URE OF NEGOTIATIONS. It will be seen that our commissioners returned last Saturday night from Fortress Monroe, after having had

an interview with Lincoln and Seward. As our readers are aware, we were never sanguine o any results likely to follow this attempt at negotiation, and therefore are not disappointed at its failure; still we hoped that something might come of it-that some ray of light might be let in, but apparently not a gleam has been vouchsafed us.

If any of our readers have allowed themselves to be deceived by false hopes, they cannot hold us responsible as parties to their deception, for we have done all we could to guard them against it.

Well, negotiation has been fairly tried, and we see how it has resulted. If our people are deserving of freedom they will all now move together to work it out: If they are the people we take them for they will rise up stronger and more determined than ever. Instead of yielding to despondency they will take fresh courage, summon up fresh resolution, and our word for it all things will come out right before the year is over, and no thanks to Lincoln. The causes are in operation that will work this out.

Remember this :- Hereafter the shriekers for negotiation, peace, etc., are simply counsellors of peace on ALD DOW DIOCIAILIEU WO DE submission, abolition, confiscation, subjugation and degradation. They now know what negotiation with Lincoln means, and cannot say that it has not been tried-fairly tried-and under auspices supposed to be

There is but thing for it now, firmness and constancy. Nothing else will win-but these will. The peace they offer is that we surrender at discretion-their discre-

Our soldiers say no ! to this proposition-our honor forbids it-all our hopes for the future plead against it It cannot and will not be done. There is even now a re-action from the deep despondency of the last few There is a re-action of the public courage - which take place can be traced to that cause. there is an uprising of the public spirit. Our very misfortunes will prove the cause of our salvation-our very disapp intm nts will result in the firmer establishment of our independence and prosperity.

Daily Journal. 6th.

nancial one than she has been perhaps during the pres- plexy armed and well manned. Her voice in Europe is poten- time of his sudden and lamented death. ... tial, but her recent glories have been costly and have brought no material compensation for the vast expense incurred in winning them. Algeria is an occasion for outlay instead of being a source of profit .-The Crimea yielded laurels, but nothing else, save debt; and although the Italian war added Savoy and Nice to the Empire, it did-nothing to fill the treasury its ex- Merely to annoy his troops. penses had depleted, for Savoy and Nice are poor little

Mexico, with its mineral riches, held out a glittering prize to the ambition of the French ruler. It promised what his people wanted and longed for-wealth .-Louis Napoleon put Maximillian on a sort of throne batched up for him in that country, and by way of indemnity for the expenses incurred in setting up his puppet, he is to receive certain provinces of Northern Mexico, notably Sonora, which said State of Sonora lies directly South of California, and is said to be rich in gold and silver. Sonora, however, is not the only territory that the French will claim, or in which French influences will predominate. These influences will come in contact with the United States, along the whole border or boundary between that power and Mexico.

If opposition is made to his possession of Sonora he avail himself, of seizing upon California, and with Mexico and her ports for a base, he will find little difficulty | said that an attempt was made to fire the Church. in doing so. We really think that that grave, silent, inscrutable man already contemplates that seizure, and when perfectly ready will find his own time and his own occasion for doing so. He will know how to make the rupture that will give him the excuse, if not the justideation, for his acts. Where there is a will there is a

We think these things look quite favorable for a rupture between Louis Napoleon and the Lincoln govern-That rupture will neither be retarded nor accelerated by any considerations of our interests or The cool and astute " Nephew of his Uncle ' care more for him. His plans and ours may co. incide, and we think they will. A fresh antago- after be a unit. That is something—it is much. nist to the United States cannot but relieve us from some of the pressure under which we now labor. Our independence or antagenism to the United States cannot but be favourable to Louis Napoleon's Conoley, Esq., present incumbent. The vote stood : plans, by distracting the attention of the only power likely to oppose obstacles to their accomplishment.

WE do not hear anything of the enemy having reached Branchville, nor baving struck the South Carolina Railroad at any point, and we do not believe that he has done so. We are also inclined to rely upon information going to show that he will not be permitted to pursue his march through South Carolina with the same ease and impunity that he did through Georgia. We have heard of dispositions and movements which it seems to us will result in bringing Sherman's movements to a halt. We need not specify what these move- in a few miles of the road some ten miles West of Branchments are, but of course they comprise in their opera- ville on Sunday last. tions something more than militia.

THE members of our Legislature sent on to Richmond to obtain information of affairs, expected to reach Raleigh on their return on Friday last. This, it is possible they may not have done, but we suppose they hope to get some inkling of their important information before the week is out.

FLour sold in Fayetteville on Thursday at three hundred and fifty dollars a barrel. The day before it had sold at six hundred dollars. Can't we have some flour here, and can't it afford to fall to comething of an catable price?

We learn that the firing yesterday forenoon was from the enemy's fleet outside against our lines at Sugar Loaf. We have heard of no casualties and trust that there were none.

THE firing, of which the reports have been heard today, has been at our lines at Sugar Loaf, and from the enemy's fleet at sea. No demonstration made at Fort

A report prevailed this forenoon that the enemy had struck the South Carolina railroad at Bamburg, the second station West of Branchville. It may be so, but we have no confirmation of it.

WE learn that on yesterday afternoon, Mr. Young, of the Signal Corps, captured three Yankee soldiers at or within the Yankee lines near Smithville; they report negro troops landing at Fort Fisher.

It is remarkable that of all the armies of the Confederacy, that under the immediate command of General Lee, alone seems to keep its ranks full, and to be in a great measure free from desertion. It is said, upon pretty good authority, that the army of Northern Virginia is now about as strong, numerically, as it was when the campaign commenced in May last, although detachment have been sent from it to other points .-In Virginia and North Carolina the order revoking details has I een rigidly enforced and the enrolling officers are pretty vigilant in picking up stragglers or ab. sentees from their commands. This does not appear to be the case in the far South and Southwest. Desertion and absenteeism are awfully prevalent, if we are to believe half of what we read and hear about the state of things in the department now supposed to be under the supervision of General Beauregard. Forces melt away without any fair account of their disappearance being possible. We are not so certain that President Davis was far wrong in his Macon speech, when he said that two-thirds of the army of Tennessee was at home. A

large portion of it certainly was, and we suppose still is. A Charleston paper says that there is a command in that department with between twenty and thirty thousand names still borne on its muster rolls, and not over seven thousand men present in its ranks. It is surely useless to talk about turning post commissaries and quartermasters into the ranks, and even arming the colored population, when those actually in the army are to so great an extent absent from its ranks. If we

to book others ? -There must be a great laxity somewhere. Surely if the enemy can kap their bired invaders from deserting, we ought to be able to retain with our standards these citizen soldiers who must feel that they are fighting to preserve all that is or ought to be dear to freemen.

The Confederate Congress ought to do one thing that it appears to have too often and too leng neglected. It ought to see that the soldiers are promptly paid. Their pittance is little enough, in a l conscience, but whatever it is, they want it, and ought to have it. It would encourage them by showing that the country is trying to do what it can for them. The neglect to pay the soldiers promptly has a bad effect. We may

night, the 6th instact, about the time when the cars left for this place. He was probably travelling upon A cotemporary remarks that France is richer in a some public business. We have no particulars, but naval and military point of view, and poorer in a fi- are inclined to believe that the General died of appo-

This may well be so. Her army is nu- The deceased was a native of Maryland, and an offi merous, splendidly equipped, highly disciplined, ably cer of the old army. When the war broke out he commanded and thoroughly devoted. Her navy is new, promptly cast his fate with the South, and adhered to built on the best and most scientific principles, is well her fortunes with unabated zeal and fidelity up to the

FROM BELOW.

The enemy seem to have been amusing themselves this forenoon by way of wasting their ammunition. non come from, but it is generally believed they pro- cassary for me to state for fear of being "pitched isto" eecded from the fleet outside, shelling Hoke's lines .-

It is reported that the enemy have succeeded in getting two monitors inside the bar-one is believed to be the Montank. They lay about three miles below, and out of range of, Fort Anderson. A number of wooden boats are also in the river above Fort Fisher.

The enemy have a garrison at Smithville of about four hundred men.

Incendiary Attempt. We learn that on last Saturday night between 10 and 11 o'clock fire was discovered in a house on fifth street, next door to the Dry-Pond Methodist Church, the house being the property of Mr. Beasley. The eircumstances were such as to leave no doubt of the incendiary character of the fire. It was fortunately discovered in time to prevent its doing much damage.

Shortly after the Union School House in the same will have an excuse, of which he will not be slew to neighborhood was found to have been set on fire, but was promptly put out by the Town Police. It is also

Now is indeed the winter of our discontent and deapondency, and yet we are not half as discontented or despondent as the men of the first Revolution were when the war had progressed for four years; nor-have we as much reason. We can see and appreciate our own troubles because they are present and immediate, but we more than half forget those through which the revolted colonists passed; at any rate we do not fully

One difficulty is removed out of our path. The clamorers for peace, who based their opposition to the Confederate Government upon the ground that proper will simply consider us as elements in his calculations efforts had not been made to secure peace-that negofor the promotion of his own plans. We need not tiations had not been tried, have now nothing to stand on-have no basis of action save submission-surrender at discretion. All true men at the South must here-

> The election held in this town on Monday for Special Magistrate, resulted in the selection of John J John C. Wood...... 29

RAIN .- It would really appear as though the windows of Heaven were opened and the waters " over the firmament permitted to pour down upon this sinful world." Those who have holes in their shoes will find out all about it without asking.

FROM THE SOUTH .- The wires are known to have ceased working between Branchville, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., on yesterday, and no communication with Augusta bas been had since. It is feared Sherman reached the railroad near Branchville, yesterday. He was reported to be with-

ADJOURNED .- We learn that the Legislature of North Carolina adjourned on yesterday (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock, to meet again on the third Mon-

have got there by this time at farthest, so that we may visit from the Lieutenant General of the Yankee army Grant we suppose wanted to see for himself the posi-

> current in the army of Tennessee, that Joe Brown back burned up two brigades of his melish to keep them from falling into the hands of the enamy.

A Georgia paper contradicts the report recently

NORTH CAROLINA has been added by the Yanket War Department to Sherman's command.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS. The line of the South Carolina Rail Road, at last accounts Monday evening, was still intact. A dispatch dated near Springtown, February 5th, 12 M. "The enemy demonstrated upon us along Little Salkebatchie for a distance of seven miles, but on discovering our batteries, after skirmishing with us for some time. commenced building barricades themselves, and have ceased *kirmishing. Our scouts report no enemy nearer Lower Three Eugs than last night about twelve miles.— They also report the enemy moving on the Mathew's Binff and Orangeburg road, which crosses the Salkehatchie at

A body of the enemy are reported moving on the Buford's Bridge and Blackville road. A later dispatch, dated near Springtown, via Midway, 11.30, A. M., Pebruary 6, says: "The enemy crossed a strong force to the left of our works at Odonia Ford. The enemy can reach the railroad to-day."

LATER.—NEAR SPRINGROWN, Feb. 6, 2.15 P. M., via MIDway, ... " The enemy are skirmishing with us at Odom's

Ford. Strength not yet ascertained.' No movements in our immediate front along the coast. Char. Courser, 7th. CAMP RHODES. VA.

Will you allow me a short space in your valuable paper to state a few plain undeniable facts. I am not given to writing articles for newspapers, nor am I addicted to grumoling, but when I see things carried to such extremes, I ean net let them pass by without comment. Much has seen said about our noble, patriotic women of the South. and much more can still be said about one class of them. for the noble and patriotic spirit evinced by them in this bloody and cruel war. But of this class it is not my province now to speak. It is of that class who have nothing else to do but travel up and down our wore-out railroads. secking pleasure and ampsement and detaining many men to stand guard over them, and to keep from their presence the dirty, lousy soldier," as they are pleased to term im. I never write anything only what I know to be true, and not from report or heresay, and I now write what came under my own observation. But will give only two or three stances of the treatment these ladies give to our Confedorate soldiers. Last Summer I was going home on wounded furlough and was grieved to see the small amount of sympathy and respect shown them by this class of Ladies. Wounded men kad to give up their seats and istard up in the aisles, or sit on the platforms for the accommodation f these traveling ladies, while several occupied one whole seat and their bandboxes and finery occupied another. At one station a soldier came in on crutehes, who hobbled up and down the coach! hree times before he could produce a sympathetic feeling o'er the hearts of these dear slightly. reatures : and even I, with one leg nearly eaten off with angreen and hard y able to have transportation at all. aving lain in hospital for seven weeks-even I was asked by one of these dear creatures if I could not give up my eat. Messis, Editors. I have as much respect for the gentier sex as any man and would accommodate them as soon. but I did not feel disposed to accommodate that one; so told her "the thing was impossible." A soldier on wound. cannet keep these we already have, how can we expect ed furlough actually has a hard old time getting homemany a time traveling for two or three days without havten deing without water for several hours, there being none in the train, and being too bad off to get out for it. sick soldiers more comforts than are now allowed them .n many instances there men have not seen their homes and families in three years and more, and are often left behind because the oars were crowded; and many days of Greensbero', N. C., the train was so much crowded that nany soldiers had to lay over there until the next day .-One entire coach was occupied with Ladies, and many seldiers were compelled to ride on the platforms, notwiththe crowd of Ladies was not so great, and the men, after filling every coach "to overflowing." attempted to get into the Lacies' car, (myself am .ng others) but they were stub bornly refused admittance. I talked with the guard and Tennessee. told him that our t mee were marry out and that we were fairly assume that some part, at least of the desertions compelled to go on, and that we could not ride on the matforms such a night as that, but the tender hearted gentle man would not give us admittance into the "sauctum youd endurance and rushed against the door and bursted

pen and rode inside "nuleus volens. At one of the statious on that road two pers us dressed ladies' habiliments came in, and seekig the coach prett. ben w Canget a seat." Some one present excamed, his seat, and they actually made a man give up his seat who was sadly affected with piciopia. The poor fellow had to grope his way down the aiste until he could find a vacant place, and there spent the remainder of his time on the train. But there are exceptions to this, noble exceptions; I have seen several ladies offer their seats to wounded soldiers. I pity a lady who is compelled to travel these war times. I hope our "traveling ladies" will think over this and determine not to travel only when they are com pelled to do so, and thus show that they will sacrifice a

aken up too much space. One thing more I think is neis this. I am a married man and have never been crossed | money

For the Journal. At a meeting of Co. "A." 43d N. C. Regt. held Feb's et, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were

recently befallen our arms, and from a groundless distrust President, and the ability of our army to successfully cope desire peace upon the basis of a reconstruction of the timidity, alike unmanly and unwarranted by the present con rous band, would have a tendency to elevate the tone of public sentiment, cheer the desponding, strengthen the wavering and silence croakers, we do therefore

Resolve, 1st. That we have unabated confidence in the that we believe that he has in all cases been actuated by a desire for the promotion of the public good; and we believe that the safety of the Republic, no less than his own their generous and united support.

Resolved 2nd, That in the recent reverses to our arms. we see nothing to excite serious concers, as to the final same o the struggle for independence in which we are engaged, but rather an iscentive to grander effort, nobler sacrifices, and a more utilizehing determination.

Resolved 3d, That to accept a peace on any other conditions than the unconditional recognition of our national independence, would be injustice to earselves, to the cause of liberty, and insulting to the memory of our brave comrades who have so nobly sacrified their lives on their

tells and sacrisses, and while we would hall with delight | in E gland means sequestration in the Confederacy. the return of an honorable peace, yet having taken up arms in defence of our rights, we will never williegly law them dewn until the Confederacy is acknowledged as a free and independent power among the nations of the earth Resolved 5th, That we beseech the Legislature of our State to allow their proceedings to be marked by re spirit f opposition to the Confederate Government, but rather a advancement of the cause o' Liberty.

Resolved 6th, That relying upon the justice of car cause, making the best possible use of the means with which Providence has previded us, and prayerfully leaving the resul expect either to merit or secure the peace and indepen-Resolved 7th. That we have no new pladge to make, but

stand ready with our lives to redeem those alread; given. Resolved 8th, That a copy of these proceedings be for-

B. P. HALL, Secretary.

Mesers. EDITORS :-

FORT ANDERSON, N. C., .

February 3d, 1865.

hamble servant was made pairfully conscions of passing Joan of Arc, was suddenly met by the petulant quesevents by the boom of a gun and screaming of a shell .- tion, "What was Joan of Arc made of?" "She was Hurrying forth he made for his gan, when lo! two Yankee | Maid of Orleans." ships lay, the one two and a half, the other three miles down the river. This was about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The nearest ship now threw another shell, which struck in the quarters of Co. B 49th M. C. T., wounding six men. She fired several more, all falling short. In the meantime our Whitworth's were act idle. We gave her some dezen It turns out that Fort Fisher has been honored by a shots before she got out of range, striking her three times; one shot passing entirely through her, and from the manher in which she got away it is supposed that she will not tion of things, possibly with the view of obtaining ared slowly until nightfall, doing no damage, although she made some good shots.

> arms foot and thigh, mortally; Bracy B. Jackson, left side, brilliant b tterness. "Isn't it a shame, Mr. President," severe; Wm. Whitaker, leg and face, slightly, Robert Green, head, dangerously; John L. Potter, leg, slightly. All from Co. B, 40th N. C. Regiment.

Will not our correspondent " Scrib" continue to favor as with his welcome contributions? He is requested to write often and soon .- Ens. JOURNAL.

> For the Journal. FORT ANDRESON, N. C., February 5th, 1865.

Messra. Beltons :-On Friday last, about 3 o'cleck. P. M., one of the enemy's steamers, a large double-ender, left the fleet and ran within two and a half miles of our work, and opened more damage on us than we have ever before received from a ship's gun-we unding six men of Company B, 40th Regiment, the sames you will find below. The ship's fire than she advanced, having received three shots through her hull from the Whitworth, one of which passed entirely three of our officers who were quietly ensconsed in a cedar prosecutor; H. W. Hilliard, Esq., for the defendant.

around the ship which gave her the advantage; she having the range of our works, in a dastardly manner continued the fire through the fog, unseen by us, but furnishing a live-

ly token of her presence in the shape of to bounder Par-The two ships fired only about thirty shet, but with a deviliah deliberation and infernal accuracy, nearly every shell falling within the work, or striking the parapet in rout. Almost every other day these rascals give us a benest, and in every case they are driven out of action by the merring aim of Sergeant Jones, of Mosley's battery, whose superior mankmanship and general good qualities as a sol-dier deserve the Labest praise. It is a singular fact that the same ship never returns. One of these ships, the Eliza Hancock, is undergoing repairs, rendered necessary from the effect of two shots from the Whit worth on Friday the 27th January. This practice on their part, though annoying to us, preduces a most exhilirating effect on the spirits of our men, and I feel assured, that with enough " metal here," no Yankee ship would ever get Wilmington.

Respectfully yours, CAPE FRAR.

List of casualties in Co. B, 49th Regiment N. C. T., he fire of the enemy's ships, Friday February 31, 1865:

1st Bergeaut John A Thomas, Washington, M. C., in arm Private Alfred Reberson, Martin county, N. C. leg, since dead. Private Robert Green, Pitt county, N.

Private William Whitaker, Beaufort county, N. C., leg. Private John L. Potter, Beaufort county, N. C., leg

LIEUT, GENERRL DICK TAYLOR. In noticing the appointment of this distinguished of ficer to the temporary command of the Army of Tennessee, the Augusta "Constitutionalist" makes the fol-

lowing observations : General Taylor, son of old Zack, born in a barrack, It is what the Army of Tennessee needs. General Hood 13th and 20th, and had not since been heard from. has done himself honor in asking to be relieved. No

We have long known the estimation in which General Dick Taylor is held by our best military men. He is now where the eyes of the whole country will be di standing it was sleeting and raising, or risk the chance of rected to him, and we trust that Mr. Davis will not Boston. being punished by overstaying their time. At Danville, only place him in temporary command, but will ansounce him as the permenent and immediate comman- feeted port. der of the army which followed the heroic Hood from

Mountain, he urged that an attack, vigorous and at sanctorum " Some of the men were vexed to a point be- different points, should be made upon Sherman's long

partment of the West, seconded by the energy and skill fring - Chas. Courier, 4th inst. of Taylor, we shall look for a new and better day. The confidence of the people will be restored, the morale of the troops improved, and victory again march with our scarred and voterag legions.

From the Bichmond Dispatch. GOVERNOR FOOTE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer and other Federal journal give our friend, Gov rnor Foote, an indifferent welcome. ation," is treated by the Inquirer with irreverent levity. Certainly that spot is not in the United States .--Perhaps Mr. Foots said sequestrated, not sequestered. and oiled an old batcheter or an unmarried man, and that In that event, Jonathan is the very man for his

We think if Mr. Focte expressed any desire in Congress to go to the United States, it must have been to be seque trated. That country affords greater facilities for such an object than any other land under the sun. Confederate emigran a who wish to be disposed of in that way have only to call at the captain's office and arising from a gloomy view of the disasters which have settle. Mr. Foote, we believe, has considerable preperty in the United States, which he may be disposed to ook after, and Mr. Lincoln will help him to do it .-

commends the "Old Capitel Prison." of the feelings and opinions entertained by those who have crime in Yankee eyes. But he is " an old man, my faced the enemy is many a hard fought battle, and who lord—a very old man." He does not want to be sequestrated, whatever be may say. Solitary confine- "Tallahassee." Two thirds of her cargo were on Govment would kill him; or, if shut up with other prison- ernment account, and consisted of coffee, bacon, &c. ers, he would talk them to death in less than twentyfour hours. The idea of one Yankee journel, that he is adelity, honesty, patriotism and ability of President Davis; to make a tour through New England and hold sweet

All the old women in that country would die of vexatakes echo six months to repeat him, was slow of speech | ularity of his rival, and understanding the cause, wrote compared with Foote.

On the whole, lat us hope that Mr. Frote will go to Ass. England. The United States is no place fot emigrating Confederates. He will find a good many heart broken

BRILLIANT REPARTEES. The dexterous leap of thought, by which the mind escapes from a seemingly hopeless dilemma, is worth all the vestments of dignity which the world holds. It strange," was the reply, " that you speak so well of him, for he says that you are a charlatan." "O!" reto the God of battle, are the only means by which we may plied Voltaire, " I think it very likely that both of us may be mistaken." Again, you must all have beard the anecdote of the young gentleman, who was discoursing very dogmatically about the appropriate sphere of woman. " And pray sir," screamed an old lady, "what warded to Regimen'al and Brigade Ecadquarters, also to is the appropriate sphere of woman?" "A celestial his finger, and replied, "What'll never bring you sir-

> extricate himself in an emergency by his wit. At a country house, where he was once on a visit, an elderly maiden lady desired to be his companion in a walk -He excused himself at first on the ground of the badness of the weather. She soon afterwards, however, interrupted him in an attempt to escape without her. Well," she said, "it has cleared up, I see," "Why, yes," he answered, "it has cleared up enough for one. but not enough far two." It was this readiness which made John Randolph so terrible in retort. He was the Thesire of Congress, a tongue stabber. No hyperbole said he one day in the Senate, "that the noble bull dogs of the administration should be wasting their precious time in worrying the rate of the opposition !-Immediately the Senate was in an uprear, and he was clamorous y called to order. The presiding officer, however, sustained him; and pointing his long; skinny fingers at his opponents, Randolph screamed out, "Rats

did I say? mice, mice!" THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE AND SERTIMEL IN TROU-BLR .- During the afternoon session of Richmond Superior Court, on the 20th, we learn from the Constitutionalist, that the case of Chichester vs. Morse, praying for an injunction to restrain the latter from pubfire with 11 iteh Dahlgreen gans, her second shot inflicting lishing the Chronicle & Sentinel, newspaper, and to ap point a receiver to settle up the business of the late firm of N. S. Morse & Co, was argued; the court dewas returned by Capt. Mosley's Whitworth Battery. After | ciding, after hearing the arguments of counsel, to rethe fifth shot from Mosley the double-ender crawled off quire Mr. Morse to show cause why the injunction, backward, "very like a crab," and much more rapidly should not be granted, and allowed him ten days for that purpose; the case to be then heard at Sandersbrough her belew the water line; this was witnessed by ville, in Washington County, E. Starnes, Erq., for the

had retired, and after communicating by a small boat, another advanced to avenge the injury, but without inflict-Goy. Clark has issued a proclamation convening the ing any serious damage to us—unluckily a heavy fog closed | Macon on the 20th of Febuary.

LETTER FROM HEMMA MICCO. Whig White Man : Me big Injun, drink whiskey beap, much. Me fight like hell, kill much Yankee many

time. Me great warrier, paint red all over, got plenty Yankee sealp, and name Hemna Micco er John Jumper. Me come to Richmond to see Father Jeff, big man, great chief, get plenty money, no Whiskey, no Yankee sealp. He mighty man, treat Injun well, but not kill 'nuff Yankee every time, and give Injun no

Me come to see great chief Gen. Lee. Big man, strong like buffalo, grey like bald eagle, good big man, give Injun plenty fat meat, but no whi key. Got plenty scalp, kill Yankee like hell. Got fine army, big, hatchie between Broxton's and River's Bridges, also large, great, heap, much, plenty ragged men. Fierce above the River Bridge, completely ontflanking out warrior all, kill Yankee every time, all year round, war forces and compelling them to retire upon Branchville. whoop like hell. But got no meat, little beef, tough like dear sinew, and got no whisky.

What make no meat for Gen. Lee big, great army. Hell, dam! Plenty meat, fish, duck, wild turkey, dear, oyster, sheep, beefsteak, partridge, everything hang up spective losses on either side, but that of the enemy is at whisky shop window all over Richmond. How come no meat for Lee big army?. Plenty bacon all over Richmond store. Man live high in town stuff his The enemy, at latest accounts, (Sunday evening) had gut, drink whiskey all day; all night, but Lee's man not crossed River's Bridge. belly empty all the time. What this wrong make ?-Big officer live in town, dress fine eat heap, drink whisky, steal, cheat, lie, make money, and poor soldier hungry all the time, got no whisky, and much, plenty, heap rotten tobacco .- Richmond Whig.

Stoppage of the Wilmington Blockade-Running A telegram from Halifax. Nova Scotia, anneunces the arrival of a steamer there from St. Thomas and Bermuda, and gives the following intelligence about

blockade-running : The blockade-runner Owl succeeded in reaching Fort Caswell the night it was evacuated, and immediately attempt to cut the road at Midway. raised and educated to arms and to command, has de- returned to Bermuda, arriving on the 21st with the veloped as a man not only the colm calculation of the news of the capture of Fort Fisher, and stopping the West Pointer, but the dash, the rapidity, and enthu Mand, Campbell, Old Dominion, Florence, Deer, and by thousand mensiasm of a Stonewall Jackson. In fact, we have no Virginia, all ready to sail. The Charlotte and Stag Our authorities should endeaver to give our wounded and commander who can be so well compared to the sturdy sailed for Wilmington at the same time with the Owl, but brilliant Virginian as Lieutenant General Paylor, and the Rattlespake, Chamelion and Snag between the

The bark Sacramento, from New York for Rio Jatheir time thus a ent in being detained on the road. A few one doubted his honesty or his gallantry, but feared the neiro, put into Bermuda on the 16th instant, to land weeks agol was returning from home, and when we arrived impetuosity and enthusiasm of his character. fallen in with on the 7th instant, latitude \$5, longitude 60, in a si king condition. The above is probably the THE SETTLEMENT OF THE FLORIDA CARE brig Ganges, Capt. Johnson, from Cadiz, Nov. 4, for

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Dispatches from Adam's Run and Salkahatchie rehesuancy in publishing. While the army was at Blue port all quiet at those points. No dispatches were re-

Our scouts from Salkahatchie report there is only one one extending from Rome to the Tennessee river, in division of the enemy remaining at Pocotaligo. It is Power, one towards which he feels that it is not unsale opposition to the solid movement northward. Up- composed solely of Foster's troops: Que brigade is to assume an attitude of superiority as impertment as for unately, his suggestion was not heeded. Could encomped on the road to Salkahatchie bridge, one on it is ill-timed. In pretending to apologise for a most well crowded, one of them exclaimed, "Why, ha me, the Sherman have then been beaten in detail, the entire as- the road parallel to the river road, and one on the Me- flagrant and lawless outrage upon a neutral nation. he ladies' car is crowded wit soldiers; make them g top and pict of the campaign would have been changed, and Phersonville road. They are very near Pocotoligo, has endeavored to make it appear that Bright on our independ nee would be now a fact accompli. and within easy supporting distance of each other .- whole, is in the wrong, and that the Government With General Johnston in charge of the entire De- Very few troops are at Pocotaligo, and they are forti- United States has just cause of complaint against her

The enemy's batteries, about 8 o'clock Friday morning, opened fire on the steamer "Rattlesnake." The firing was kept up at intervals during the day. No other movemen s of importance were observed.

A SAMPLE OF SAVARNAH RULE .- We find in the New York Commercial the following paragraph, which will show how delightful the Yankee rule in Savannah

"A Savannah belle stepped off the sidewalk the other day to avoid walking under the American flag, which hung in front of an officer's headquarters. Gen. his apology with a lecture on the enormity of receiving Geary, military commandant of the city, immediately gave orders to have her promenade back and forth under the hoteful symbol for an hour, as a warning for

LOSS OF THE STEAMER RATTLESNAKE-The fine steamer "Rattlesnake," from Nussau (N. P.) in at-The Inquirer, however, does not see the point. It thinks | She ran ashore about three Miles from Battery Marshall | bis coileagues, so long as the Federal government will itself into the minds of many of our people; and causing that Mr. Foote only desires to be sequestrated, and re- on Sullivan's Island. An unsuccessful effort was made listen to reason in each case of dispute and is support to lighten her by throwing overboard a portion of the ed in so doing by a majority of the people. At the If this recommendation is carried out, Mr. Foole, cargo. Finding his exertions hopeless, the captain set | same time, we cannot think it consistent with national late of the Confederate capitol, will have made a poor fire to the vessel, and with the passengers and erew dignity that such effusions as Mr. Webb's letter to the old Union; and whereas, there exists in the Legislature exchange. We hope they will let the old gentleman Island. They arrived in the city Brazillian government should be allowed to pass with pass. He has been a good enough Confederate, it is Friday evening. Battery Marshall opened upon the out reprimand. If an English representative, whether true, and abuse of J. ff. Davis does not atone for that blockader firing on the wicek, and protected the crew he were an ambassador or a counsel, were to volunteer in their landing.

Chas. Courier 4th inst. converse with its inhabitants, would be more flumane the innkeeper who became proud as he prospered, and their own superiors, and if Mr. Seward does not feel the taking down his sign of the ass, put up a portrait of character of American diplomacy compromised by ch George IV. in its place. His neighbor immediately ulitions of this kind it is not for us to complain merits, require that the whole country should give him tion from not being able to get a word in. The Ameri- raised the cast-off effigy, and, "in this sign he conquercan clows, who boasts that he can talk so fast that it ed." The first landlord, alarmed at the increasing popunder the grim visage of his majesty: "This is the real

But a more ludicrous incident of the kind is just told at the expense of the good bishop of Llandaff. Heexiles in Great Britain who will like to hear the news took up his abode near the head of lake Windermere, very is the only existing obstacle to the recognition of from heir dear country. He can gi e them the very where the principal inn was known as the cock : but the Confederacy by European Powers. It says : latest advices, especially upon one point, which vitually the landlord by way of compliment to his distinguished touches their sensitive natures-whether sequestering neighbor, substituted the Bishop as the new sign .-An innkesper close by, who had frequently envied ried a long step forward the idea which the ar ployment mine host of the cock for his good fortune in securing of regroes in their armies seems to have originated a considerable preponderance of visitors, took advan- The plan of arming negroes as a mearure of defence has tage of the change, and attracted many travelers to made it still more familiar. The arguments for and his home by putting up the sign of the cock. The against such a measure, the "eccesity for it, and the landlord with the new sign was much discomfitted at value the negro would attar a to freedom as the reward was this readiness in reparties which continually save! seeing many of his old customers deposited at his rival's of military service, must be perfectly well known to the Voltaire from social overturn. He once praised anothestablisement: so by way of remedy, he put up, in white population of the Southern States. On these

Speaking of Sherman's projected march through federates may easily deceive themselves. South and North Carolina for the purpose of uniting with Gen. Grant, and the hope entertained by many its if, England, as a nation, would certainly offer no Richmond Dispatch says it has no great faith in suo in the change, and wish it every success. But we allies as wind and weather. They have proved tro ach know well that slavery is not the only cause of the sc the Wilmington and State Journal and Biehmond Sentinel sphere, madam!" Robert Hall did not lose his power erous too often since the commencement of this war.— cossion of the Southern States; nor is emancipation to of retort even in m dness. A hyperitical condeler Besides, we read that in the campaign of Jarmary and real object of the North in carrying on the war so perwith his mistortunes once visited him in the madhouse, February, 1781, between Cornwallis and Arceas-over sistently. The negro and his condition were only one and said in a whining tone, "What brought you here this same ground—the rains and the high water did, among many causes of the rupture. The tendency by no means, put an end to minitary evolutions. Corn- the republic to separate existed from the day wallis pursued Greene, and Greene retired before him, constituted, was seen, dreaded, and, under certain contoo much brains." A rapid change from enthusiasm to with the most unremitting vigilance and the most unditions, predicted by its first founders. These condinonchalance is often necessary in society. Thus, a per- tiring activity, although it was raining incessantly tiens have been brought about, and a fierce civil war Sitting is my shanty, steeped in pleasant revery, your son once clequently enlogizing the angelic qualities of nearly the whole time, and the waters were everywhere is the consequence. The negro was introduced into the up, for several weeks, from the borders of South Caro- quarrel by an afterthought. Let the Southerners of lies into Virginia. We rather hope that military to emancipate their slaves immediately, and proposed means will be found to hold Sherman in check, and to to the North as the sacrifice by which they are ready to Sheridan never was without a reason, never failed to protect the country and delay his advance as much as purchase its recognition of Southern independence.

> BUTLER BANISHED .- The New York Herald thus reads the epitah of Beast Butler :

The President's military order No. 1, for 1865 transferring Gen. Benjamin F. Butler from command of the ern States permit it now. Why should its aban department of Virginia and North Carolina to the city donment by the Confederacy buy a recognition of Loweil, Mess., will generally be regarded as a good beginning of the "new series." What this order means this theme, the Southerners have indulged in speculahas probably been explained in the solution of that ia. tions which induce a doubt whether they do not droum of contempt or scorn could be launched against him, mous order of November, 1862, transferring McClellan and see visions. That they would prefer, in case of The list of wounded is as fellows: 1st Sergeant John but he could overtop it with something more scornful from the army of the Potomac to the interesting little A. Thomas, arm, slight; privates Alfred Robason, both and contemptous. Opposition only maddened him into city of Trenton, N. J. In brief, we gues that this the North, we can well understand; but a "protecto "Order No. 1., new series, 1865," ends the military career of Gen. But'er.

> Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proeeed from idleness; with men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the truits of many disappointments, and schemes oft baffled: they fail in their schemes, not so much from the want of porting government in the world, by a proposal strength, as from the ill-direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers upon a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest by dispersing his over many fails to accomplish anything. The drop, by continual falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock ; the hesty torrent rushes over it with bideous uproce, and leaves no trace behind.

"How do you like me now?" asked a belle of her and a half million pounds of bacon stored at Nassaul sponse, as she sailed into the room, with a sweeping awaiting a chance to be carried through the blockade train of musiin following her, "Well," said he," to tell you the truth, it is impossible for me to like you any longer."

A preacher once said that ladies were very trmid they were afraid to sing when they were asked; afraid of taking cold; afraid of snails and spiders; but he never knew one afraid to get married.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENDS

The various and contradictory reports in circulation Saturday and Sunday caused considerable excitement and uneasiness in our community. The present position of affairs is certainly one of intense interest and anxiety, and we shall endeavor to keep the public as fully informed as the circumstances will admit.

Our citizens may rest assured that any news of its portance reaching headquarters prudent to communicate, will not be withheld. This will enable us in a great measure to stop many of the false and absard rumore daily set afloat.

On Friday afternoon the enemy crossed the Salks A sharp fight, lasting several hours, tock place at River's Bridge. General Wheeler kept the enemy in check and made considerable havoc among them in the fight. We have no details or particulars as to the reknown to have been heavy.

Our troops fell back to the second line of defences.

The report that the 17th Army Corps were at Barn. well Court House Sunday with a large force of cavalry, was discredited in military circles hat evening. The general impression, however, was that they would make an effort to gain the road sometime during the night Up to a late hour the wires were working through to Augusta, and communication remained unbroken.

Heavy cannonading was reported by passengers to have been heard all day in the direction of Bamberg. A number of prisoners were brought in Saturday and Sunday. They report that Sherman would make an

Passengers to Augusta report that Sherman was advancing on Branchville in twe column, with about for-

One transport and four of the enemys barges landed a number of troops on Little Brittain, and about two bundred men at Secret Post. About half past two o'cleck P. M. they advanced to King's Creek, and alter skirmishing a short time retired. Our pieket has was re-established .- Charleston Courier, 6th incl

From the London Berald, Jan 11 It falls but rarely within the province of the sober ournalist to comment on such a dispatch as that addressed by Mr. Seward to the Brazilian Charge d' affaires at Washington, on the subject of the Florida. Had the American Foreign Minister been called or ... to address a letter of this sort to a representative of one of the great Powers, his tone would have been very diff. ferent : his discretion, small as it is, would have been anflicient to master his habitual disposition to insuland But Brazil, compared to the United Status, is a wear

Mr. Seward is obliged to eat the leek; but in follow-

ing in the footsteps, he is careful to imitate the exam-

ple of his prototype Ancient Pistol. He eats, and the

he swears.

Here, then, is the end of this little affair; for we can hardly doubt that Brazil-will declare herself satisfied with as good a grace as she can muster. It is due to the American public to record that Mr. Seward's disavowal and condemnation of the capture was anticipated by the most enlightened part of the New York prove. and the fallacy of designating the Flerida as a pirate only because she had burned her prizes at sea, was inposed with great force and fairness. Nor are we disposed to bear too hard upon Mr. Beward for qualifying her in neutral ports. All governments, but especial republican governments, should be judged by their acc rather than by their words. The former represents their deliberate foreign policy, the latter have often as

other object than to gratify some party at home. We need not take offence at anything which Mr. Co sius Clay may say or Gen. Dix may order, or even a Mr. Seward's invectives against Lord Wharnelift and in a public dispatch to the minister of some other Para The "Rattlesnaka" is said to be the consort of the er, his regret that a gross insult had not been offered to the United States, he would infallibly be recalled, and that on the very principle laid down by Mr. Seward. that officious escapades on the part of subordinal agents cannot be tolerated by a government which re-SIGNS THAT FAILED. - We all remember the story of spects itself. This, however, is entirely a question for

EUROPE JAND THE CONFEDERACY_THE

The London Times discusses a belief, which it has seen recently expressed in Southern journals, that gla-

That sacrifice is contemplated as possible, and propesed as a politic measure. The Southerners have an large, red letters, under the portrait of the bishop :"This points they cannot easily be deceived, but as to the fect of an offer o abandon slavery in its present form in propitian ag the Governments of Europe, the Con-

> To any scheme of emancipation effected by the Scath Phe offer would be rejected as valueless, and submission and return to the Union would be insisted on as the only conditions of peace. Every State of Europe ac knowledged the Republic when it was governed by a Constitution permitting slavery as fully as the Some that is withheld for many other reasons? Dwelling u the worst, to submit to any government than that of ate" of England, France or Spain can be only a strong mode of expressing a batred of "the Yankees." W know of no European Power likely to accept such an improbable offer. England would certainly reluse the gift. France, with its recent Mexican experience would, we think, "deeline, with thanks." And the idea of propitiating Spain, the most obstinate slavery-sup-

the reality of the whole discussion. A letter from Nassau, dated January 16th, states that eighteen blockade-runtiers were taking in cargoes of arms, ammunition, clothing and medicines for Wimington. Eight vessels left there between the 12th and 16th to run the blockade. One vessel took four 100 pounder Armstrong guns. There were ever two Much of the bacon is from the Northern States, sond there to run the blockade. There were also thirty thousand Enfield rifles stored in one warehouse, belong ing to the rebel Government.

abolish the system, is so eccentric as to throw doubt on

Women are said to have stronger attachments than men It is not so. A man is often attached to an old hat, but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet? Echo answers never.