J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WIND THE REAL PROPERTY. of Fredericksburg. This week we made a move which for suffering beats anything we have ever seen. Fortunately for us, it was soon all over. On Tuesday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M., we were ordered to get ready to march immediately. An attempt to de scribe our feelings would be useless, enough night and day soow had been falling without a moment's intermission, and at the time we began our march the ground was covered six inches deep, and still getting deeper. But there was no use trying to shirk it, (and I am proud to say that but few attempted it,) the trip must be made. As darkness began to settle on us we set out, loaded like jack mules, and trudging in snow half knee deep. "Good God," thought 4 as I went half bent against wind and sleet-"this is soldiering in carnest." " How much more could a man endure and live?" "All my philosophy avails but little now, Something uncommonly urgent must be up or they would surely not take us out such a night as this. But if I only knew where we were going; hope we

will travel all night, if we don't, and have to make our beils in this snow and temptest, besides some one will freeze sure." Thus soliloquized, and a great deal more. I verily believe, "a preacher would have sworn." looked around on the desolate hills and plains covered with a vast winding sheet of snow. I could see dark masses of troops moving in front and rear of us, and could not help coutrasting ourselves with the French army in "Can this be America, the locasted land of freedom, or is it the domains of a military despot." " Are these the peaceable citzens of America or the tools of some tyrant. Such reflections were spontaneous, I could not banish them from my mind. I confess that I came nearer "caving in" than I ever did before, but with a mighty effort I was enabled to quell these rising teelings of dis-motent, and, in short, succumb. The labor necessary to get us through the snow soon brought on copious perspiration; mile after mile was slowly counted off as hour after hour of the night wore away. We were not allowed to halt for rest, which was certainly a wise precaution, though it bore dreadfully hard on us. Finally, we came to a bold running creek with icebound banks, but it proved no obstacle. Without slacking our gait we plunged in, stumbled across and crawled out on the opposite side, considering it a capital thing. What a pity our dear mamas didn't know we could stand water so well; for lack of knowledge they have certainly missed a wonderful chance of rare fun. But would'nt it have been rich for them to play "mother duck" while we would have been goslings-ducklings, I should say; if I mis-take not, a gosling is a little goose, except

when we mean human goslings, of which I

have seen a few for sartin. But this is the

wrong road ;-ah, that is my failing, I hope

my kind readers will excuse me, and in the

future I will endeavor to stick closer to my

text; though a bad one, yet I will expatiate

from firstly even unto seventhly-I'm sure

they are at liberty to leave church in case

they become wearied. Away we went, (al-

ter we got across the creek,) not such a break-

neck gait either as you might imagine, but

we toddled, I'll say that, for I doubt whether

anybedy knows how fast that is. Well, we

toddled on some two miles further when we

were turned into shanties already built, and

recently vacated by a portion of Hood's

troops. Our surprise was great and agreea-ble—the move was, after all, decidedly to our

advantage. I very readily took back all that I had thought or said during the march, and

made a firm resolve never again to be dissat-isfied with anything, no matter what, which

I did not fully understand. Roaring fires were built from the wood prepared by those who lately occupied the cabins, and

in half an hour after our arrival all bands

were snoozing comfortably. The next morn-

ing we awoke, and at first thought that we had got home on furlough, or were out visiting, or something of the sort. Things pre-

ented such a comfortable appearance that

we were right sure we were not dreaming,

or the subjects of some trick; but soon we

were convinced that all was bons fide; a

glance out of doors was sufficient. The snow

lay deep on the ground, but the air was mild or, and rain was falling in one of your regu-lar drizzles-drozzles. So was it the next day,

and the next. The snow disappeared, leav-

ing a world of mud and water, and an bour by sun on Thursday evening, February 19th, the last restige of a cloud disappeared from the sky, and the atmosphere, though hardly

pure, was perfectly transparent. We could

see Fredericksburg, poor Fredericksburg!

about a mile distant. We could trace the

meanderings of the Rappahannock, and on

the bluffs and table lands beyond we can see

a forest of tents, occupied by the Grand Ar-

my of the North, wondering no doubt whe-

ther this is the road to Richmond. Old Bur-

nie tried this rout once, it didn't pay. Fight-

ing Joe Hooker now has a notion of trying

Arkansas belie at the close of a trolic—"Here I've sot, and sot, till I've about tuck root, and nobody didn't come. I Richmond, I guess, and nobody didn't come. In Richmond, I guess, will be like the grapes were to the fox, sour, all cofers and source of the fox and source of the fox and the formation of the formation of the shoot at each other, but all intercourse is formidden,—both wise policies. The former is barbarous in the extreme—the latter can be

productive of no good in the long run-none productive of no good in the long run—none to our enemies at least. A month age our boys were on picket near the same place; then free intercourse was allowed. As might be guessed, the rebels made it pay, and any quantity of tobacco was swapped off for five times its worth in coffee Newspapers were exchanged, canteens and overcoats bought for a trifle, paid in tobacco, of course—the yankees are crazy as bedbugs for it, A good many letters were sent across to be mailed; New Yorkers and North Carolinians would discuss "the prespects" for an hour, then shake hands and part mutually well pleased with each other. The yanks say they are heartly tired fighting for the d-d negroes, and don't care how soon the affair is wound up; and if the privates had the management they would soon wind it up. In a tour from camp, I discovered many, traces of the bloody battle recently fought here. The trees are shivered by shells and cannon shot; the saplings, in many places, are riddled with bullets-some were shot entirely off; fences scattered, houses demolished, and everything looks like it is last hastening to min. The most revolting sight of all is the half buried men. These are of the enemy-our own were decently and well buried. There is a place, not very far from our carltp, where seventy-seven of the enemy were tumbled into one hole-a few shovelsfull of dirt were thrown on them and that is all; their partially decayed bodies now lie exposed to the gaze of passers by. What a shocking thing! If they have been our enemies, they now certainly deserve the respect due to dead men. How many whose bones are bleaching there, not long ago left home full of lusty life, and left there, too, mothers doating mothers, loving wives, gentle sisters, or little crattling boys and girls, or lisping infants.— Harrowing thought & Go, leave me!!

have caused my candle to melt and run down the bayonet, used for a candle stick, thus depriving me of at least an hour's light. A ight fire is sparkling in the chimney, and as it burns that strange phenomenon, "tramping snow" is going on briskly. I should not be surprised if we should have more snow to tramp before many days, but no matter, we are well prepared for it, provided we get to stay here. We do every thing according to military science out here; we have musket barrels for pokers, (there are not a few scat-tered over these plains,) ramrods for pothooks, parch wheat and pound it in a skillet with the breech of a gun-in fact, a gun has something to with almost every thing we do do. No wonder the boys seem so much attached to them, and spend so much time keeping them in order. Still the time is not more than half occupied with all necessary duties. The intervals are spent snow-balling when there is snow on the ground, if no snow, then "Bull pen," "cat," etc., is the or-der of the day. I hardly ever hear any one say, "I do wish this war was over"-" When do you think we will have peace" and such like; we don't bother our brains about it, well-knowing that anything that we can do will have but little effect towards shortening or prolonging it. We have an easy time (except on marches-I must admit that it don't pay to have our feet clogged with snow) we get rations abundant, and good too;pshaw! if nobody were suffering more than we, why we would consider it a happy time generally. But the trouble is I can't get to see Gemima, nor can Gemima get to see me, and I'm afraid she will take a fool notion to pitch into somebody else or somebody else nto-her. NAT. Night of Feb. 21st, 1863.

The night is fast going, and gusts of wind

The Richmond Enquirer wants an organ for the President. "On principle," it sees no objection to an organ—that is, a paper which will make a one-sided showing for those in power. But, says that paper, "an official journal, like the Moniteur, would give a government the means of putting its own onstruction upon its own acts, and of defendng its officers when unjustly assailed." The Emperor has his organ, and so ought the President, says the Enquirer! The people ought to be forestalled in their construction of the acts of the administration by the construction given to them by a white but educated slave of the President! Well might Gov. Brown, of Georgia, ask, as he did not long since, "whither are we drifting."—N. C. Standard.

DEATH OF EDWIN G. SPRIGHT, ESQ.-We regret to state that this gentleman died at Bladen Springs, Alabama, on the 15th of last month. He was aged about 44 years. Mr. Speight was a native of this State, and had frequently represented the Counties of Lenoir and Greene in our State Senate. He removed to Alabama about ten years since, and devoted himself to planting.

It has been truly said of him that " though a decided politician, he was an honest and highly honorable man, and passed through it awhile. I should not be surprised if, six He was, indeed, an amiable and worthy man. months hence, he should exclaim as did the Peace to his ashes .- N. C. Standard,

Speech of Mr. Saulsbury.

The speech of Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware. in the Northern Senate is attracting some at-It appears in the late Northern pa-TO WHELL !

Another measure was adopted by the President, professedly a necessary measure to suppress the rebellion, in his proclamation of the 1st inst, proclaiming freedom to nearly three millions of slaves in the revolted States. A brutum fulmen. A Pope's bull, as he himself has well said, against the comet. Are the slaves whom he decises free in his possession or that of their masters? Has his paper bull give them practical liberty? If it can, surely it can do some other and more efficient things towards suppressing rebellion. If it is so potential, why not issue mother declaring that the eyes of the rebels shall all immediately drop out? They could not then see to fight against him. Why not still another, that the guilty sitners shall all imme-diately become lame? They could not then march against him. And yet another, that every nerve of every rebel shall be immedi-ately enervated? They could not then fire a gun or draw a sword. Still another, that Richmond is taken? They then would have no capitol. One more, that they are all dead without heirs? Then, indeed, their possessions would all escheat, and without the aid of a confiscation bill could be parceled out among the thousands of disinterested but hopeful and expectant patriots who are impatiently waiting for the time to come when they shall be bidden to go down and possess the "goodly land."

Mr. President, while this atterly unconstitotional and abominably wicked proclamation can be of no service toward restoring the Union, it will, while unrevoked and attempted to be executed, forever prevent a peaceful re-union of the States. I say peaceful reunion for I never dreamed of a re-union by force. You can never conquer the South,-That many people, inhabiting that extent of territory; have never been conquered since the world began, so as to be made permanently to live in connection with another people against their will. You cannot restore he Union by force. It never could have been preserved by force. Would some modern, slave freeing patriot hear what a wiser man than Abraham Lincoln has said on the subject? Would some modern patriot who questions the loyalty of all those who differ n opinion from himself; would some patriotic editor of a newspaper which, perhaps, may denounce me as disloyal because I have ottered this sentiment, listen to what a greater man than the Executive, or even than a the slaves to abstain from all violence, this is mighty editor or a scribbler for some obscure given upon the condition that they are not tention to the words of John Quincy Adams

in reference to this very matter. Was he a disunionist because he did not believe that a Government created by consent, and united by the affections of the people, could be kept together and preserved by orce, when the people of the different sections had become alienated? If he was not a disunionist or secessionist for believing that what reason have the modern pretenders to patriotism, but whose patriotism, however, in too many cases, results from public contacts, or from feeding at the public crib, to charge me, and those who think with me, with being disloyal to the government of my country, or to the Constitution and laws of the land, because we believe as he believes? What interests have I to be disloyal to the government and Constitution of my country? What benefit could secession bring to me or my people? Do we wish to invoke fire and sword to sweep over our little State? Do we want the contending factions, maddened, develish, profine to tread our soil and destroy our substance? No. sir; we only pray that the God of heaven may ever now aid the benighted counsels of this administration, that they may retrace their steps, and that by prudence of action and wisdom of counsel, they may again cause one national flag to wave not only over the State of Delaware and the States now in the Confederacy, but agair to wave from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean, the emblem of a united, happy, prosperous and great people.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON COERCION.

But, sir, I have digressed. I call attention to the utterances of Mr. Adams in reference to these questions, that we may see whether those who now entertain the opinions he did are properly to be charged with being actuated by a different sentiment from that by which he was actuated. I presume it will not be denied that Mr. Adams uttered the words which I am about to read. I have not the address in pamphlet form, but I have it taken from a newspaper professing to give the time and place, and the persons who were present on the occasion. The extract which I shall read is contained in an address before the Historical Society of New York, delivered in the city of New York, on the 30th of April, 1839. Mr. Adams argued in the address that no State had a right to nullify an act of Congress-that no State had a right to secede from the Union. I believe every word he said in reference to both these matters, and I choose, now, sir, to believe what he further said on that occasion, when he declared:

"But the indissoluble link of union between the people of the several States of this confederated nation is after all, not in the right, but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it!) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collisions of interests shall fester into hatred, the bands of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by

terror a empatities and accounts, to the formula of the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the but it seems to us that but little other as but it seems to us that but little other as but it seems to us that but little other as but it seems to us that but little other as but it seems to us that but little other as but it is seems to us the seems to us time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more per-lect nmon, by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be re-united by the law of political gravitation to the centre.

Mr. President and Senators, I want no disdissolution of the Union. I want to see all the States re-united; but I do not believe in your policy of doing it. You had befter take warning in time. Do you not hear in every breeze the utterances, in a very populcus and powerful section of this country, that the fol-ly of extremes has dissolved the Union and plunged us into war, and that the time may dictate that they, to escape the burdens which you impose, and to have security for the fu-ture, may be bound to form a union among themselves? It may be that the thing now s but imagination. It is for you to consider whether a persistence in the insane policy of this administration will not lead to such a lamentable catastrophe.

CONSENT THE ONLY WAY TO RESTORE THE UNION. The only means by which the Union can e restored is the consent of the contending parties, based upon such terms as shall be agreeable to both. This proclamation declares that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said slaves. The effect of this declaration is, that if the people of the South shall at any time hereafter be willing to return to their allegiance to the government of the United States, and to live under the Constitution as it is, and in the Union as it was, they shall not be permitted to do so, that an absolute condition to their return shall be the freedom of their slaves and a continuance of the war until that freedom is recognized by them. This proclamation solemnly commits this administration to prosecute this war for the freedom of the slave, even should every other cause of difficulty be adjusted; the object for which I verily beheved it was accepted and prosecuted by the administration from the beginning, and without which no war would have been waged. More effectually to prevent a reunion, this proclamation invites a servile insurrection; for, while impotently advising oper has said? If so, I invite his at- opposed by their masters in their efforts to become free, for, when acting in self-defence, they may, even under Presidential advice. act with violence. "And I hereby enjoin upon the persons so declared to be free," says the President, " to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence." These words, uttered amid the fiery ordeal through which we now pass, will "light their author down in dishonor to the remotest generation. Let him not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he will, on account of either " personal insignificance or significance," escape history. John Brown may be forgotten, but the memory of Abraham Lincoln will never die. This proclamation further declares that the slaves " of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the U. States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service." The slave to become the murderer of his master! And this done to restore the Union, and cause his master to consent to live in political fellowship with those who cause and approve it. Verily-

"Judgment bath fled to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason.

Can we support the army and the people until another crop is made? This is now the great and vital question. We see and conerse daily with men from the different sections of the State-front East and West, North and South, and they all represent to us that great scarcity exists in their counties and neighborhoods. This question is not only important to North Carolina but to the Confederacy. The army must be fed-the families of the men who have abandoned home, work, property and all to fight the batthe soft the country, must be fed too, if possible, while more of as want to starve if we can help it. While there is great scarcity, and while flour, corn, meat, &c., are high, we are told that many zen in the country have much more than they can use and yet refuse to sell. Some are holding back for higher to sell. Some are bolding back for higher prices and others refuse to sell because they ean't get corrency to suit them. Of these two monsters we don't know which is the meanest-be that is not satisfied at \$18 or \$20 a barrel, and waits for still higher praces, or the other who refuses, as we have been told some do, Confederate money. We should deplore mob law or violence of any kind, for we have tyranny enough at best, but we contend that the seizure of surplus corn or meat from such persons would be perfectly

institiable. If we destroy the value of Confederate Scrip as a circulating medium we are gone, the cause is lost, our property will be taken from us and we shall become slaves; and for the sordid, contemptible Shylocks that depreciate the currency of the country we have e mercy.

But for the drain necessary to feed the ar-

but it seems to us that but little effort in being trade to remove it or protect it where it is; and we are told that cavalry horses are being sent from below to the upper counties where the supply is very short, for subsistence. Why is not the cavalry sent to the Albemarle country where there are millions of corn and where they might keep the energy my from depredating on the country and all so subsist themselves? Have the enemy so subsist themselves? Have the enemy any force in that region to prevent it? We think not. And even should they encounter a small party of the enemy now and then it would only give them a chance to keep themselves in practice. They went in to fight and why not do it? Certainly hatred for the Yankees coupled with richly laden barries and smoke houses ought to make the most timid fight. We fear that, on account of had management our careful were count of bad management, our tavalry have become slightly demoralized. We have great confidence in Gen. Hill, however, and as he is now in command at Goldsboro' we shall look for an improvement in that branch of the service in our State.

We have seen and conversed with gentlemen connected with the Commissary department, both from Virginia and below, and we find them rather despondent as to supplies.

In fact we learn that serious apprehensions are felt for subsistence and forage about Kinston and Goldsboro', unless it can be got up from the country lower down. We trust that this will be done, and that speedily.-With the small force that the enemy have in this State even Hyde county it seems to us might be penetrated, and its rich granaries made to contribute to the sustenance of our troops. And now that the force of the enemy is weak on our coast the golden oppor-tunity is offered, and we hope that those who conduct and manage military affairs, whose judgment and efficiency we do not presume to question, will not let it pass. There are thousands of barrels of corn close down to the enemy's lines-much more in their linesand it is worth looking after, ought to be looked after, and unless we want to starve, must be looked after.—Daily Progress.

THE RISE IN GOLD.

Within the last week, gold has risen from two dollars and a quarter to three dollars and a quarter promium. The startled public, as they was it leaping upwards at the rate of fifteen cents a day, trembled for their confederate notes, whose depreciation they measured by may be the actual depreciation of Confederate money, and as gold is no longer a standard of value with us, but an article of merchandize, it is very difficult to estimate that depreciation. It had nothing to do with the recent tremendous advance in coin. The real cause of the advance is easily explained, and as a knowledge of it will tend to soothe the nerves of the community, already much shaken on the subject of the currency, we take pleasure in layon the 23d ultimo, Judge John A. Meredith,

of the Circuit Court, of this city, in the course of a decision in a habeas corpus case, w was fully reported in this paper, said that no-thing could be clearer than that by entering thing could be clearer than that by entering the military service of a country, and gave it as his opinion, that every citizen of Maryland, and every foreigner who had once enlisted in our armies, it mattered not for how brief a period, was a fit subject for conscription, if beour armies, it mattered not for how brief a period, was a fit subject for conscription, if between the ages of eighteen and forty, and the tearned Judge expressed the hope that the War Depastment would at once conscribe all persons thus liable. This judgment it is that has sent gold up. The hundreds of Irish, Germans and Baltimoreans, who after a twelve menths taste of military service, left the ranks at the expiration of their terms of enlistment. at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, and settled in this city to prey upon soldiers and citizens, each after his kind—some as grogshop keepers, others as bucksters and gam-blers—have found their sanctuary rendered unsafe by this decision, and are hastily making their arrangements to flee beyond the reach of the enrolling officer. Two things are needful to enable them to reach a place of safety— United States gold and a pass from General Winder. The latter can be obtained by dist of an hour or two's rending and tearing of one another at the General's front or back door, uers, had the effect of starting the price uphas continued to rise until yesterday it reached the enormous premium of three dollars and twenty-five cents.

We are aware that there are those who attribute the rise in gold to the measures recent-ly passed by the United States Congress, but we believe that the true history of its enhancement in this city is as we have given it above.

-Richmon.! Examiner, March 5.

Number of Conscripts.- The number of conscripts enrolled in this county, last week, amounts to 165. Those from the 71st Regiment started for Ruleigh on Wednesday, and those from the 121st, we learn, will leave on Monday next. A considerable number previously volunteered and are not included in the above .- Salem Press.