

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9.

Simple announcements of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted gratis. For anything beyond this, regular advertising rates will be charged.

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly will please notify us of the fact.

Our Carriers are not authorized to receive subscriptions to the Telegraph. We will have a special Agent for this business, or attend to it in person.

We renew our request to subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly, to inform us promptly of the fact.

The office of the Daily Telegraph is in the North Carolina Presbyterian Building.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

The following are our present terms of subscription:

1 Copy 1 month,	\$8 00
1 copy 2 months,	15 00
1 " 3 "	20 00

THE SITUATION.

So far as we have any information from the front, the situation is encouraging. We do not think Sherman will march on Fayetteville immediately, if at all. He will either form a junction with Schofield and march Northward by the coast route, or he will pause where he now is and recruit the falling strength of his army. As almost every one is expressing an opinion as to the point where the next great battle will be fought, we state, as our opinion, that it will be at or near Fayetteville or Goldsboro—more probably the latter.

Attention is called to the interesting correspondence between Gens. Sherman and Wade Hampton, in another column. It will be seen that the gallant Hampton wields the pen with as much skill as he does the sabre.

It is stated in one of the Raleigh papers that hundreds, perhaps thousands of bags of government corn, are at one of the depots in that city, exposed to the weather and rotting. Can it be possible!

The South Carolinian, formerly published at Columbia, is now issued from the office of the Charlotte Bulletin.

We will be grateful to any one for copies of the Wilmington Herald of the Union, or other Yankee papers they may receive.

FROM WILMINGTON.

A correspondent of the Progress, who left Wilmington when the city was evacuated, writes that paper as follows, concerning matters in that now delectable place:

"When Wilmington was evacuated, the houses of many of the Home Guards were searched but they could not be found, and consequently a very few men liable to military duty were brought out, with the exception of those in the regular service. Since the evacuation of Wilmington I have been to the Home Guard camp, and if there were more than 40 men from the whole county (New Hanover) that came out with Col. Burr, I was mistaken as regards numbers. Captain Bishop, of the Wilmington Home Guard, came out without a single officer or man to his company but himself. A large number of the railroad employees remained, and I believe there was only one negro hired to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, that belonged to the Wilmington station, that came out. A very few negroes were brought out; an army officer, who ought to know, did not think there were over 200. It is reported that 400 negroes have already joined or been put in the Yankee service. Some of the army officers are reported to have deserted and remained in the place. The railroad steam ferry boat, *Harlee*, was burned and her old Captain, B. G. Bates, is now in command of the Yankee exchange boat. The pontoon and railroad bridges at Northeast were so imperfectly destroyed that it is said the Yankees can use them. The last of the Yankee prisoners will be delivered to day and the truce probably end."

MAJOR GEN. WILCOX.—This distinguished officer has been spending a few days in Raleigh, on leave of absence. Gen. Wilcox commands one of the most gallant divisions of the army. His career has been one of eminent and distinguished service; and as a North Carolinian, we feel the more pride in him, because he is a North Carolinian, and proud to avow it. Two of his brigades are North Carolina brigades; one formerly the brigade of Gen. Branch, the other that of Gen. Seales. Both stand high on the roll of honor.

Gen. Wilcox is hopeful and sanguine. He bids the people be of good cheer. The soldiers will take care of them.—*Confederate*.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. HAMPTON.

HEAD QRS MILY DIV. OF THE MIES.,
In the Field, Feb. 24, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, Comd'g Cavalry Forces, C. S. A.

GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after capture, and labelled "Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant, and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty "near a ravine, 80 rods from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner.

I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of your Confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as a history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will forbid all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions, and therefore must collect directly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much misbehaviour on the part of our men, but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war; but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow, and made war inevitable, ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my foragers, to the extent of life for life.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Official: Jno. M. Otey,
A. A. Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army.

GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th inst., reached me to-day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner." That is to say, you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public voice even in your own country, where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you, I shall have executed at once two of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed.

To check this inhuman system, which is justly execrated by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of your men who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force, as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and one more inalienable—the right that every man has to defend his home, and to protect those who are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolating their land, burning their houses, and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claimed, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling-houses of citizens, after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these—crimes too black to be mentioned.

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offences against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection to private property, you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid the ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation

and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," or "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty-six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed.

I am yours, &c,
[Signed] WADE HAMPTON,
Lieut. Gen'l.

Official: Jno. M. Otey,
A. A. Gen'l.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly a Senator in Congress, has just been released from the Tennessee penitentiary, and ordered to be tried for conspiracy against the Government.

Gen. Grant, in a private letter to Mr. Washburn, of the House of Representatives, speaks very hopefully of Sherman's movements, and expresses the opinion that a few more days of successful operations will place the rebels in a position from which there will be no escape.

Vanderbilt, the New York millionaire, was arrested and taken to the station house last week for fast driving in the street.

President Lincoln has ordered Roger A. Pryor to report immediately to Gen. Grant, at City Point, for exchange.

Alexander Dumas will be the guest of Geo. Bancroft in New York.

General D. C. Buell has written and published a reply to General Sherman's defence of General Grant.

MECHANICAL DUTY.—Schiller used to say, that he found the great happiness of life, after all, to consist in the discharge of some mechanical duty.

MIND AND BODY.—Old Sir Jas. Herring was remonstrated with for not rising earlier—"I can make up my mind to it," said he, "but cannot make up my body."

CURIOSITY.—Curiosity is a kernel of the forbidden fruit, which still sticketh in the throat of a natural man, sometimes to the danger of his choking.—*Fuller*.

THE STRAWBERRY.—Dr. Butler said of strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."

Mrs. Isabelle Ritchie, relict of Thomas Ritchie, died in Richmond on the 30th ultimo. She had reached the advanced age of seventy-six years.

Those who befriend genius when it is struggling for distinction befriend the world, and their names should be held in remembrance.

Buy what thou hast no need of and ere long thou shalt sell the necessities.

TRUTH.—When a man has no design but to speak plain truth, he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass.—*Steele*.

There is something inspiring in the strong, earnest, vehement tones, which are being echoed and re-echoed in every mail that arrives from the army of Gen. Lee. Full of hope, confident of success, defiant as in the first hour of the struggle, these veterans of half a hundred fields sleeping in the trenches and undergoing hourly hardships of which we know nothing, are teaching the people of the country to stand firm, and proving themselves really the main stay of our moral as well as physical greatness. When a people have such defenders—when the "men at the front" embody the brain and brawn of a great contest like this, it behooves the nation if it be not possible to keep pace with their spirit, to follow, at least, in their wake. Were these soldiers at home, we should find among them generosity, patriotism, sympathy for the poor, and a fellow feeling permeating the communities of which they form a part; and why will not our countrymen exhibit the same noble qualities of mind and heart on this great crisis? Suffering stalks abroad. His gaunt fingers clutch already at the throats of our wives and little ones. Hunger pinches our noble women, while hundreds of the old men—the fathers of our soldier boys have had swept away their all. The duty of those who have been spared is manifest. Be just, be generous; reduce your prices, receive not what you can get, but what is fair; not what will pay, but what will satisfy a hospitable country-loving sympathetic soul. Let us all pull together, and if we can only start the spirit in motion, like brothers united in a sacred cause, we can fight on to the end, and in bearing each others burdens suffer more lightly from our own.—*Bulletin*.

It is gratifying to know that the meat crop of Alabama, and that part of Mississippi not occupied by the enemy, is very large this season. We think, from inquiry, that the yield is double this year what it was the last, and in some counties in this State, planters have been selling their surplus of green pork at a dollar a pound.—*Selma Rebel*.

Telegraphic.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

RICHMOND, March 6.—Northern papers of the 4th, including the evening edition of the *American*, have been received. The latter contains a telegraphic report descriptive of the procession in Washington at the inauguration of Lincoln and his inaugural address; the latter occupying about one third of a column. Lincoln says there is no occasion for an extended address. He will not venture any prediction in regard to the future. Four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to the impending war. All declared it, all sought to avoid it; both parties deprecated war, but one would make war rather than let the nation survive—the other would accept war rather than let the nation perish, and war came. The slavery interest was somehow (Don't that sound like A. A. G.) the cause of the war. To strengthen and perpetually extend the interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than restrict its territorial emigration. Neither party expected a war of the magnitude or duration it has already attained; neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before the conflict should cease. Each looked for triumphant results. We fondly hope and pray (old Abe praying!) that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until retribution has been visited upon the slave-holders, it must be a sad judgment of God, but a true and righteous one. Let us strive to finish the work we are entered upon, and do all that we can to achieve a just peace among and with all nations.

MOBILE, Feb. 28.—Twenty two steamers and Mississippi river transports are in the lower bay. A large number of troops are reported to have landed on Dauphin Island and at Pensacola, indicating an early attack on Mobile.

RICHMOND, March 7.—In the Senate the report from the committee of conference on the tax bill was concurred in—yeas 12, nays 3. The House bill for the employment of negro troops was taken up. Hunter addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill, but said he should vote for it according to the instructions of the Va. Legislature. Graham also spoke in opposition to the bill. Semmes strongly opposed the measure. Orr also opposed the bill. After a speech by Burnett in favor of the bill, the Senate took a recess until 7 1/2 o'clock. In the House Gen. Hood's report of operations in Tennessee was presented. The report of the committee of conference on the tax bill agreed to impose a tax of 8 per cent. on all property not exempted and an additional tax of one per cent. to pay soldiers and current expenses of the Government; to be paid half in Treasury notes and half in certificates of indebtedness. The report of the conference committee on the exemption bill was agreed to. The bill is substantially the same as the House bill. After the transaction of other important business the House adjourned.

Wanted Immediately.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
MARCH 1st, 1865

100 AXES—To be used in fortifying the Arsenal and the town of Fayetteville. I will purchase the axes at market price, if they cannot be loaned. Persons sending them in will oblige me by marking their names on each axe, to avoid confusion when they are returned. By order of the Commanding Officer,
MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
Major 2nd N. G. Battalion.

35-71

PRIVATE FIRE ARMS,

Belonging to officers and men who have recently arrived, will be repaired at half rates by
WALTER WATSON,
Gun and Pistol Maker.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

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Jan'y., 30-7m6