TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Dalton.

DALTON, March 24.—No reinforcements with the exception of returned regiments have arrived in front of us yet, though it is generally supposed that Sherman will be brought within striking distance.

Heavy snow fell here last night, followed by hard rain, which put the roads in bad order again.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DALTON, March 26th.—Scouts from the front report the enemy quiet. Many regiments believed travelling on forty days furlough, as they are returning.

Weather clear to-day; roads drying finely.

FROM RICHMOND—NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, March 26.—Quite a financial excitement here to-day, in consequence of the expiration of the time allowed by the banks for the withdrawal of deposites.

Funding rapidly increased. All kinds of bonds and stocks in demand at high figures.

The report of the flag of truce boat approaching City Point incorrect—boat not expected for several days.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 22d says 50,000 troops will shortly be assembled at Annapolis, for Burnside's second expedition. It is said that Longstreet is mounting his infantry for an excursion into Kentucky.

Gold in New York on the 21st, 63¾; exchange 77. *Inquirer's* London correspondent thinks Palmerston's Ministry will soon be ousted. Canadian Ministry resigned.

Flag of Truce boat reported coming up the river yesteaday evening.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., March 24.—The snow is fast melting and the roads are quite deep in mud.

All quiet in front and in our lines.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina is expected to visit the army to-morrow.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 24.—Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day. Everybody is occupied in adjusting financial matters, preparatory to the change in currency next week. The banks of this city have resolved not to receive the present currency on deposit, except notes below five dollars. After the 1st of April, the new currency will rapidly take the place of the old remaining unfunded under the action of the banks.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

RICHMOND, March 28th.—Official dispatch from Mobile on Saturday gives news from New Orleans to the 14th. The Yankees met a severe reverse near New Iberia, two regiments reported captured. All the gunboats except eight have left for Red river. Col. Holland, 31st Mississippi, attacked the enemy at Chocktawhatchie bay, killed 25 and captured over 500 cattle. The Banks of this city have reconsidered their resolution, rejecting old 5's after 1st April. Will receive pay in them until further notice.

GOV. VANCE IN THE ARMY.

ORANGE, C. H., March 27th.—Gov. Vance, of N. C., addressed the troops of Daniel's brigade in an able and eloquent speech for two hours yesterday—will speak again to-morrow, and every day this week. Generals Lee, Hill, Ed. Johnson, Rodes and many general officers were present to hear him yesterday. Weather fine. Roads drying fast. Nothing from the front.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, March 28th.—The Baltimore *American* of the 26th, with dispatches from the Southwest, give particulars of the capture of Fort Derpay on Red River by Yankees, with 280 prisoners and several heavy guns. Admiral Porter at once steamed up to Alexandria.

Grant and staff arrived at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

Gold closed in New York on Friday at 38¼.

Burnside visited Washington Thursday, troops for his expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis. Ohio Democratic convention adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South. The Penn. convention declared in favor of McClellan for President. The appeal in the Alexandria case came up for discussion in the House of Lords on the 11th. Nothing important. Danish war progressing adversely to the Danes. Maximilian arrived in London on the 13th, no further revelation as to his future movements. The king of Bavaria died on the 11th.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher rather startled his hearers at the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, in a eulogy of the rebel troops, in the course of a sermon designed to show that the price of liberty was not only eternal vigilance, but eternal self-sacrifice. "Why, re," exclaimed the speaker, "shall we find such heroic self-dential, such upbearing under physical discomfort, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army? They fight better in a bad cause than you do in a good one; they fight better for a passion than you do for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying they fight well, and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer and do not complain; they go in rags, but do not rebel; they are in earnest for their personal liberty; they believe in it, and if they can they mean to get it."

Mr. Beecher also denied that slavery was dead. "Dead!" he exclaimed, "we know that within the lines of the frontier army there are yet three millions of slaves. As yet, we learn that they are docile, amenable to the will of their masters; patient and sudservient. Don't be deceived."

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Confederate loan is reported to have again declined in London to 40.

There has been considerable skirmishing in Parliament over American affairs.

The *Inquirer's* London correspondent thinks the Palmerston ministry will soon be driven from power.

The Richmond Banks have determined not to receive on Deposit Five Dollar Bills of the old series after the 1st of April next.

NORTHERN NEWS.

A spectacle—Burnside and his self-importance—Burnside before the War and Burnside after the War—the consequence of a mere glory.

The conduct and language of Major-General Burnside, in public and in private, seem to be exciting a good deal of attention in the North. The *World* takes under charge the particular case of this conspicuous military functionary, and show up the sudden tumefaction of his individual importance:

A major general of the American army who goes about raving of the imbecile clemency of the Government whose commission he bears; who calls heaven to witness before sanitary ladies and gaping sunday school children that he is personally innocent of the ruin of the State; who in clubs and on the highway beats his breast before his astonished acquaintances, and proclaims that if he ware invested with the powers which his conscience tells him he is divinely fitted to wear, he would "hang a hundred citizens" of New York before the Government could interfere to stay his hand, is a phenomenon worth considering. Those whom the spectacle moves to compassion, and those whom it excites to indignation are alike at a loss to account for it. Yet the explanation is neither difficult nor uninteresting.

Three years ago Mr. Abrose E. Burnside was a quiet, respectable citzen of the United States; a man who no doubt knew his rights, and knowing dared maintain; but who knew his duties too, and who would as soon have thought of commanding the sun to stand still that his cucumbers might ripen the better, as of saving the State by the force of his private will and judgment. He was not reputed a Colossus of intellect, certainly, but he went about among his fellow-men in a sufficient odour of sanity, and would, no doubt, have been readily entrusted with letters of administration on the estate of an orphan, or even with the delicate duties of a village church-warden. The war came and made him a soldier. He lacked neither bravery nor intelligence; understood the orders given to him, and executed them fearlessly. In an evil hour, however, success and promotion came to him—such success, and a promotion so rapid, that he one night found himself suddenly charged with the tremendous responsibilities of the supreme command over an army larger than any that ever marched under the banners of a Malborough or a Frederick. Beneath this sudden accession of authority, and the attendant adorations of the Tribune, his brain, of course, began to reel. Bewildered and excited, he hurled his army upon a horrible catastrophe and from that catastrophe emerged denouncing his subordinates to disgrace with a sweeping fury which ought to have warned the nation and the government of the state into which he was rapidly drifting. The warning was not heeded. He was transferred from the more or less limited responsibility of a general within reach of the White House, to the practically unlimited responsibility of a military prefect. With the wider sweep of power came a fiercer accession of the disease which power had developed. Commanding at Fredricksburg, he had been merely frenzied. Commanding in Ohio and Kentucky, he went stark mad. He became in his own eyes the Cæsar of the West; arrested citizens without consulting the Government—and than even of the Government; seized Mr. Vallandingham on his own motion; on his own motion tried him contemning the united remonstrances of the Cabinet at Washington, and, but for the decision of his own court martial, would on his own motion, have hanged him. Even the recklessness of Washington was not proof against the alarming features of the case. It was begun to present itself; and, as soon as circumstances would permit, the lunatic dictator was withdrawn, to be subjected to the gradually curative process of a limitation of responsibility in his earlier functions as a mere general commanding a corps.

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST "JOKE" ON THE FLORIDA MASSACRE.—The President, on hearing of the bad generalship which, as it at first appeared, characterized the management of our forces at Olustee, in Florida, and the heavy slaughter which followed, burst out with the following exclamation: "It seems to me there are no heads down in Florida except deadheads." Of course, every one in the vicinity laughed as heartily as the President himself did when Ward Lamon sang for him, as they rode over the graves and among the burying parties after the battle of Antietam, the negro melody of "Jump Jim Crow."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The radicals will either persist and try and nominate Chase or Butler at Baltimore for the Presidency, while the Germans will run Fremont. One of the St. Louis German papers says it would rather have a Democrat than Mr. Lincoln for another term.

It appears from official documents in the State Department that during the year ending with December nearly two hundred thousand foreign immigrants arrived in the United States.

After the passage of the Lincoln resolutions in the Indiana Legislature, the President sent in to the Senate the nomination of four Indiana colonels to be made brigadier-generals. The President is up in his "etiquetto."

The House Military Committee have had under consideration the question of increasing the pay of soldiers. They have nearly matured the bill, and it will fix the rate of advance about as follows:—Privates, eighteen dollars; corporals, twenty dollars; sergeants twenty-two dollars; orderly sergeants, thirty dollars. This increase is as large as the Government can afford to pay.

A New Bedford paper tells of a most extraordinary physiological fact. One of the dentists there has met with a man who ruminates like an ox—all his food, in due time, after being swallowed, returned to the mouth and re-masticated. This is done without any exercise of the patient's will, and is attended with the same quiet enjoyment that marks the countenance of a ruminating cow. The case is to be reported in the *Dental Cosmos*.

[What a nasty Yankee!]

YANKEE SPECULATIONS OF THE WAR.—WHAT IS THE PROSPECT OF THE TERMINATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing of the probable termination of the war, says:

The administration is still endeavouring to make the public believe that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that the war will be ended with the campaign of next summer. Never was there a greater delusion. To those who know the real facts, it is evident that the end of the war, so far as the conquest or the subjugation of the South is concerned, is as *far off now as it was two years ago*. The South may not have as many troops in the field in 1864 as they had in 1863. But, if they only have three hundred thousand, they can give abundant employment to over six hundred thousand, and if they have four hundred thousand, they can attack Washington besides.

It is understood that the South will act entirely on the defensive, and will seek to draw our armies as far as possible into the interior of the country, where they expect to defeat them. And there is very little doubt that they will depart from the defensive system, so far as to make an attack upon Washington. If they do this, and act on the defensive everywhere else, they have means and material for carrying on the war for five years more. I am satisfied, from the information that reaches me, that Richmond will never be abandoned so long as the Confederacy can put fifty thousand troops in the field.

EX PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON THE WAR.—The Northern papers bring us the first expression of opinion on the war that we have seen from Millard Fillmore. At the opening of the great Central Fair, at St. James-Hall, Buffalo, he is reported to have spoken as follows:

Three years of civil war have desolated the fairest portion of our land; loaded the country with an enormous debt that the sweat of millions yet unborn must be taxed to pay; arrayed brother against brother and father against son in mortal conflict; deluged our country with fraternal blood; whitened our battle fields with the bones of the slain, and darkened the sky with the wail of mourning. Yet these appalling calamities—which as yet have touched our city more lightly than any other in the land—have imposed upon us new duties, which must be promptly met and generously discharged; and new burdens which must be patiently and cheerfully borne. We cannot, in our humble capacity, control the events of this desolating war. We hear its thunders and mark the track of desolation, and we must meet the emergency as best we can, but never despair of the republic. It is no time now to inquire whether it might have been avoided. Let those who seek light on this subject read Washington's Far-well Address. Nor are we now to criticise the conduct of those who control it, awarding praise here and bestowing censure there. The impartial historian will do this when the passions engendered by the strife have cooled, and partisan prejudices, petty jealousies, malignant envy, and intriguing, selfish ambition shall be laid in the dust, and it is hoped, buried in oblivion. And much less are we called upon to predict when or how this war will end. Let those who seek light on the subject read General Jackson's Farewell Address. But let us hope that an all wise and merciful Providence will incline the hearts of the people, North and South, to peace—to a lasting peace, with a restored Union, cemented by fraternal affection, under our well-tried and glorious Constitution. Nor is this the time or place to express an opinion as to the policy that should be pursued to reach as desirable an end. But one thing is clear, that much be forgiven, if not forgotten, on both sides, before the Union can ever be restored; and therefore it is to be hoped that all unnecessary acts of cruelty, or wanton destruction of private property, or insult, or insolence in triumphing over a fallen foe should be avoided, for all such acts only fire the heart of our adversary with resentment and revenge, and protract the war, increase its horrors, and leave a sting which will render reunion more difficult, if not impossible. But it must be apparent to all that the first step toward bringing this war to a close is to conquer the Rebel army. Any negotiations for peace before this is done would prove abortive; and any professed clemency to those in arms who defy our power, would be a mockery which would be treated with ridicule and contempt. But when we have conquered their armies, and dispersed their leaders, then let us show our magnanimity and generosity by winning back the deluded multitude who have been seduced or coerced into this rebellion, by extending to them every act of clemency and kindness in our power, and by restoring them to all their rights under the Constitution. This I conceive to be Christian forgiveness and the best policy, and the only one which can ever restore the Union.

The Presidential question increases in interest in the North. The outlook suddenly assumes a new phase in consequence of the retirement of Secretary Chase from the arena. The Presidential beheading of Mr. Chase, by the superior strategy of the Lincoln managers, has given a new hope to the supporters of Fremont, who seem bent on bringing him out in any contingency as a candidate. The New York World indulges in some observations and structures on the Presidential question which are interesting at this juncture. We copy from them:

Mr. Chase's appointed voluntary, but really compulsory withdrawal, (for when his friends decided for Lincoln, he had no leg, nor even a crutch, to stand upon) makes a clean field for General Fremont, as the anti-Lincoln candidate in the Baltimore party. Chase had neither the vigorous decision of character which would enable him, nor the freedom from official restraints which would permit him, or the amount of personal grievance which would justify him, in a sharp preliminary canvass against his official chief. Fremont has all these. Besides, he is a military man, and will be more acceptable to the soldiers than Chase could be. And, what is still better for him as a Republican, and Lincoln candidate, his relations to the emancipation question, both on the score of priority and of unhesitating boldness, are much more acceptable to the thick and thin radicals than those of any other possible candidate. Chase's anti-slavery radicalism is not identified with any conspicuous public act, like that of Fremont.

No class of the Republicans can make any objection to Fremont which will not either answer itself or recoil against the objectors. If doubts are cast upon his personal availability or popularity, his friends have a ready reply in the splendid run he made in 1856 while the Republican party was yet in the gristle of its infancy. If the Democrats, who have since come into the party, object to him, was not he a Democrat before he became a Republican? and has not the Whig wing of the party, thus far, had the lion's share of the officers? Inspect the list: Lincoln, old Whig, President; Seward, old Whig, Secretary of State; Welles, old Whig, Secretary of the Navy; Bates, old Whig, Attorney-General; Caleb B. Smith, (deceased,) old Whig, Secretary of the Interior; Charles Francis Adams, with anti-Democratic blood of three generations running in his veins, minister to England; Dayton, old Whig, minister to France; Marsh, old Whig, minister to Italy; Motley, old Whig, minister to Austria; Judd, old Whig, minister to Prussia; Burchford, old Whig, minister to Rome; Sanford, old Whig, minister to Belgium; Burningame, old Whig, minister to China; Corwin, old Whig, minister to Mexico; Webb, old Whig, minister to Brazil—nearly all the high offices at home and all the fat missions on both continents abroad, in the possession of old Whigs, by the appointment of a President himself an old Whig. The Democratic portion of the party have every reason to desire the election of a President who will make a new shuffle of the cards.

Fremont's strength will now be rapidly developed, and will make him a formidable competitor of Mr. Lincoln in the Baltimore convention. We can see for him only one danger; which is, that if he submits his claims to the convention he will be in honour bound by its action, and his friends would have to support Mr. Lincoln should he be the nominee. It is quite possible that the Chase men will give (or withhold from) Fremont just support enough to make both his nomination and Lincoln's impossible, with a view to fall back on Chase at last as a compromise candidate. The rock on which Fremont will split, if at all, is the Baltimore convention. He should steer clear of it altogether; or rather, he should treat it as General Taylor did the Whig convention in 1848—that is, announce his intention to run whether it nominates him or not, and leave its members to be their own judges of what is expedient under the circumstances. Even as a party man, he would be fully justified in this course. When Mr. Lincoln attempts to forestall the convention and convert it into a mere ratification meeting, his rival would be justified in disregarding it altogether.

Chase started encumbered with all sorts of fetters—his official position under Mr. Lincoln; his personal obligations to him; the full committal to his policy implied in his holding a cabinet office. Fremont has none of these embarrasments; and being neither timid by nature nor restrained by position, he will make a bold headway against the present occupant of the Presidential mansion.

NEWS SUMARY.

A GRAND ROW IN DUBLIN.—At an immense meeting held at the Rotunda, Dublin, on the evening of the 22d of February, by the O'Donohue and Mr. Sullivan, of the Nation, to protest against the erection of a statue to Prince Albert in College Green, the Fenian Brotherhood stormed the platform, routed the chairman and committee, and, after a desperate fight of fifteen minutes, remained masters of the ground, waving a flag and flourishing a naked sword. It is alleged that some of the combatants wore the American uniform. The excitement and tumult were Terrific.

The Dalton correspondent of the *Southern Confederacy*, says the organization of negro troops in Middle Tennessee goes on rapidly. At Shelbyville and Lebanon, the principal depots, there are five thousand ready for the field. Ed. Cooper and Wm B. Stokes are said to be candidates for the Yankee Congress, Ex-Gov. Campbell and Emerson Etheridge are spoken of for Governor, and Andrew Jounson for U. S. Senator.

It is reported that the Yankees, who had advanced as far East as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some fifteen or twenty miles from Knoxville.

Mrs. Nancy Hawkins, of Shelby county, N. C. committed suicide by hanging herself last week.

PROMOTION.—Col. R H Chilton, who for a long time past has been acting as Assistant Adjutant General, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and will hereafter be the Insepetor General, thus dividing the two offices. Gen. Cooper retains his old position of Adjutant General, which he has filled so worthily and satsatisfactory to the Confederacy.

The London *Court Journal* says: "A gentleman, fresh from a brief journey in the United States, gives it as his opinion that the Americans will soon repudiate their war indebtedness, basing it on the fact that the people place no sort of reliance on the greenbacks which have been so profusely issued."

The Yankees having elected Anthony Kennedy, a Union man, Judge in the Jefferson (Va.) District, one of them asked a lady "what she thought of it?" She replied that "she thought, under the circumstances, it was very appropriate." Being surprised at such a reply from a Southern lady, the "Yankees asked her, "why she thought so?" "Because," she replied, "as you have kept your horses in the Court House, and thus made a stable of the temple of justice, it is altogether proper that you should put an *ass* upon the bench."—*Staunton Spectator.*

PRICES DOWN SOUTH.—The following are the prices which negroes, gold, &c., were sold at last week in Columbus, Georgia:

A negro man, forty-five years old, $1,600; a negro man, forty years old, $3,000; a man, thirty-eight years, $3,025; a man and wife, thirty-five and thirty-seven, $6,950; a woman, thirty-six years, $2,260; a woman and two children, $3,950; a woman, not sound, $1,370; a woman, thirty-five years, $2,200. Mobile and Girard railroad stock, $112,50, $1,000 in gold at $21 to 22.95. Salt, 71 cents. Lard, $3; coffee, $14; soda, $1.40; ground peas, $6; hogs and sheep, from $75 to $105.

TONS OF GREENBACKS.—Eight tons of green backs were carried over the New Jersey railroad to Washington one day last week. The money is said to be the collections of different Internal Revenue officers.

THE STRENGTH OF THE "REBELS."—"Gen. Garfield," says the Nashville *Press*, "in his address at the Sanitary Fair in Cleveland, made the significant remark that, from facts in his possession, he was led to believe the rebels were never stronger than now. This may be regarded as semi-official, Mr. Garfield being a prominent member of the House Military Committee. (Yankee.")

The Delaware Legislature refused to make any appropriation for the State's quota of the expense of fitting up the Gettysburg cemetery, and the Governor calls on the people to contribute the amount.

The Banks, we learn from the Charleston *Mercury*, are considering the property of declining to receive on deposit, after the 1st of April, the $5 issues of the present currency.

One hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred and eleven immigrants reached the Yankee States in 1863.

Admiral Dahlgren has returned to Washington, having failed to obtain the body of his son.

It is said that Gen. Kirby Smith is selling his cotton, delievered in our lines, to British houses and others, for sterling exchange.

Lieut. Cole has been court-martialed by order of General Dix, and dismissed from the service for enlisting French sailors, "owing allegiance in the service of a foreign power."

There are said to be four thousand negro troops at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, who make frequent raids in the neighborhood, stealing, burning, insulting the citizens. We hope, when our troops meet with them, the Exchange Bureau will not be troubled with the question of exchange. A "Texas parole" would be the best disposition to make of them.

MURDER.—A letter from Lowndes county, Ga., dated March 11, states that Mrs. Elizabeth Key, a widow lady, started from her house in Emanuel county, near Swainsboro', one day last week, on a visit to her friends in the neighborhood. She was subsequently found dead in an old well, with her hands tied together with her apron strings and the apron tied over her head and face. The perpetrators of the deed are unknown.

In Philadelphia, on the 16th, the "minister" appointed by Ames to take charge of all the Methodist churches in the city of New Orleans was publicly presented with a Yankee flag. In his speech accepting it he declared that he was for subjugation or "War forever." As he don't fight, and has got a snug berth "for the war," his enthusiasm may be considered a very cheap arrangement.

A gentleman recently arrived in Richmond, from Maryland, where he has been for several weeks, gives an encouraging account of the feeling existing among the friends of the South in that State. He says they never were more hopeful or more sanguine of the success of the Confederate cause than at the present time. Manacled be the armed legions of Lincoln, and separated from their Southern friends by natural obstacles, they have never despaired of ultimately uniting their State to the Southern Confederacy.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.—The Dublin Irish Times of January 18th, estimates that "an army of seventy-five thousand, at the very least, has been recruited for the Federals in Ireland within the last two years." From other parts of the British Dominions arms and ammunition for the use of these recruits have been obtained, and the business stands to us practically precisely as it would if Great Britain had hired to the Yankee Government an armed and equipped force of seventy-five thousand men. This has been done with the full knowledge, and therefore by the permission tacit or open of the British ministry, and especially of Earl Russell, whose conscience in the matter of neutrality was so acutely touched at the thought of two unarmed vessels being constructed in a British Ship Yard; for the use, presumptively, of the Confederate Government. Such a fact as this needs no comment. It will be many a long year before it can be forgotten by the people of these Confederate States, or cease to give character to their feelings, and guidance to their conduct towards Great Britain.

CHARLESTON.—After two hundred and fifty days of bombardment, the disconsolate Yankee press is obliged to concede that the siege of Charleston is a failure. What a lame and impotent conclusion of their prodigious blood and thunder vaporing and gasconade! Surely, you are not going to give it up so, you terrific two hundred pounder, irresistible Ironsides! What! after two hundred and fifty days of such a bombardment as the world never saw, and by such a people as the world, it is to be hoped, will never see again, the little city of Charleston, the scorpion's nest of the rebellion, spits defiance and contempt upon your gridiron flag! Out upon you, you ridiculous pretenders and humbugs! *Richmond Dispatch.*

A steamer has just arrived at Mobile from Havanna. Annexed we give an extract taken from a private letter, which relates to matters in Europe. "Austria and Prussia flushed with victory over the Danes, seemed determined to ignore the Treaties of 1852,—which excites great indignation in Paris and London. Lord Cowley has been in constant conference with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and accord seems perfect.—Maximilian's rights as heir presumptive to the throne have been confirmed at Vienna, and it is announced that in case Francis Joseph dies without issue, he is to resign the imperialist sceptre and assume that of Austria.

UNTRUE.—The New York Herald says the stories set afloat that a large number of Confederate prisoners have taken Lincoln's oath of allegiance is untrue.

THE ABOLITION RIOT NEW CASTLE, N. H.—Matters appear to be working at the North. Anarchy is begining to show its fearful head in various sections. The Lincoln leaders are urging on their military fools to deeds of rapine and crime. A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., gives the annexed account of an affair which took place in that State:

A daring and high handed outrage was perpetrated in New Castle on the night of March 3, by the soldiers of Fort Constitution, urged on by the Lincoln Administration leaders of this vicinity. The Democracy of New Castle had a public meeting appointed, to be addressed by William Little, Esq., of Manchester. Soon after the meeting commenced a squad of soldiers came into the hall and began to make disturbance. They were advised to refrain and allow the meeting to proceed. The soldiers then withdrew, but soon returned with reinforcements—sixty in number—marched into the hall in a very turbulent manner, and began to hiss, threaten and make all sorts of uncouth noises, occasionally asking questions to the speaker, Mr. Little, who replied in a gentlemanly way, and at the same time advising them to be quiet until he could get through with his speech, when they could reply if they saw fit. They however persisted in the disturbance, and set up a most unearthly yell for Joe Gilmore, and a trade of slang upon Copper-heads, and began to push and crowd, uttering oaths and threats.

One of the Democrats, John A. Chadborne, told them to stop their abuse and insults or there would be resentment and retaliation, and the Democracy unitedly told them the same thing in plain terms. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, they then started off, and as all supposed, returned, to the Fort. All the Democrats retired to their places of abode, and Mr. Little, with Mr. Geo. B. French of this city, who accompanied him to New Castle returned to Portsmouth. But when all had become quiet and the tories and mobocrats thought there would be no danger, they proceeded to the store of Chadborne, broke in the doors, entered and smashed to pieces everything inside, chairs, mirrors, counters, tables, barrels, and goods of every kind, pitched them into the street defaced and riddled the building literally making a wreck of the whole concern. These are the plain facts of the case.

THE TAX IN KIND ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.—The Macon Telegraph says the annexed letter on "The Tax in Kind on Real and Personal Estate," was sent to the Secretary of the Treasuay for his decision in the matter:

As there is much anxiety and difference of opinion as to the proper construction of the first and sixth sections of the recent Tax Act passed by Congress, I will thank you, for the public information, to give me your construction of these two sections. Will the five per cent. tax "on the value of property employed in agriculture" be required to be paid "on the first day of June next, and if so, in what manner will a credit be allowed on such taxes for the value of the tax in kind delivered there from?" It will occur to you that no portion of the tax in kind" from the production of the present year can be delivered by the first of June, and the tax payers are at a loss to know what arrangements to make to meet this apparent conflict in the Tax Act. An early answer will be an accommodation to the public.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner of Taxes. From the annexed reply it will be seen that he is in just as much of a fog as his interrogator:

The questions you present as to whether the value of the tithe of 1863 or 1864 is to be deducted from the property of 1864 is surrounded with so much uncertainty and so many difficulties that the Secretary has determined to leave it open and let Congress settle it in May.

The Treasury Department at Richmond is certainly getting to be a great institution. It seems that they cannot interpret even the laws they had the drafting of. So we go. From better to worse, daily. If a man is not competent to discharge the duties of his position, his place ought to be filled with some one who is. The people are beginning to think so. And the people are right in thinking so.

EXECUTION OF A CONFEDERATE.—David Owen Dodd, aged seventeen, son of a merchant of Little Rock, Ark., was executed by the Federal military authorities there a few weeks since, as a spy. A letter says:

Mr. Dodd had a short time previous to the execution of his son removed his family to Little Rock, and had sent his son back on business. While there he gained important information in regard to the garrison and defences of the city, and had noted them in telegraphic characters in his memorandum book. On his way to Camden he was met by a Federal scout, who searched him and found the fated book. He was taken to Little Rock, tried by court martial, and sentenced to be hung as a spy. Previous to his execution, Gens. Steel and Davidson both conversed with him, assuring him of their sympathy on account of his extreme youth. And as they knew some one intimate about their headquarters had given him the information, they proffered to release him on condition that he would divulge the name of his informant. This he scorned to do, saying if a wrong had been committed he was the guilty one, and "that a man that would not die for his principles was not fit to live." When brought to the scaffold he steadily ascended it, calmly pulled off his coat and met his fate without a shudder.—The hours before his execution he wrote with a steady hand his "last letter" to his parents and sisters, telling them not to weep for him, but to meet him in Heaven. Seldom do such instances of pure, disinterested patriotism occur. Never will a grateful people forget the memories of the noble dead who have freely offered their lives for their country, and there are none whose names will be more gratefully embalmed than the subject of this memoir.—Rather than betray his friends, he preferred death, and thereby crowned his name with immortal honor.

The infamous orders from the body of Dahlgren, have been exhibited to the French Consul in Richmond, and they have been ordered to be photographed by the State Department, and copies will be sent to the courts of Europe. These *fac similes* will show whether there have been any interlinications or erasures, and they will put to shame the falsehoods by which it is sought to lessen the infamy of a most atrocious and utterly dishonorable purpose and order.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Judge Wm. W. Crump, of Richmond, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the C. S. Treasury. He is a lawyer of great ability, and has long been one of the most distinguished members of the Richmond bar.

ATTENTION, LADIES!—Madam Colvart, in her "Book of Politeness," gives the following advice to her sex:

"If we are acquainted with military men in addressing them, we call them only *General* or *Captain*, for it would be uncivil to give them title of an inferior grade; thus we should not say *Lieutenant*."

In making impressments of food supplies in East Tennessee, Gen. Longstreet required his commissaries in all cases to leave fifty pounds of bacon and five bushels wheat to every adult member of a family, black and white, and half the quantity to children between the ages of two and fourteen years.

At Memphis, Tenn., the citizens between 16 and 55 years of age have been enrolled in the Federal service by conscription.

NO MORE PRISONERS TO BE SENT SOUTH.—The plan which has been pursued for the past month or two of sending off South large instalments of Yankee prisoners has in consequence of the small number now on hand in Richmond, been discontinued. There are now only remaining about eighteen hundred, about half of which are officers. If the practice of exchanging prisoners on parole which has been carried on by flag of truce for the the last three weeks is kept up, it will not be long before the number now in Virginia will be exhausted. Four thousand are still at Danville.

The New York Tribune says the sham Democracy of Indiana are, if possible, more resolutely disloyal than ever. They have just held their Congressional Conventions for the appointment of Delegates to the National Convention, and the platforms put forth embody sentiments eminently suitable to secession.

COMING TO HIS SENSES.—Garrit Davis, of Ky., made remarks in the Federal Senate a few days since which shows that he is at last begining to take a sensible view of matters.

The Chicago Journal learns that Gen. Burnside is making rapid progress toward the organization of an expedition, which is to sail from New York for a point not now known.

WITHDRAWN.—Wm. P. Taylor, Esq., one of the candidates for Congress in the 7th district, has withdrawn. Plenty of room for others to do likewise.

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressment officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressment may be made one to be selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially (which oath as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressment officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so pressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof is acquired.

SEC. 2. That the officer or person impressing property, as aforesaid shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the fact of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent, said compensation as herein before required then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the apparatus provided for in the 1st section of this act, shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment then and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible, by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken chosen as follows One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties, as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation thereof, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impractibility of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order thru' the proper subordinate officer, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That, it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of each of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any manner confined to them in this act, they shall have to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if, the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown, or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use of consumption, and who shall make the affidavit hereto before required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer may select each a loyal and disinterested citizens of the qualifications, as aforesaid, to determine the quality of such article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officers impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioner of the State, where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proof as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final, provided that the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7th. Provides that all property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, or for the carrying on of his business or occupation, shall not be impressed.

SEC. 8th. Provides that property lost or damaged while temporarily impressed by the officer, shall be paid for, by them or an equivalent in damages.

SEC. 9th. Provides that the impressment of slaves shall be regulated by the laws of the State where the impressment is made, and in absence of such State laws, it is to be regulated by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That provided to the first day of December next, no slave labor on any farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

"SEC. 11. That any commission officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before a military court of the corps to which he is attached on complaint made by the owner or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into ranks as a private, and if a non commissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.

March 29, 1864.

Bacon	3 50 @ 4 00
Pork	2 00 @ 2 25
Lard	3 25 @ 3 50
Beef	2 00 @ 2 50
Beeswax	2 50 @ 2 75
Butter	5 00 @ 6 00
Cotton	2 00 @ 2 25
Coffee	15 00 @ 20 00
Cotton Yarn	50 @ 60
Dried Fruit	Apples & Peaches 1 50 @ 2 00
Eggs	2 25 @ 2 50
Extract Logwood	3 50 @ 4 00
Flour	$25 @ 26
Flaxseed	2 00 @ 2 00
Fodder	$1 50 @ 1 75
Hay	$4 00 @ 5 00
Shucks	$5 00 @ 6 00
Grain—Corn	$20 00 @ 25 00
Wheat	$30 00 @ 35 00
Rye	25 00 @ 30 00
Oats	$10 00 @ 15 00
Peas	20 00 @ 25 00
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00
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