at home, they have in a great measure underestimated the trials and sufferings of prisoners, and the wide field which relieving their wants affords for the exercise of Christian benevolence. Whilst therefore we heartily commend the patriotic and benevolent enterprizes which you have, during the war, inaugurated to promote the cause of freedom, the good of mankind and the glory of God, we most earnestly ask that another be

added to those enterpr z:s by which these g-orious ends may be pronoted. We make the appeal as a committee of the " confederate States C . ristian Association for the relef of prisoners," a Socie y in o; eration among the officers m configurent at this Fort; and we can bot better commend this enterprise to your favor than by acquainting you with the nature and purposes of that association. Early last summer, the officers in prisoned here, who were mem ers of exangelical charches, appreciating the importance of some organized effort to promote the cause o: Christ among their Isi ow prisoners, organized a "Chris-Act, shall be in the following proportions, to wit : four- yours excorde, tian Association." In the providence of God the Kev. ninths in a separate certificate payable is cotton, four-Istac W. K. Handy, D. D., and several o her ministers ninthe payable in corn, and one-ninth payable in wheat. were confined here also, and so neartily and faithfully did but no sum less than forty-five dol ars, or its multiple, shall these godly men direct the efforts of the Association, toat be converted into Treasury certificates where the sum is God speedily and abundantly blessed those efforts with a under nine hundred dollars. gracious out-pouring of his Spirit, and in the addition of many souls to His church. As the summer advanced, and certificate, when the sum converted into Treasury certifithe means at its command would permit, the Association, besides having the gospel preached, and hold ng cally prayer meetings, established a library of religious and miscella es of science a. d religion ; and so wide was the field which with such agthestication as the Secretary of the Treasury may preseribe. Octobar, and the new Society was slyled the "Confederate States Christian Association for the relief of prisoners," and was designed to reheve the wants, spiritual, a til the redemption of the carrency as above provided

meral, intellectual and physical of prisoners, whether civil, political or military, in car own or other lands. The Society was organized upon this broad basis with the nope that the Unnud States authorities might permit it to extend its operations to other prisons, and that it might by its objects and efforts suggest to the people of the Contederate states the importance of organizing is each community and state of the Confederac, similar Associations to which this might be auxiliary. Our Association has been in operation under its new title but a short time, but

bids fair to be emicently useful, even with the restrictions which the prison rules impose upon 1-s operations Bat we rust that G d will extend its usefulness still farther, b, removing such obstacles as now hinder its efforts, and that the people of the Confederate Stat s will so disity respond to our appeal in behalf of their prisoners, and will furnish this and similar associations in o her prisons the means to upply their walt -.

But our efforts should not sto, here. That b nevolence does not deserve the name of Christian benevolence, which defeat must be in the direct ratio of the anticipations of does not emplace our enemies as wel as ou. Incuda .there are thou auds of prisouers in cur own prison whose "Buts squaid is suppli d. Let us sudeavor to discharge our duty to them as well as to chi own prisovers, and ex. ter. mpiliy the trac sugs of Him was said, " love your entmics bless them the curse us good to them has have you. and they for them which des, herminy use you and perso ule yeu

we therefore must carnesily appeal to you, to organiz saucialicus every where the ugn us the couldderacy for he relies of prisouers. Let money be talsed, and works a d o othing be bought, coi edied and for wa ded to the asociations to the Var. och prisons, and when necessary let he nying mi mer be sent to preach to the priou is, and rest assured Gad will es your affares by promoting our consity's good, and H.s own plory.

LEWELLTA COUTHGATE, { Comm'tee sion is so remarkable a conmentary on the magrificence of or, A. G. Magrath. UBO. M LDJAK,

#### ROBERT E. LEE.

The record of the great ever attracts the attention I markind. History proves, however, that greatness time, been hade Bat its fai are was conceased by calling is too often allied with qualities which cannot fail to it a mere experiment, and the withdrawal of the vessels

JAMES MCKAY. Pastor of Orange, New Jersey, United states of America.

From the Charleston Courier, 11th in: t.

A Good Man Gone to Rest.

A sigh of sorrow was uttered from the hearis of handreds of widows and orthans and many, very many certificate shall be a signable in writing in such form and citizens of all classes and orders of religious faith and protession, when, on Tuesday morning, the tidings went | dians of North Carolina, was passed. The exemption bill forth that Rey. P. O'Neil-Father O'Neil, as he was | was then taken up, and pending its consideration the House affectionately called by many not of his faith-was no adjourned.

more He died on Monday night, after a short illness. We hope and swait from abler and better instructed pens "section 9. This Act shall be in force from the passing a more adequate record for the life, character, services, and virtues of this excellent priest and pastor, who for many years magnified his holy office before this commu-The Wilmington expedition farnished not much of glory nity, persevering and unceasing dischasge of his sacred to the Yankees. It did not even give them a pretext for | func ions, and in the dispensation of all effices of charity, benevolence and Christian consolation. The widow, the orphan, or the needy applicant of any

class never sought his counsel or aid in vain, and the richest cit.zen of the Catholic or Pictesiant proclivities never d d him a more acceptable and cherished lavor than to make him an almoner of aid.

spired by what .as intended to be the grandest expedition We may trackly state in full confidence that those and the most magn ficent triumph o' the war. It is natu conversant with the lacis will not h situte to endorse ral enough that mortification should be produced by a flasco so valpable and so lamentable. The disappointment at the our statement, that no clergyman that has ever lived or died in this city maintailed and left a better report victory. The preliminary excitation is a tair measure of troin "those without" and beyond his own told and the rubs quest depression. But we, who did not participate in the ormar, canno be expected to share in the lat- dock than the late and now lamented Parish Priest of We can only in comm n with the rest of the world. St Patrick's.

e j y the indicronserse of the spretacle and laugh at the He reached this city from his native island of true melancho y discon fiture which has ov risken our sabguine and tender hearts-Ireland, tenderty called in accient and jac ations Y. nkee brethren In fact, as a s. coimen of th comax. It is whole . first surpases as ything e se to days the "Is and of Saints and Doctors"-at an early age, and was among the early recipients of the advanhat luce, but the it win ive genios of the lackees has of sered us curing the war. It can be apily idustrated by the tages of education and it struction off red in the school story of that lamons King of France, who, with his iwenty opened by the late beloved John England, Bishop of thousand men, marched up he hur and hen marched down igain, or of Le grand roi Dagobert Qui a mis ses culottes a this Catholic Diocese.

Among his classmates or contemporaries at this enters; er, by " hat plots basace of coustabiliopie, - no diurnally peramonia ed the thoroughtares of the meschool wire many who have since grown up into distropolis, vociferating 'in the name of the Prophet-rig !" Luction-of these we may mention our present Govern--in each of which cases the insignificates of the concin

Had Bishop England don; nothing more than given the commerc ment. But the issue of the Wilmington exto this city such a prefect and disciple as Father O'pedition off its a contrast still more striking with the magnitude of the preparations which precoded and the extrav-Nell, he would have earned and deserved remembrance. agance of the pretentions which accompanied it. The at-A good, guilelers man-of a noble, generous, gushing tack on Fort Sumter by Dupont's fleet, last year, was heart, of the best Irish type and training and impuises probably the greatest raval effort which had, up to that -shaped and trainet into the assiduous, faithful discharge of the duties and responsibilities of the highest excite pity, horror or disgust. Among the great of m dein times, up in whom the eyes of Christendom absurdum on the Porter-Butter attempt. Indeed, it is hard man. Such was he whose removal we now lament and

at Hamilton, with the 68 h N. C., and ordered Col. Ander- ent day, save Washington, whose record is sustained fated enterprise has the greater claim to be or n-ivered a Writing of such a loss, we cannot recognize or asanghing-stock for dis n crested ap cators ; or which one sert the distinctions which have been worked out in s nearer right in the contume y and abuse it he aps on the It is therefore with a justifiable pride that the people other. Potter assists that his fire was so torrife that it human creeds or in human manifestations and variaof the South may point to General Lee as an example, immediately silenced the fort; and we know, in fact, that tions of the Church founded on the Word of God. so rarely found, of goodness and greatness combined .- it surpassed anything of the kind ever before rained on a We write as Protestants, and with the opinions and deletaive work. The valient Admiral, therefore, very hatviews of Protestants, but we know that the tears which Among our enemies, wicked as they are, none has been ural'y supposed that Butier's soldiers wou'd have nothing found to breathe a word against the honor, purity and to do but walk into an abanconed and shattered work .- will bedew the grave of Father O'Neili will not all tall patriotism of Robert E. Lee. Save him, there is no But Butler's soldiers thought quite affarently ; and Butler | trom Protestant eyes, and we may truly and heartily man of promisence in the South whom they have not himself, under the suggestion of Gan. Weitzel, came to the acknowledge our . participation in the general soriow concusion that the Yankees might as well walk into the slandered and belied. His simple word would cut- gates of Averaus as into those imminent y deadly breaches which his death evokes. "Pure religion and undefied before God is this, to of their highest dignitaries. In Europe his word is the that the fort had been entirely knocked to pieces, and was synonyme of truth, and the respect shown his name in incapable of resisting even a demonstration. But Butler says it was unimpaired as a defensive work. Hence, irom the military point of view, the navy had woluly failed to carry out its part of the programme, which consisted in

BUTLER BELLEVED OF HIS COMMAND. BICHMOND, Jan. 11th, 1865.

The Examiner of this morning states on the authority of Mr. Pollard, that Butler has been relieved of his command, a short distance of their own homes. We are glad to know and ordered to report at Lowell, Massachusetts, his place so many of our friends have had this good fortune, and are of residence.

army of James river.

## CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

in the Fenate, Mr. Watson submitted a preamble and joint resolution, which were agreed to, requesting the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and then resolved itself into secret session.

In the House, Mr. Miles offered a resolution declaring that all attempts to make peace with the United States, by the action or intervention of the separate States comprising this Confederacy, was unauthorized by the constitution, and in contravention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary; that the Confederate States are prosecuting a war to establish their independence and separate power, and that Congress is firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are involved nntil the United States acknowledge our independence .-The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The Senate bill to provide for the payment of interest on the removal and subsistence fund due the Cherokse In-

# CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, Jan'y 12th, 1865.

Mr. Vest [?] of Missouri, recently appointed Senator, appeared in his seat to day. The Senate passed, with amendments, the House bill to p ovide clothing for commissioned officers in the navy and marine corps ; also passed the Senate bill to regulate payment for the destruction of property under military necessity.

The House concurred in the joint resolution for the observance of the 21d February as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The bill increasing the pay of postmasters and route gents was passed.

Mr. Rives, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back audry resolutions relative to peace negotiations, with the recommendation that they be laid upon the table, which was sgoed to. Mr. Orr, from the same committee, said that he had a report to submit which orght to be considered in secret session, and a motion to resolve to be blown out, and a large diagonal slice, sloping ininto secret session w. s sgread to by one majority.

LATER NURTHERN DATES. RICHMOND, Jan'y 12th, 1865.

The Baltimore American (evening edition) of the 10th inst. has been received I contains nothing of interest .-Gen. nteadman has ordered the arrest of Clement C Clay, Br., who will be sent to Nashvile and he d as a hostage for Judge Humphrojs, who was captured at Huntsville by

# VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

mitted for the appointment of commissioners to confer with ness for blowing away the barrier and allowing the the authorities of the other States for commissioners from waters of the James to flow freely through the new the United States, as to the best mode of mitigating the channel dug for them. horrors of the present war and bringing about an honorable termination of the same. The resolutions were indefinitely postponed by yeas 101 to mays 2.

FRANK P. BLAIR IN BICH MOND.

Completion of Butler's Canal\_The Bulkhead blown Out\_Fifteen Feet of Water In the Canal,

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, from Butler's eacquarters on the 1st, announces the completion of the capal and the blasting out of its upper end on that day. It says :

The long expected blasting of the upper end of the famous Dutch Gap canal occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon. To eff ot its removal, it was to be blasted with guopowder. As a preliminary to this, it was desirable to diminish, as far as possible, the mass of earth ward, was taken off the top of the buikhead. I, was also detached from the solid ground on either side of it by cutting narrow fisures down to the level of the water.

The mine was sunk to the depth of twenty feet below the bottom of the canal, being kept dry during the process of its excavation and after its completion by means of two hand pumps and an air pump. From the main shaft diverged five separate galleries, one of which was placed several feet forward under the bed of the river. In these galleries were placed an aggregate of six tons of gunpowder. Fuses were prepared, and by In the House of Delegates to-day resolutions were sub- the first day of the new year everything was in readi-

This alternoon, General Butler, with most of the officers of his stuff, rode down to the gap to witness the culminating act of the great enterprise of which he was the author, and in which he has taken so deep an interest. There was some delay in arranging the fuse, Frank P. Blair arrived in this city yesterd iy, and is stay- but as the New Year's sun began to redden in the ing at private quarters. This Evening's Whig says that it West, and somewhat less than an hour before its set-

Gen. Roddy.

Gold 227.

and whose escutcheo is without blot.

other lands is second only to that entertained for him in his own.

The temple of his renown has not sprung up in a reducing the fort to a comparatively unresisting condition. night. It took four years to build it. It stands to-day | But, on the other side, Bu ler relates with an air of pride, without a rival-its foundation laid is the heart of the people and its superstructure formed of noble and heroic decds. Too earnest for words, this man, Robert E. dispatches. From all of which the incredulous Porter ciating. Lee, does his work silently-all unconscious that on him draws the inference that where so few did so much, the are fixed the admiring glunces of the world.

If he is great in victory, he is sublime in defeat. His no time to talk. Mark Antony, defeated at Actium, slew himself and died in the arms of a royal barlot .-- little of its peculiar hamer. That paper means, we peturned to his appointed work. No wonder men love the repo ts of both Butter and Porter ought to have been him, and can find no one with whom to liken him. Who addressed to those proverbially credulous creatures.-Richthinks of calling Lee a Bayard, a Cresar or a Napoleon? When Jackson fell, we lost the Moses of the Southshould Lee be taken from us, we should be without-Lee He is indeed the main prop of our cause. With peace at night and dream of victory.

Though the cause should perish, Lee will live Time vidence that our people be exterminated and the land made desolate, the name and fame of Bobert E. Lee, like the pyramids in the Egyptian desert, will stand a mo :ament of former power and glory, exciting alike the wonder and the admiration of mankind. Macon Tel. & Confed.

ties, but a practical test of religion. The rites of interment will be performed at St. Pahow his brave skirmishers went straight up to the deserted trick's Uharch, corner of St. Pailip and Radeliffe parapets, and how a valorous officer captured a fl g, and a ventursome corporal killed a rebel orderly and bagged his streets, at 10.30 A. M., this day, Rev. Mr. Baker offi-

whole might have done ever to much more; and from which the New York Herald considers itself entitled to Wheeler has some spleudid troops, and some who are as prophesy, is its usual felicitous manner, that For: Fisher, bad as can be found. These last are scattered from the calm soul frets not at the decrees of Fa e. He does | which stood out against the amezing fire of Porter's fl et. what man can do, and leaves the rest to God. He has defied the threatened assault of Bu'ler's army, will be cap. Onio river to Savannah. A brave and gallant soldier ured some file day next week by a sq iad of Yankee matells the following : rines. Is this the He ald, no doubt, is only induging in a He was going through North Alabama to join his Lee, repulsed at Gettysburg, said, "It is my fault," and sume, not that the marines will take Fort Fisher, but that

> mond Whig, 7th inst ludy put on her spectacles, eyed him intently, and then SIEGE MATTERS.

# FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH DAY.

Since our last report nothing of interest has occurred him between them and the vandal hordes, nen sleep in bereabouts excepting the firing of a few shots by the enemy at Fort Sumter.

The mutial tread and disc plined bearing of the veteran reinf roements that were baste Litg through our streets, me whar is the front ?" I'he soldier left. can do him no wrong. Should it be the decree of Pro- both torenoon and afternoon yesterday, lent a more cheerfai time to the aspect of affirs and the cruskers were, for the nunce, somewhat less blatant than usus'.

Quas Mercury, 10th. -----

The army has grown merry over Forrest's recent exploits in Tennessee. They say that his cavalry captured of gold at forty yesterday, and the demand for sterling ex-four ganboats, but were forced to destroy them for want change is now very slack at thirty-five. of transportation.

is reported ti at he had an interview last hight with the ting, the explosion occurred. It was attenued with but Secretary of War, but there are no developements in re- a slight report ; and although dust was thrown to the gard to the object of his visit.

REFUGESS FROM SAVANNAH-SEERMAN ON THE UNION.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12th, 1865.

fifty Savannah reingees were received.

The Savannsh Republican of the 11th, has a letter from opportunities of knowing. visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and Sherman to saveral prominent citizens, stating that his is to keep himself unspotted from the world." So writes merely a military command, and that he can order in that one of the inspired leachers, tersely portraying and pre- capacity but cannot give assurances or pledges affecting however eminently successful it may prove, it, of course, senting ao creed of metaphysical abstractions or nice- civil matters in the fature. Congress will adjust these when will not enable us to steam straight up to Richmond Georgia is again represented there as of old. Georgia is with our monitors. Twenty rebel cannon bear directly not out of the Union, therefore the talk of reconstruction on its upper end, and the river above is barred with obappears inappropriate. As long as any people remain armed and organized, the United States must pursue them with Incicentally, these obstructions have done us one sera mics and deal with them according to military law .--When the organizations are all bro en, then the cases will WHAR IS THE FRONT ?"-It is well known that be dealt with by the civil courts. He thinks that the same course should be adopted as indicated by Gen. Washington | There is abundance of work to do above the gap before in the whickey icourrection, and in accordance with the

principle of the Barr conspiracy. He quotes Washington and Jackson on the preservation | ed. and the advantage of being able to commence hosof the Union, and says that the Union armies are simply tile operations above, instead of being obliged to comcommand. Stopped at a house to get dinner. To old fuifilling their command The Union must be preserved, lady's, "Who's youin's ?" replied, "Wheeler's cav. cost what it may, and there is no oteer alternative for the alry." "Whar gwine ?" "To the front." The old people of Georgia than to conform to this view of the case No commissioners of negotiation or convention is pecessary. Whenever the people of Georgia quit the rebellion, and clect members or Congress and Benators, and these er's hoss critters, been gwine by here every day. Some take their seats, the S a e of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union.

Refugees all concur in the statement that Sherman's Lext move will be on Brauchville next week.

MAXIM OF GEORGE WASHINGTON .- 1 cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of newspapers. There is no resource so firm for the excited no little remark. There seems to be a complete Government as the affection of the people, guided by an re-action from the panic which prevailed a fortnight ago in | enlightened policy-and to this primary good, nothing the specie market. We heard of several considerable sales can conduce more than a faithful representation of public proceedings diffused without restraint throughout the country.

height of one hundred feet, the concussion was barely sufficient to crack the ice on a mud puddle near the edge of the crevice.

Not having been tried by the actual passage of vessels through it, it would, perhaps, be a little premature By a flag of truce in the harbor to day, two hundred and for me to assert now that the canal is positively a success ; but it is so regarded by those who have the best

The natural inquiry of the public mind now will be as to the effect of the completion of the canal. Well ! structions and its channel thickly sown with torpedoes. vice in preventing the rebel guaboats from coming down below the left flink of our line north of the James, as they were able to do before the expected opening of the canal compelled the enemy to obsuract the river .---our gunboats can proceed much higher, but there are doubtless means by which this work can be accomplish-

mence six miles below, is self-evident. The correspondent adds that there are fifteen feet of water now in the canal.

In Rowan, Iredetl and Mecklenburg counties impressing officers have been authorized for some time past to pay \$ 8 and \$20 per bushel for corn market price. Charlotte Democrat.

### TAKEN UP AND COMMUTED

TO THE JAIL of Onslow, two negro men, by the names of ISAAC and ISU M, who say they belong to the Estate o David Williams, Deceased of New Hanover County. The owner or manager of said negroes is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take tham away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

Dec. 12, 1864.

E. MUZRILL, Jr., Sh'.ff 81-1t-12 LL

drawled out : " Misser, so' them tellers you call Wheelwar gwine North, sum gwine South, some East and some West, some this way and some that--they all sed they war gwine to the front ; now, mister, kin you tcli

The heavy tumble in gold during the last few days has

Ohas. Mer. ury, 10th.

