CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1886.

FROM BELOW .- Some heavy firing was heard here yesterday afternoon, and various surmises were indulged as to whence the reports proceeded.

gunboats shelling Fort Anderson. We further learn tion that no damage was done to the Fort and that no ea aalties occurred among our men. Some reports say that one Monitor took part, but of this we have no certain information. The shelling took place about four o'clock. We think some thirty to forty very heavy reports were heard jarring the windows in town very perceptibly. We have heard of no other movements

below. P. S. We have since heard that there were six of our men wounded, two of them seriously. There were two monitors in the river, but neither came near coon, h to pagic pate. The first replied and put a shot through | He was in Washington in Warch, 1861, when Messrs. one of the gun boats, compelling her to haul off.

The general impression has been that Sherman's army would wreak its op to upon South Carolina .-Such bave been the threats made by that atmy, and such may possibly be its course. We trust not, but

S me weak-kneed people in North Carolina are ready toc unsel passive submission, or at least non-resistance or the line of his march through North Carolina, in the event of his attempting a march through this State. They think that they will thus be enabled to escape any of the suff-rings dencunced against South Carolina. or other States; -they think that it is the policy of the

Let these people reflect, and they will see how unlikely it is that a mercenary army, flushed with victory heated with plunder, excited by rapine, will care anythan their own instincts and desires. If deeds of outrage should be committed in South Carolina these committing them will only be made the more ready for further deeds of the same or a worse character in North Carolina. We ought not to be deceived. If there be shou to be tried, for in its trial and success rests the only

CASTINE. By Koward Edgeville. Southern Field and Fireside Novelette, No. 2. New Series. Raleigh. Wm. B. EMITH & Co., 1865.

We think it best to give a small extract,-a brick, as it were, so that our readers may be enabled to form some idea of the edifice. Capt. Waterfield is telling somebody to tell Jennie, his beloved, and the sister of government from all backs, whether state or National. Castine-said Jennie having been abducted and forcibly married to one Lester ;-we say Capt. Waterfield is telling somebody to tell Jennie something, and thus marked by part zan bett the sand other in the liston he discourseth, verbatim et literatim, et punetzatim :

" Tell her, even if is he in the presence of her bushand. riad of times the out hes of her beautiful form; the round plamb arms that tapered down to the sweetest hand that ever electrified man by a touch of his brawny fingers : the soft, fond eyes that always seemed to swim in a refle eas sea of heavenly love : the lips that would frot the richest rubies fresh from their coan gradies, isto eavy; those vel. attention of Congress by the President very cheeks whose flush through ivory-timed skin would even while it binshed forth its sofiest bues through the grees had been retused. A large par y in the country were spackle of the morning dew from a binearms had. Tall her for memodate measures to terminate the joint occupancy. sparkle of the morning dew from a maceous bed. Teli her that my desolate life has been but an outrage of the purpose of ficaven when it created our souls for each otherthough the law has given her to another, God has given her to me - 1 am hers - she is mine. There is in spite of as a divinity that creates, reveals and blands the congeniality of the reasion in support of a reseasable and fair comproof souls into a resistless reliament which begins wherever mise. and whenever the two beings meet and ends-naves!"

That's what we call fine-that is, and the new discovery of fishing up the "richest rubies" from their can States into the then existing position. system. "ocean cradles" will astonish the lapidaries. No doubt Edward Edgeville thicks with the elegiac Gray-

Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark, unfathomed cares of ocean boar, Full many a flower is been to blush unseen,

And waste its sweetness on the desert air. That we fear will be the fate of the rose blashing from a lilaceous bed! Shall it be sail that such a flower as the author of the above elequent extract At this session Mr. Hanfor delivered an elaborate speech

In good seriousness, we think the writer of Castine is not without sufficient talent, nor is the story devoid of interest, but the whole thing is marred by the ambitions attempt at sentiment and fine writing, the one ed an address in Bichmond, tracing the history of parties sinking into maudlin, and the other being too often inflated into bombast and even worse. It is the failing always been associated. of the times. Our practiced writers and thinkers have something else to do besides writing tales and few unpractical hands have learned quietude-moderationthe proper fitness of things.

THE Legislature of North Carolina is discussing the ed by Congress. propriety of an early adjournment. This will probably take place next week, but will not be sine die -Mr. Mason Wiggios from the, committee on adjouramen,t reported in the Senate on Thursday, a joint order for a j urament on Tuesday next at 9 a. m., ever to the first Monday in April, unless sooner called toge her by his Excellency, the Governor. Also a tele-

Bicdwone, Feb. let, 1865. To Mason L. Wiggins, Frq., and others:

· Have seen the President. Important information .-Hope to be in Baleigh on Friday night. JOHN POUL AND OTHERS.

No action was taken on the question of adjourn- county, Georgia, February 11th, 1814. Se was left an

Tuz inventive genius of the Yankee nation is already improving Blair's mission, by representing R. E. Lee ated as Frankin College in 1822. He sudied law, and exert every energy for war, and war only; to close and J. flerson Davis as ready to lay down their arms; so they promulgate at the West. We rather think that their people are getting to be about as much fired of the war as ours can be, and some gag was necessary. to buoy them up under the idea of an approaching draft. This story may enable Lincoln and Saward to tide over the more immediate difficulty. It so their purpose will bave been served.

Wa find the following going the rounds of the pa. pers, and don't believe a word of it :

"It is a no able fact in criminal statisticts that no fat man was ever convicted of the crime of murder."

A torpid or seared conscience will permit a man to eat, sleep and grow fat just as well as a clear conscience. We have seen that too often to credit any such " facts ed was passed-year 113, nays 100. Mr. Stephens' record in criminal statistics " as the above.

North Carolina ought to be a peaceable State, or not it seems as though the failure could not be charged upon the Legislature, which has probably made as many new justices of the peace, as there are editors and employees of the press in the whole Confederacy .a good deal to say about the newspapers.

Noble Sexminent .- Some true heart has given expression to its generous nature in the following beauti-

Never desert a friend when enemies gather round your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in that position. adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is ap fordsvil e, Ga., Nov. 5th, Mr. Stephens expressed himself preciated, and that his love is not thrown away. Real as follows: fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They deny its worth

OUR COMMISSIONERS.

The Richmond Whig of the 31st alt, gives the folthorities on the subject of perce :

JOHN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SOR of Duncan G. Campbell, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in June. 1813 .-He graduated at the University of Athena at an early age. On enquiry we learn that they proceeded from two He afterwards entered as a cadet in the Military academy rived its intermation from efficial courses,) says: West Point, completing three years at that institu-

The decease of his father induced him to easign his commission and return to his native S ate, with the view of

pursuing the profession of law. He commenced the practice of his procession in 1837 he removed to Mobile, and continued with the greatwhen forced upon him. In 1853, the first year of the adate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States .-At the breaking out of hostilities, he refired from that position to abide the action of his native State. For a month after the election of Mr Loncoln he was actively engaged so desirable a resu t. is endeavoring to evert the war then threatening the two

foreyth, Crawford and Roman, Commissioners from the Co federate States, endeavored to have an official interview with Lincoln and heward, " He was a Union man until the policy of the Administration rendered Unionism | war." in the South impossible." When informed by Saward of the demand of the Commissioners for relegation, he ofterad to write to President Davis and and him to "restrain his Commissioners." Neward suth rized him to communi-We see little ground for any assurance that it will not to President Davis, but basing some doubts of the sincer- tion in the Federal Senate; what they shall be said of suggestion and by whose counsel "he agreed to be the intermediary until Bumter was evacuated." In this last Somter without giving notice to Gov. Pickent. We now quote his own words (from a letter to Win. B. Rood, Eig.

of Pa., dated Aug. 14, 1862:) This excluded the matter of desire, and, with what had made it would be an open, d clared, and peaceful effer to supply the Fort, which, being resisted by the Carolinians, the Fort would be abandoned as a military necessity and enemy to pursue a conciliatory course in North Caro- to spare the effusion of blood-the odium of resistance stow, the Senaters of his country were deliberately disand of the evacuation being thrown woon the late administration and the Confederale States Had flese con sels prevailed-had the policy been marked with candor and oderation-I am not sure that even before the fruit teight have been seen ripening among the states in renewed rething about State lines, or indeed consult anything else | curity of both sections at home and abroad. The ideas of Union and a common country, as applied to all the istates, are new simply obsolete.'

For several months past Judge Camabell has been seenpying the position of Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States, and it is but sheer justice to remark. in this connection, that no executive officer ner employee of the Government has applied himself more assiduously to a way to keep back the tide of invasion, that way every night till a late hour, examining and endorsing the papers submitted to him for investigation.

Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter was born to Essex county, Va., April 21st, 1869, and was educated at the Uni- was so fired of the war that the Legislature of Virginia May God to us down and more it o'e this thing is done." versity of Virginia. He adopted the profession of law, would have soon to consider the subject of reconstruct Fort Deleva e. Aug. D.h. 1864. which he practiced in his native county. At the age of 24 tion. These men aver that soldiers have told them he was elected to the House of Delegates. His first vote had been given for Jackson in 1832, but the dectrines of the proclamation and the force bull drave him from the fur. soldier that will give countenance to their own cowardther support of the President. In 1937 he was elected a lice and pusillanimity. But here is the deliberate voice contains some well timed remarks: ther support of the President. In 1937 be was elected a Representative in Congress, and rendered himself conspiction of the army; and we carnestly urge all the near in that body by adverse of the government from this basis, whether state or National.—

The public mind seems pretty well satisfied that the near in that body by adverse of the government from this basis, whether state or National.—

The problem is the denorate voice of the confederate other divisions to speak out, to give back to the despondent some of that manliess they so nobly illustrate, and to the wavering a portion of that heroic firmness that has made glorious the name of the Confederate of the confiderate of the confideration of the stocks, in lands and houses and mines, and bank stocks, in lands and houses and mines, and bank stocks, in lands and houses and mines, and bank stocks, in lands and houses and mines, and construct of the confiderate of the confideration of the stocks, in lands and houses and mines, and bank stocks, in lands and houses and mines, and construct of the confiderate of the Government. Wr Haver took an active part in op-position to the "American System," as it was called of Mr. Clay, in 1841. He was deleated at the election in carnest advocate of the accession of Texas.

At the session of 1845-6, the lickon question, which

presentatives, resisted the celebrated "Wilmot proviso, and also opposed the incornora ion of the acquired zexi-

In 1846-'7, Mr. Bunter was elected U. S. Senator. He gave his cordial support to the "Clayton compromise bill," which provided governments for the Territories of tion as to slavery, and based on the principe of non-intervention. It passed the Secute, but was lost in the

tion, the slavery agitation reached a high point of violence. Mr. Hanter took a leading part in the debates, and was

on Hungary. He was expected to may intervention in Eq. to have met with the name, Bradshaw, whose epitage to have met with the name, Bradshaw, whose epitage to have met with the name, Bradshaw, whose epitage to have met with the name, Bradshaw, whose epitage the flockade, purticularly when the money thus easily policy marked out by Washington and Madison.

The soldiers of our army are in large to give and, if opcassary to secure our intervention in Eq. to have met with the name, Bradshaw, whose epitage the flockade, purticularly when the money thus easily ple are the opinions of the people of Georgia. As a carned by them is drawn from the pockets of the set.

State, Georgia is as true, and as devoted to the principle. At the session of 1850-51, Sr. Enuter was made Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, which he retained as long as he occupied his seat. In 1852, he deliverfrom the foundation of the Government and urging the seandness of the States Rights school, with which he had

During his second term in the Senat . Mr. H. supported the Kansas Nebraska kill and Dongies' amendment thereto. He was a vigorous opponent of the American or 'Know Nothing" party. At the session of 1857-8, he advocated the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constuntion, and was a member of the Committee of Conference which reported the eroposition com-monly called the "English Bill," which was finally adopt-

It is scarcely necessary, to revert to the part takes by Mr. Hunter in the proceedings of the sension of 1800-61 :-After the election of Lone to, he clearly icrease that the Republicars were determined to overthis the South, and fire which were made to prevent a codision between he two sections we did not that he telt reneved when the sec eston of Virginia an horized him to vacate his seat i. the ben do.

Mr. builter was the first Benrasentative of the Provie onal congress of the C bloderate mates elected by the State Convention. He was subsequently appointed Store-Luy of a ate of the hifsr! Re, ub .c. and upon his resignati n of that office, was elected renator from Virginia in he ternaters Corgress. The Socate elected him Presicent pro tem. of that body, a position which he still holds.

orphan at the age of fourteen, when kind friends, asso-

heited, furnished him with the means to outain an education, all of which he subsequently returned with interest --He prepared himself for co lege in nine mo the, and gradu- sions of Mr. B.air warn us to stand firmly together; to was admitted to practice in 1835 In 1836 be was elected to the lower liouse of the State Legislature, where he served five years, devoting simself especially to the internal interests of his native state.

In 1839 he was chosen a delegate to the Commercial we have "cartridegs." Convention at Charleston, where he made a deep impression by his peculiar et quence. In 1843 he was elected to the Senaty of his State, and in 1843 was elected a Representative in Congress from Georgia, to which position he was regularly returned, natil impaired health compelled him to doubles a re election. Mr. Stepheus was a prominent leader of, the Whig party in

Georgia until the nomination of General Scott for the Presi-

dency. He then supported the measures and candidates of the Democratic party. In March, 1854, the Senate bill organ zing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, having passed the isenate, with a clause repealing the "Missouri Compromise," was communicated to the House of Repres munices, where after a long debate, it was amended on the 23d of May by the substitution of the House bill, which was the same as the fienate bill, omitting the prohibition of "alle saffrage," knows as the "Ciatton amendment." The bill as amend shows that he sided by his influence and familiarity with

parliamentary law in contributing to this result. The Sen ate concurred in the amendment of the House, and thus the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was consummated .-The excitement and agitation thereby engendered led to the organization of the Black Republican party.
Mr. Stephens delivered a speech before a Convention held in Georgia, in Angos , 1860, in which he strongly opposed the secession of the State. A portion of this speech Some of these "new ish" we have no doubt will have in the United States last year, and was desor bed by them as "a prediction of the desolations and horrors which was used as a "oumpaign document" by the Lincoln party course of events resdered the reporte inevitable, no one

would arise from secession." Mr. Sephens was undoubtedly opposed to a di-solution of the Union; but when the mere willingly acquiesced in the resumption by Georgia of her sovereignty. He was elected frovisional Vice Pres. God would put a mark upon him, as indelible as that above board, and then it will be done much more adtillery and crackling fluxes, consuming her homesteads him. When sickness falls on the heart when the had just passed he Ordinance of Secession. Through his world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try a true friend. They who turn from a scene of distress provisionally organized at Montgamers.

Blockage-running between negland and the Countries of the wicked shall be rate States is as legal a traffic as any other species of atmosphere, no wonder that the soldier from the heroic commerce. The Queen merely declines to protect her Army of Virginia, as he passes through Georgia and true friend. They who turn from a scene of distress provisionally organized at Montgomery. At the organizabetray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest moves tion of the permanent Government Mr. S. was sleeted Vice them. If you have a friend who loves you and studies President by the vote of the people, and is now holding

> "On the question of reconstruction, I stand now just where I did in October, 1861, when I wrote to a gentleman | dentally fell off the platform. The consequence was, he to make their purchases. nial of it. I told him, in reply, that I looked upon such a mand.

charge as no less an imputation upon my intelligence than my interrity. The is-ne of this war, in my jud, ment was I'me Richmond wing of the 51st ut. gives the 101- subjugation or independence. I so understood it when the lowing sketch of the three gentlemen who have gone State of Georgia second and it was with a full conscious. ness of this fact, which all its responsibilities, encritices and parils, that i pledeed myself then and there to stand by ber fortuges, whatever they might be to the course she had adopted. As for making say public denial of such a charge, felt too nuch self respect to do ft.

The declaration of his position as above set forth be been frequently reite ate | daring the part faw months. The Sentinel of this morning (which has probably de The circam-lances nader which here gentlemen have

eparted on their mission are understood to be as to lower: Mr. F P Bielr having sought an profficial and confidential int rview with President Davie, departed for Washingt to For e'er sim teen the icy hand was closing hard and last with an assu ance that our President would be willing at any time, without any obstacle of form, to send agents or comery, Alabama. While residing there he served in the commissioners to Washington to confer about terms of Legislature during a year of much local agitation. In peace if into med in a trance that said commissioner would be received. On Mr. Blatt's second visit to Richest success his profession, serving out one term again in mond he brought the consent of Mr. Liucoin to receive and the legislative councils, and only accepting political effice | conter with any at on's informally sent with a view to the restoration of peace. The true gentlemen who left yesmisis ration of President Pierce, he was appointed associ- terday were there wen selected by the President, and they days gone without formal credentials and merely as informal ag uts, to see whether it be possible to place a conference for peace on any basis which may serve for attaining

> From the Richmond Mognirer. While Mr. Blair was visiting Richmond on the bles? ed errand of peace, the United States was discussing And night and morn they effered up.

"Is the Senate Chamber of the United States the council lodge of a tribe of savages ?" asks the New York | And e'an his bales would query 'News" "the wisdom, dignity and statesmanship of cate the fact of the intended evacuation of Fort cumter the American people are supposed to find their illustraity of this notice, he conferred with Judge Felson, at whose our generation, when we i d that once august, assemblage converted into a pandemonium where passion and Who in ger'd in his forman's grasp, lite's conflict nearly vindictiveness seek their gratification, and Senators interview with Seward on this question, he was let to be-lieve that the Government would not undertake to supply rise from their seats to arge the torture for their prisoners of war." Thus while Mr. Blair was professing But not with an uteh of his agent the total and just, "Hardard half things a nutehas be. The whole history of this war indicates taken place, left the impression that if any attempt were was only sugged for the restoration of Union, and that once granted, there was no kindness that we could desire that his amiable fellow eitizens would not freely be cussing the means of inflicting personal suffering upon His marcial stop and the prisoners whom the fate of war had placed in their hands. Their own newspapers myle the discussion an "infern I exhibition of hate and thrist for vengeance." ations of kindness and good will, to be followed ere long Yet then are people weak enough to entertain the by a suitable political and civil union, adequate to the se- proposition of reconstruction and remain with this But, strange "war party of A aches" as the New York paper styles-

> But the "resolutions" from Pickett's Division while we publish this morning, speak a different sensiment -These men are not poor innocents.

"Blessed to the l st, they crop the firmer, food. And lick the hand just raised to shed their blood." These resolutions come most opportunely, for they sito cover cowardice in other quarters—that the armythis very Picket 's division instanced as an examplethis, and they avariciously grasp any expression of a

Stranger! Fre then pass, contemplate this capnon, nor regardless be

That near its base lies deposited The dust of John Bradshaw, Who nobly, esperior to all selfish regards. Despising alice the pageantry of sourtly spindors, of Heroes and Patrio s. Who tairly and openly adjudged

Charles Stuart. Tyrant of England, To a public and exemplary death; Thereby presenting to the civized world. And transmit ing down through applauding ages, The most g orious example

Of muchaken virtue, love of freedom and impariled hough c un east clog as at as he consistently could the Ever exhibited in the blood-stained account of human actions . Oh! Reader,

Pers not on till thou has piest his memory And never, never forget THAT REBULLION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD!

Every submissionist, every reunionist, every reconstructionist, and every man who would make peace on themselves at the foot stool of the enemy, will soon se driven to fight against their former friends. The sumisup the ranks; to stand shoulder to shoulder, and, when peace on our terms comes, to accept it; and notil it; comes on our terms, to continue the fight as long as

mention concerning this notorious character—the twin found actually more advantageous to the Confederacy brother of Brast Butler. A gentleman of this city re than sending it to him through Mexico, Cuba, the Baceived it by letter, a lew days since, from a near rela- hamas, or the Bermadas. Even that cotton which goes ernment, which documents are now in military hands, you miss him; be a sweet little girl and soon you'll meet tive at the North, who had just visited Princeton, New to Europe indirectly benefits the Yankee. If possible, Jersey, and whose opportunities of knowing the truth the cotton leak to the North as well as to Europe of the statement were such as to leave no reasonable ought to be stopped at once. Prohibiting the impor-

Princeton, proposing to make it his home. But such ting out at the bung." The South is not, as most perwas the public indignation excited by his atrocious some suppose, an inexpansible bottle for cotton. The orimes in Virginia that he could find, even in his native leakage has already been too great; and there is no place, no rest for the sole of his feet, and was compelled, magician, in the merca title parlance, to make up for because of his general odium, to look for quarters else- the loss by the pickings and stealings. Let us, then, where. He was, in fact, given to anderstand that, make the most of what cotton is left. The fragments should be attempt to settle there, his house would be should be gathered u , so that nothing may be lost.

with treachery and falsehood upon his lips; whose soal Congress, the Confederates have been exchanging with is this day stained with one of the foulest murders them in violation of the laws of their country. The Creigh, whose crime was that he dared to defend the mitted at all. The constituted authorities should not upon the forehead of Cain. This miserable " vaga- vantageously. bond" may yet live to know the terrible scality of that

who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend with such sentiments, and desiring me to give a public de-

From the Christian Obse ver. THE DYING SOLDIER.

[BY GEN ROBERT R. VANCE ]

A Conjederate prisoner of war, at " camp Chase " Ohio, was lying on his back in a dying state. His brother soldiers kept vigit at his side. At length he was quite at it and all thought the struggle was over, when he suddenly rabled, opened his eyes and said: "Boys, rever take the oarn -the constry is este-the confed racy will triumch," -and expired at once;

the best and surest means for torturing " prisoners of The prison of the

the people of these States, and protesting that the war From Him they dame to Him they gave; here with a chas ie san' up a his lowly bed g'till life itself seem's still.

Words wore said. lence a slander that was being industriously circulated Abd many a structural eye, the tear of sorrow

The following editorial from the Richmond Enquirer rest its downward tendency.

States. Let the army not forget that it is the country not occurred and an a jok their brake into king course dangers have availabled new zeal; new necessities have as already proclaimed against all our property of every that its spirit must reanimate the people and shame at any other place. The commercial manarch is not a been rait by new sacrifices: at the session of 1845-6, the victor question, which had gradually been leading the United have and Great Botton to the verge of war, was farmably brought to the activation and contrage to the country.

The ships engaged in lat trade are mercan ile kecous, and for an exting and expirition of Congress by the Principles of the country were for immediate measures to tensions, and for an exting part in the country with by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country with by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting part in the country when by the two nations, and for an exting nation in the line of 49 ce for the versely, it is not be well to each division to appoint a committeered with the management are mostly? The partial of the case of our tracted with the management are mostly? But there is the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it invites on the part of the concurrence which it is not be sufficient.

The ships and contract the concurrence which it is not be as certainly not the case of the concurr people and silence every croaker who now has at his mand these ships at salaries of from five to eight thou . A collect whose liberality has abounded during this fering people of these Scates. Blockade running be arrearing a of their scanty pay. The money has not ples for which the war was inaugurated, as she ever was came "swell" according to both the English and been in the Treasury with which to pay them. What at any period of its progress. She does not, and will American acceptation of that term. The average ex- a pleasing relief, and what a generous tribute it would not, torsake the cause, so long as the great principles penses of a clockade runner, we are informed, are equal by to the battle worn heroes, if the rich men of cur for which she entered into the compact are made the to about sixty dollars a base in gold for every base of land would respond to the proposition of the gentleman rule of action by the Government her people are sworn cotton taken away from the Confederacy. In peace from whose letter we have quoted, and provide the to support .-- Confed. Union. times the freight to Liverpool was but about five do!- means of paying their dues at once. There would The blast of calumny and the terrors of roy I vengeasce, lars a bale, the difference will strike any rational person be something at once touching and inspiring in as being too great. The contract arrangement has such an evidence of gratitude and of patriotic symdriven the trade mto a few hands and inaugurated a pathy." system of extravegance without a parallel in the history of commerce. Some of the government ships have been paid for in cotton at the rate of six peace per vankee letter from Savannah says:-

approved July 2, 1864: " That is shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Tresarry, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents | to pull the wool over the eyes of the authorities. any other terms then our liberty, forgets that repol to purchase any projections of States Newly all the traders in town have taken the oath kethaway," and to file wise decree we must submit, and lion to tyrauts is obsdience to God;" forget his duty to declared in insurrection at such places therein as shall be and have promised to open their places of buisness pray that our sore efficient may prove a blessing in dis his fellowersn, to his God, and is al. designated by him, at such places as shall be agreed on and carry on trade as before. The Hebrew persuasion | and carry on trade as before. ready a mean, crouching, cowardly slave. All separate the place of delivery nor exceeding three-fourths of the place of delivery nor exceeding three-fourths of the local place of delivery nor exceeding three-fourths of the local place of delivery nor exceeding three-fourths of the local place of delivery nor exceeding three-fourths of the local place of delivery nor exceeding three-fourths of the local place of delivery nor exceeding three-fourths of the local place place of the local place of the local place place of the local place place of the local place place

> We do not know the prices of bacon at the various over fileen cents per pound in "greenbacks" Ac-

been "swapped" off for a pound of bacon? It people would but look the matter straight in the face, a direct exportation of cours to the enemy's GENERAL HUNTER .- We have an interesting fact to country, conducted with honesty and economy, will be tation of luxuries, and, at the same time filling the pock-Soon after Hunter's resignation last fall, be went to ets of shoddy men, is 'taking in at the spigot and let-

It will be observed that while the Yankees have been The wretch ! who put the torch to private dwellings, dealing with the Southern States under authority of

commerce. The Queen merely declines to protect her subjects in conducting it. Yet such has been the mys-An exchange says: A North Carolina soldier, of Gen tery thrown over the transactions, that many persons the care and the companies a matrimonial angagement. weeks ago he was of the number of those sent to the de-

Had the same degree of commercial and financial

shown by the enemy, both at home and abroad, this cruel war would no doubt have been brought to a successful termination months ago.

From the Western Democrat.

COSFEDERATE MONEY. proper groun's for its low value?

The wietry wind went bowling by with drear and piercing cess of our glorious and just cause? We think not.— bis efforts in behalf of their prosperity and happings. For e'er bim then the loy hand was closing hard and last, the South cannot be conquered or he compelled to sub-Not one was there of all he'd known, in better times that light be our suff rings, but the spirit of such ble, they can hold the Southern country and reade it infern I efforts.

lostly due ourselves

unjust to ourselves to hold our currency at so low an pendence of the Southern States over all questions not

Our lands are confiscated, our negroes are freed land, and we have nothing to hope for from the clemency of that no species of property is of any value, in our terricattle und bogs, destroy one provisions, and if we have etc., would throw a great light upon facts entirely persilver and good they well have it are our lives Proper- verted by those whose egotistical interests are positing or able to save something, until it is too late, and after land, a system of calamny against the United States all they a terig fail in their purposes. But if this pro- which tends to show on the part of the North the cap: with his family, take it with him to moother part blacks. This is so true that in Paris I have not here. of the Confederacy not overrun, where it will pass for able to find a newspaper which would open a subts value. It is, therefore, degranstrated that it is as scription for the benefit of your sick and wounded od as thy other species of property—even as silver sol hers. cuity, eyen when cap u ed by the enemy, for they af- admiration, and you will prepare me my materials, and feet to i ak upon it as worthless, but will not destroy that I can go to work immediately after my arrival .it, for thereby they know that they are aiding our Gov. This history, written by me, would be read through the

Il the recommendations of Secretary Treebolm rhould curred out, no we amound be moderately successful at atms, we look for a great rise in the value for, depends upon the success of our cause. If that of Confed rate money before the close of the year .- | should ge down, what would become of our money and Will not, therefore, the people put a higher est mate on our bones, our cotton and tobacco? All would be its value, and endeavor by a proper appreciation to ar- lost. Not these alone. Unrious ideas are entertained

that its spirit must reanimate the people and shame at any value, place. The committeen in march is not a down the croakers. It cannot have been lorgotten how dead carriers, as they suppose; had so only in a trance, from North Carolina speaking to their fellow citizens however, have no change to every article of property like a lien. No conveyance can get rid of it follows the property whoever becomes the purchaser. It would be no within the will soon, wake it is alone. He will, the and of particular developments of the property whoever becomes the purchaser. It was and of particular developments of the property whoever becomes the purchaser. from the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate surface ought to be put upon the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at. A Confederate ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is now greater ried at the banks of the Rapidae There is no the banks of the

tongue's end a budget of despondency with which he send dollars in gold a voyage, when so many Confederable whole war, writen:

slanders the soldiers by making them godfather to his rate sailors of acknowledged ability, thoroughly acown cray n cowardice. We commend these resolutions quainted with the American coast, are and have been in for the year's maintenance of my family. If it will to the attentive perusal of the people of these States, walking the screets of Richmond in identity do any good to my tell we countrymen who are in the but more es, ecially to the ecemy of the'r country. In employment? The Briden ensign is no protection ranks, they shall have it all save four pieces, of about sionists as a fair index of the spirit of the people of Oregon, California and New Mexico nee from any restric them will be found the spirit which will yet make this whatever to these saips; Confederacy. But ecuntry free, and from them may be learned our only well be unfurled at the mere Why to my question, Shall the ment go?' responds, 'yes, it is not true that Georgia is ready to bend fier knee terms of peace. These men resolve that they "mean to should the other officers, the engineers, the pilot, the let it go! It shall be for becoming. I ask no pay for before the throne of Abraham the First, (certainly he fight fer liberty and the right of self-government" as firemen, the crew, the steward, the cubin boys, it. I would thank God and take courage if my fellow is no legitimate successor to the other Abraham, who long as they have "cartridges," and they "reply with &c., &c., receive wages ridiculously high—so high, in countrymen round come up with z al and without dethe crack of their rifles (mark that) and a shoat of de- deed, that they soon acquire independence, and become lay, to the support of the slovernment by contri u- so add, women, are ready to go back bug and buggage willing to agree to any compreness which should save the honor and the rights of Virginia and her sester States of the precious than those of outer precious than solve "that we will be free," all of which is duly night didates for Fort Latagette. These Boursh officers are ty thousand dollars if the rich men of the country will are now convinced that our Confederacy must go under shall be allowed to blush unseen. To use his own emphatic word, we say—Never!

To use his own emwith Adstria upon the ground of the wrongs infliend upthe trial and execution of Charles I, he may recollect

To use his own emwith Adstria upon the ground of the wrongs infliend upthe trial and execution of the wrongs infliend upthe trial and execution of the rescue. I was been poor—I am willing
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pound. In our word, a vessel that a respectable | A large number of citizens have expressed a desire ship builder would be glad to sell at forty thousand to take the oath of allegiance, or have already done so. pounds sterling, has cost, by mixing up catton with Mr. G. B. Lamar, one of the most prominent, as he the transaction, about two handred thousand pounds was one of the earliest rebuls in the State, has applied to be permitted to take the oath, but promission has It would seem that quite a brisk direct count for not as yet been granted. He is too ready to change his has been carried on with the enemy for some months coat, as ell his interests lie in town. He has a quantity | Another lyre has been tened, and another little songet past under the following act of the Federal Congress, of cotton he may desire to save; but he will be unable has joined the band of angels around our father's throng. to accomplish his cherished design. His record is to enant his praise; but on! how sadly we shall miss his

ALFXANDER HAMILTON ETERMENS was born in Tallafetro county, Georgia, February 11th. 1811. He was left an they betray their sister States, and, first degrading the place of delivery of New York at the latest firm Union man - a regular Gibraltar, against which the soon the rest was better which he gently met with the meekness of the soon the rest was been bind county. waves of secession and rebellion rolled and broke in vain intenso aufferiog, which he gently met with the meekness points in the Nor harm States, but presume it is not over filteen cents per pound in "greenbacks" According to the above act, the cotton shipments to the Varkeys should have should be sent to the control of the cotton shipments to the cording to the above act, the cotton shipments to the country to the cotton shipments to the cotton shipments to the country to the cotton shipments the cotton shipm Yankees should have netted about seventy fire cents and Savaganh feels honored, I doubt not, to day, in be- mental in leading us to the fountain of bappiness that never per p and. How is it, then, that a pound of cotton has ing the as jum for these spotless patriots to pass their raileth. Devoted mother "hash thy southing, and grieve last days in. One, an Alderman, is accused by many of raising the first rebel flag in the city; but this accu
"that came on earth to show how sweet a flower in Parasation cannot be true, because he says he is a Union dise would bloom." Much loved father weep not for darkman. Others have been unfortunate enough to place ing little Daniel, for if tears ever fell in that bright land he their autographs to little documents, suggesting inves- is only waiting to see you all numbered am ing the redeemed. tigations into charges of disloyalty to the renel Gov- Little sister, your brother is now an angel, yet sadly I see to be used in good time.

> 16th ult. says: While the people at home are dis-mally lamenting and murmuring against the fortunes Oh! how hard we thought it was to give you up when of war and the decrees of Providence, the soldier who you said "good-bye Ma," and breathed your last; but has sacrificed the laxuries and endearments of home to now we know you are among the blessed. Little flowers do battle in the cause of liberty and independence, will bloom fresh upon his grave, for he loved flowers from his do battle in the cause of liberty and independence, will very birth. Feathered songsters, chant gayly thy evening be found stordy of heart and unwavering in his faith in | songs near aim, for music was his delight. Farewell, preour ultimate triumph. A short time since, while on | closs darling, until we meet beyond the grave. our way from Macon to Montgomery, we took a seat with a small party of soldiers from the Army of Vir- | In this town, on 31st January, of pneumonia, RICHARD ginia (who had furloughs of indulgence) on their way J. HIGHSMITH, aged 28 years. to see the loved ones at home. The depression of the people, as exhibited on the cars and at the different tations seemed to surprise them and arouse their indigknown to history—well-may the curse be fulfilled upon consequence is that the Yankees have been getting as fail, and exhibit a spirit and power of endurance we son, at once, to me at Fort Anderson, N. C.; otherwise nation. These war worn veterans knew no such word him, that "men shall his him out of his place." Ever cheap cotton, while the Confederates have been receiv- hope to see infused into the hearts of our people at they will be considered as deserters and treated as such. since be became an incendiary—ever since his blood- ingedear bacon. The trade should not, on our part, be home. For four years our soldiers of the Army of guiltiness in the death of that good man, David S "winked at." If contraband, it ought not to be per- Vicginia bave been among a people who have proved egnal to me great demands upon them, and though eanctity of his home and his own life against a strag- allow the laws to be violated. If it be deemed necessar Virginia soil is caturated with the blood of her sons, and palaces, the voice of Virginia is heard: "Give son, at once, to me at Fort Anderson, M. C; otherwise me liberty or give me death." Coming for the son, at once, to me at Fort Anderson, M. C; otherwise

The independence of the Confederacy is to be achieved more surely by the sheer force of enderance than by anything else, and even if we should fail to accomplish it by spect than the Confederates. They retained all their the signal strokes of military fortune, it will be worked military men at home, and employed mercantile houses out at the last; and that much more speedily than is gone. rally supposed, says the Richmond "Examiner," by a simple competition of the real resolution of the South with tion of his whereabouts, so that I can get him.

W. HODGE. a confidence in the North, now bloated and swaggering, talent been exhibited by the Confederacy as has been but really on the verge of the last and fatal necessity.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH In the Federal House of Representatives on the 1011

in the discussion of the proposed amendment for the abolition of slavery, Mr. Fernando Wood discussed a length the want of power and impolicy of amending the Constitution in the way proposed. He said he should, It is painful and bumil ating to us as a people to no on a future occasion, speak upon the condition of the tice the great depreciation of our currency. The ques- country, and attempt to elucidate the following propo tion very naturally arises why is this? Is there any sitions. First, a tribute to the intense spirit of nation ality which prevades all classes at the North. Second Is it owing to a want of confidence in the final suc- sympathy with the Northern people, and a review of We may be oversun but cannot be subdued. The peo- and his struggles to prevent civil war and its c naple of the Confederate States are now, and ever have quent horrors. Third, a reiteration of his belief that is just and must prev it. This sentiment permeates all mit to a sectional Northern Government, and that even classes of society, from the highest to the lowest - if reduced to a guerrilla warfare, which is not probaa people will not yield, and the vengeance of Heaven valueless for at least half a century. Fourth, at exwill ere leng overtake our enemies and paralyze their pression of the Jeffersonian principles of the Democraev, which cannot be too often repeated to the people, Do the mass of the people of the Confederate States that they may see how smoothly, how harmoniously the link that our Government will ultimately repudiate machinery of the grand fabric of the fathers would move ifs debts? We think not; for they are well aware on, if their teachings were not ignored and forgotten .that our Congress, our best financiers, and the people at Fifth, that the Democracy still behold in the proud arge, are opposed to anything of the kind. We can banners of the Union the symbol of peace, and still laultreately pay the debt by taxation, no matter how large bor for a cessation of bostilities, determined, if possible may become - more especially as the debt will be to resent the sweet spirit of Union ere it perish provide the carnage and vengeance of civil war. Sixth, that it I, therefore, we take it for granted that we will ulti- the Southern States will return to the Union, too ma ely succeed in gaming our independence, and that Northern States or people will in turn recegn ze by the cot will not be reputiated, it is unreasonable and Constitutional amendment the sovereignty and indiexpressly delegated to the General Government .the enemy are proving to us every day that it is as Seventh, and that thereupon Northern and Southern goed, if not better, than any other species of property. people shall pledge themselves to a hearty support of By the laws of the United States, if we are subjugated measures, peaceable or forcible, for the acquirition of our poperty is all worthless so far as we are concern- Canada, Mexico and Caba, and the freedom of lon-

" To F. VON NORDHAUSEN, Esq. New Yo k. "P. 8 - I insist on a history as picturesque as p udry, while, in the bands of the energy I'bey barn our sible, of the first four years of Mr. Lincola's Pics houses and their contents, steal our negro s, horses, dency, as such a book, published in English, French, ty office tempts persons to remain at home, hoping to them in the shade. There exists, for instance, in Earperty is Confidence manage the owner can make his es- desire of oppressing the whites instead of liberating the

d good, for the possession of the e, as we have shown . " We shall publish his history by subscriptions at ade unto death. It is not often that the cheap price, in order to make it popular. It you are as seen of Confederate money each us into any diffi- the President, present him with my respects and in a

> Everything we have, and everything that we have in some quarters. A curious forgetfulness has overland X. ken the minds of some who are usually shrewd enough. possible and? This edict hangs to every article of

be conquered, for in that case, we would less all, and

our aberties besides, says the "Sentinel." \* Chas. Courier.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PROPER OF GEORGIA.-- If TO were to take the rentiments of the croakers and submised. But we dany that the opinions of these bimid peo-

\* MARRIED.

On the evening of the 22d Jan., 1865, at the residence of the brids's father, by the Rev. J. R. Willis, Mr. B. M. HERIOT, C. S. N., of South Carolina, to LAURA VIOLA, daughter of Rev. Dr. Sherwood, of Indian Springs, Geor-

Near Lessville, Robeson county, on the 27th of January DANIEL DICKSON, con of George W. and E. A. Pollock of Wilmington, aged 3 years, 3 months and " dayal too clear and conclusive to prom a success in his efforts | many endearing little ways, for how hard it seems to have his bright eyes closed forever, and his winning voice all hushed in death; but the "Lord giveth and the Lord ta-

might well weep for us; for he, so pure, so free from sin, to part no more. Happy little angel, your seat in Heaven ARMY VS. PEOPLE — The Selma Dispatch of the events, see all thy loved ones with "angels marching," where you will again renew the soft pressure of thy dying

ONE WHO LOVED HIM DEARLY

A LL NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates absent from Co. K, 40th Regiment N. C. Troops, with-

RD. W. WOOTEN, Lieut. commanding Co. K, 40th N. C.T.

Jan. 28. LL NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates ab-A sent from Co. E, 36th Regiment N. C. Troeps, with

O. H. WILLIAMBON, cordingly. Lieut. commanding Co. E, 36 h Regt. N. C. T.

FROM my stables near Brunswick Ferry, on the night of the lath inst., a large bay HORSE, with star in forehead and white snip on the nose, both I will give a liberal reward for his delivery or informa-

121-1t-19-2t\*