NOTICE TO TRANSPENT ADVERTISES IN THE Crex.—Persons desiring to advertise transiently in this paper must send the money with their advertise-ments if they expect them to appear.

BENETANOES FOR THIS OFFICE. —Persons do sirous of remitting money to this office can do so by the Southern Express at our cost and cost.

THE NEWS.

The C. S. House of Representatives yesterday removed the injunction of secresy from the Benate Military bill as amended and passed by that tion in that body.

The House has also passed the Tax and Currency bills and sent them to the Senate for its concurrence. The Senate has repealed the law authorizing the organization of bands of partizan rangers, and requiring those in service to reenlist for the wer.

One hundred and nine Yankee officers escaped from the Libby prison Tuesday night, only one of whom has been recaptured.

Information from Charleston is to the effect that the Yankees in considerable force made demonstration against our troops on John's Island yesterday, but the object of the movement has not yet been developed.

An election took place yesterday in the Kentucky regiments in the armies of the Confederacy for Congressmen.

THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS TO THE

ARMY. We publish in full in to-day's paper the ad dress of our President to the army, a brief synop sis of which was given in our last issue. W have rarely, if eyer, read a composition which combined as much honest, patrictic feeling, written out in as good English as this. From the commmencement of the most trying Administration that mortal man was ever called on to conduct, the State Papers signed by the name of "Jefferson Davis" have extorted praise from even the damnable Yankees, and won commendation from the best critics of the trans-Atlantic world The air of manlines and dignity which characterizes every emanation from his pen must knewledged wherever manliness and dignity, unsworved, no matter how imminent the dangers or how heavy the responsibilities that cluster around, are appreciated. He is called cold, dogged, obstinate, ascetic, ill-mannered. Such he may be. But yet, we say, he has borne himself like a man-a true, patriotic man in the awful storm in which he has had, day and night, in health and in sickness, to grasp the helm of the ship, freighted with a priceless cargo, and never take his eye from the binacle while steering it .-Cold he may be, but he has in a bugle blast responded to the inspiring notes that come to us hourly from ou war-word, but I sver e beceavement into be war-tired privator er dared, flicted in this w shall be companies to by a precious gacy of liberty to our "children and our children's children through long generations."

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. We have received the Feb'y number of the above named peri dical. The first and most interesting article is the continuation of Howison's "History of the War." It is a pleasing narrative of the campaign in the Valley of the Kanawha, at the close of 1861, and that on the Potomac to the battle at Lewinsville in Se tember of the same year. It makes the ninth chapter of the history. . In addition to the above, it contains the follower

lowing prose articles: Evelyn Lochiel, a novel; The French Revolu tionists; Agnes, a novel; A Bachelor's Christmas; The Dream of Algamon; Editor's Table; Literary Notices; Omnious; Poetry : Pretorite; I'm Growing Old; Southerns, Yield not to Despair; Last Words of Major Wheat; The Sel-

We commend the Messenger to the support of the Southern people, as one thoroughly Southern in its principles and management.

THAT INK. In noticing in yesterday's paper the "A. I. Ink," which, when interpreted, means "Alexans der's Inimitable Ink," we clean forgot to say that it was for sale in any quantity at the Bookstore of Colonel Joseph C. Swan, on Bank street. This ink will sell rapidly. It has three salesmen unmatched for selling what is vendable in their line-Alexander, with his canny Scotchism, our old friend Colonel Swan, with his Irish persuavism (mind, we didn't say blarney) and renowned old

"Davy," who has a tongue so tuneful and melodious, that one would suppose he had been trying all his life, to bring out from his mouth, the strains which the sacred and royal musician, after whom he was named, drew forth from the harp in aucient days. "Alexander's Inimitable Ink" will not pause on the order of its gring. It will soon be gone unless he renews his supplies.

We were favoured last night with one of "Smith's" telegraphic incomprehensibilities .-This "Smith" is a deuce of a fellow. His dispatches resemble, sometimes, the hieroglyphicks on the Pyramids which used to bother us so much until we got hold of the "Rosetts Stone."-"Smith" sends a "stone" with his hieroglyphicks -but it is the "stens" which should not be "given" when "bread" is asked for, paid for, and expected as per contract.

MAJOR MORRECAL -- We are authorized to say that the Major Mordecai who is mentioned in the Northern papers as being on examination before a Committee on the Conduct of the War. is not Major Mordecai formerly of the United States Ordnance previous to the secession of the South. When that inevitable course was adopted. he resigned bis commission, retired from the service and has ever since resided with his family in Philadelphia in private life.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO -A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says much surprise is manifested there at the course of the British journals in denouncing the comity shown by the United 3 to to the French Goyo portation of tobacco er nent, in r ga The concession w -French Covernme to a por at by the express

request of the British Government. DARKNESS .- Pas President of the Charleston Gas Light Company gives notice in the city papers that on and after that day all parties must find an illuminating substitute for gas which they can no longer make owing to the imadequate ity to apply to the Court of Appeals for a new as coolly as he had done on hour before the ene-

er that since the year of 1828 farmers ever had the weather which has to preparations for a crop as good as by industry and skill een be obtained from a soil which, when we tille !, will always remunerate the tillers thereo This year, however, differs from 1828 in one or more important particulars, and the difference is in favour of "our side." In 1828, the cold never froze the ground, and, therefore, it was not mellowed. Nor did, in this region, a grain of enow fall to keep warm and nurture the young blades of wheat forced into an unnatural growth by a season of unprecedented warmth. We well rebody. The principal amendments made by the member it. Thousands upon thousands of House are given in our telegraphic column. The pounds of pork and other salted meat were debill was sent to the Senate for further considers - stroyed by the excessive heat, and we recollect an instance in which, in the month of January of that year, a pair of strong horses pulling a carriage fainted and fell by the roadside overnewered by heat. In contrast with that memorable year is this. Without being blasted and blighted with frost and snow as in the opening of 1857—a spell never to be forgotten—we have had cold enough to mellew the ground; have, recured ice enough for purposes luxurious, as well as medicinal, and best of all, have had open weather enough to put the farmers and gardeners far ahead in their operations of any February weather that they have seen in the last eix years. They are not pretermitting the opportunity given to them. The plough and the spade are doing their work, and the results-God willing-will be realized in enough to sustain us in the struggle for liberty in which the savage foe exultingly thinks we will perish for the want of food.

In connection with this; we gladly look upon the spectacle which our army is presenting to the admiration of all the world save Yankeedom .-The men, in good heart and spirits, are re-enlisting, and defiantly telling, the hated Yankee that no terms but independence with peace will be accepted by those whe are resisting "a gigentic brigandism," such as civilized earth never before witnessed. The Yankee press is despondingthe Yankee Congress is distracted by its own quarrels—the Yankee finances are going to Davy Jones' locker with more than railroad speedthe Yankes Government is now the bye-word and scorn of all christendom and soon we shall see the Yankee nation "sub-ide" from the attitude of a "bully" flirting his begrimed banner in the face of all the world, into a power which, if a concern too contemptible to evoke anything from the rest of mankind but that pity which, not "akin to love," is inseparable from the most sovereign contempt.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE WOMAN. A letter received in this city, yesterday morn ing, communicated the intelligence of the death of Mrs. Thomas G. Broughton, the widow of Thomas G. Broughton, of Norfelk. She died in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She "gently breathed her life away without a struggle, and entered upon that rest which remainsth for the people of God." Such is the language in which this intelligence was conveyed to the daughter, grand-daughter, and great grand-daughter o. the deceased. She was, from early life, an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and in her dying moments proved and exemplified the strength of the faith that was in her by the calmness with which she met the "grim fee," and the confidence she felt that be had "no sting for her" as far as the eternal world is concerned. What the venerable woman thought about the sad scenes in which her latter days were passed—they were many and heartrending-is not for us either to knew or enquire about. She has gone to everasting rest, and into recommunion with these, who, taken from earth, will yet know and love one snother in a better world.

AFFECTING SCENE SENTENCE OF FORDE.

Forde, the murderer of Dixon, former Clerk of the House of Representatives, whose recent trial resulted in a verdiet of guilty and the fix ing of his punishment at 18 years confinement in the State Penitentiary, was carried before the Hustings Court of Richmond, on Saturday. when sentence was pronounced by Judge Lyons. The Enquirer gives the following accounts : the proceeding :

When asked by Judge Lyons if he had any thing to say why the Court should not then and there proceed to prosounce sentence upon him, Forde, in a tremulous voice, with tears rolling down his cheeks, replied that he had little to say—certainly, nothing he could say would eave him from the ignominious punishment about to be inflicted. He hoped his enemies were satisfled now. They had pursued him in the most o'clock we hauled again into the Neusa and pull unrelenting manner; but he forgave them, and | ed down towards the town. Completely worn trusted that they would meet with that mercy in another world, from an all-wise God, which they so heartlessly denied him in this. In his hours, when the hail of "boat aboy!" roused me lonely cell, long after the midnight hour, he had, from slumber, and I knew we were close upon frequently prayed that the ball which reach d the enemy. "Boat shoy?" sgain shouted the poor Dixon's heart, bad, instead, have pierced watch as he sprang the rattle which calls the his own. He affirmed that the light was foreign men to quarters. All abreast, about four hunto his inclinations; that it was brought on en- | dred vards away, our boats were bearing down tirely by circumstances beyond his control, and upon the steamer, which loomed up largely against his will and inclination. From the men ahead of us. "Give way," shouted Capt, Wood ment when he opened the gate, on the day of the unfortunate occurrence, and saw the eyes of Loyall, and give way, boys, give way," repeated Lieutenant unfortunate occurrence, and saw the eyes of Loyall, and give way they did until the beats pixon and Goodrich fixed intently upon him, he knew the time for reconciliation had passed. tions were that one division should beard for-He declared that Dixon's pistol drew his fire, ward, and the other astern; but, through some the deceased firing first. He did not believe mistake, all but two of the boats went forward, himself guilty of any crime; he had simply done that which any other honorable man would

would forget him in his living grave. But there was one whom he would leave behind, whose heart was broken now—one who had followed his fortunes; who had left the limpid streams and lighting them up with a deathly pallor, while in the social relations of life. green hills of Kentucky to seek happiness with the ulphurous smell of burning powder perva-him here—he prayed that that God, "who tem-pers the wind to the shorn lamb," would be a bridging a profusion of blood from my face and protector and comforter to her. Overcome by his | nost, I could scarcely see or comprehend all the sincere prayer. feelings, the unfortunate young man sank into rap d movements of our little fleet; but I knew his chair, and, bowing his head upon his breast, our boat was first at the side, Capt. Wood's close

counsel for the accused were all affected to tears. and remained silent for some moments.

ner sixty days before carrying it into execution,

that his counsel might have ample opportun-

THE NEWBERN EXPEDITION - CAP- | bat a slight splint TURE OF THE "UNDERWRITER" he intelligent correspondent expedition of Capt. Wood which captured and burnt the Yanken gunbost Underwriter during Gen. Picket's late attack upon Newbern, writing from Kinston under date of Feb. 7, gives the following particulars of that daring but highly generated and praise worthy adventure :

Undoubtedly a large majority of my readers will semember the account I wrote of Captain Wood's previous expedition on the Rappahannock, in which he hearded the "Satellite" and "Reliance," and it will be, therefore, unneceseary for me to go over again the details of preparation and departure usual upon such boating parties. Suffice it to say, then, on the morning Sunday, 31st January, our boats were launched in the Neuse river, and in an hour's time we were pulling down towards the appointed rendezvous, some forty miles above Newbern. One by one the boats came in, and at midday we only. swaited the arrival of our commander, Captain Wood. About two o'clock his best rounded the point, and he stepped ashore into the brigandish coking bivouse we had established. Without for the night, and between two and three o'clock we hauled out into the stream.

The boats were arranged in two divisions, the

first under command of Capt. Wood, the second under Lieut. B. P. Lovall, and the two forming parallel to each other, we pulled rapidly down the stream. The trip was one of some little interest, but it would exceed my limits to give a etailed account of it. The river is wide and see, the banks low and bordered with gnarled cypres trunks, whose branches bang over the water's edge. forming a wall on either side; woodlands unbroken, forest upland giving place only to swampy lowlands with dense under growth and debrie of fallen logs, huge junipers, and dead trunks, which waved their Titan-like arms against the deep blue of the sky. Winding and curving in many a turn, the river seem. ad a succession of little lakes: wild ducks one at our approach, and flew with rapid wing into the forest coverts, and from the oozy bank sprung. the startled muskrat and otter into the depths below. Silent'y the two black lives of boats filed down the stream with muffled cars, issuing no sound but the steady dip as they fell into the wave. Sometimes fallen logs obstructed the way. and the monotony of the hour was varied by bost aground, with whose astern crashing into them, piling one into the other before the line could be stopped. Night came on, and he shores grew dim, dusky shadows fell upon the water. and the red tints of the west faded as the stars appeared from zenith to horizon. Just before dark the boats were hauled alongside each other ecolve instructions, and this done, Canta Wood offered up fervent prayers for success asking God to judge between as and our enerecognized at all, will be only acknowledged as mie, and once more we were winding down the Neuse. The night was very dark and it was with great difficulty the way could be raced, the only bearings being taken from the fat it light of the sky seen through the tree-tops above. About 3 o'clock we came into the open con try above Newbern, where the river widene and the shores grew low and marshy. The light was

foggy and thick; some rain fell. To get a fair understanding of the Elan of attack, I may say briefly that it was intended Gen. Pickett should open upon the Yankee lines early in the morning to divert their attention an drive them back into the town. He had with him two brigades only-Clingman's and Hoke's -while Gen. Berton had been sent ut the Trent to fail upon the town anul in u with those in front. In addition to this, Col. Dearing, with a small force of infantry, a battal in of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, had been sent across the Neuse to threaten Fort Anderson. and prevent reinforcements from Washington. This was the position of affairs at an sarly hour

It was hard on to four before we came opposite the town, and so dark and foggy we could see but a short distance beyond our bows .-The day before it had been ascertained the Yan kee gunboats were in the Neuse, but upon reaching t e position formerly occur led, the were no where to be seen. For an hour w cruised around from point to point tryfig ir. vain to make their lights, and at last, daylight being close at hand, we were forced to give up the had begun. Turning into the creek, we landed search and return up the river. Then were no gunboats in the Neuse.

the Yankee fines, and while we wite pulling after the whole party arrived, except, alast the again up the stream we heard his gunt booming four poor fellows I fe behind. through the mist, varied at times with the rattle of musketry.

Going some four or five miles up the Neuse we entered a small creek, and landed upon an island covered with tall grass and a few stunted shrubs. We were still in sight of Newbern, but the boats were hauled close in upon the bank and the men completely hidden. The firing on the Pickett was driving the enemy, and that the fight gradually turned towards the town. Worn out by a eleepless night and the fatigue of pulling fifty miles, the men threw themselves down upon the ground, and were soon tast asleep; and I, too, would have slept, but was selected for oth er duty, an occount of which will be given here-

All day long the fight was going on; but at length night came, and we prepared to go down again after the steamers. Two launches, under Lieut, Gift, had now joined us, and about eleven out by the fatigue of the day. I had fallen asieco in the bost, and had slept for upwards of two Lieut. Loyall's alone going aft and Captain whom he was well known.
Wood's amidships. I was in the bost with Mr. As the ranking Colonel done that which any other honorable man would have done under the same circumstances. For this, be had been ignomintously doomed to long years of labor; and the lashes from the whip of the task master, that may fall upon his back, would wound his heart more than they would his feeble body.

His fate now, he continued, was a matter of small consequence; simply a ripple upon the wave. He would, perhaps, hearedly be immured in his living grave before the friends who had stood by him with such devotion, would forget him in his living grave. But there would forget him in his living grave. But there would forget him in his living grave. But there west like a child.

The Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Gardener, Roby, and Wilkinson, while a short distance away, slackened up to prevent running Forde finally stood up, when the Judge said it was a painful duty to sentence one so young, of unblemished family and liberal culture, to the State's prison; but as an officer of the Commons wealth, he would now proceed to pass sentence, when the fire was the horse ever seen even in three years' exp rience which he did in a few words, allowing the prison.

Take Principles (Camp Near Principles)

February 10th, 1864.

February 10th, 1864.

Furnaments.

February 10th, 1864.

Furnaments.

Furnaments.

Furnaments.

Furnaments.

Furnaments.

Found fire to all of the sain between Wilmington and Well-day on board At this time the fire was the hottest I handed may be General Clingman to be forward-her hand from the body. She was walking the prisoner sixty days before carrying it into down the other boats, was Gift, with his lannebpecially, I looked every moment to see fall .- nati n, I request that you will give it a place Standing upright in his boat, he gave the orders in your columns.

my were in sight, Finding that I had sustained

I found the ship was ours, and Mr. Wood, up su fight, as the Yankees had called for quarter. ceased in a moment, and the prisoners sent aft and secured, and the wounded gotten where the surgeons could attend to them. Poor Gill was lying in the gangway, shot in four places and mertally wounded, and Midshipman Palmer Sanders, cutdown in a hand to hand fight, was breathing his last upon the decks.

The fight was now ended; the boarders were successful. And here I should say that the Underwriter was moored, head and stern, to the shore, under three of the largest batteries, and hardly a stone's throw from the wharf. The flash of the guns and the report of musketry had aroused the soldiers on shore, and they were now witnesses of the scene, but determined not to be inactive ones; for, regardless of their own prisoners on board, they fired a shell into us, which striking the upper machinery and exploding on the deck, produced a terrible shock. I was in the cabin at the time, and thinking the vesse had been blown on, rushed on deck like others. Another shell exploding over the deck explained the cause of the commotion, and told us the shore delay the arms and ammunition were distributed, batteries had opened fire. To spare the prison-the boats made ready, everything put ship-shape ers and wounded Capt. Wood ordered them to be put into the boats and the ship made ready for firing. But for them, the shore shots would have been returned, for Lieut. Hoge had opened the magazines, and had stationed the men at the guns. As the steam was down it was found would be impossible to take time to get it up under the heavy fire of batteries not one hundred yards away; and so, the wounded and prisoners being put into the boats, the vessel was fired .-In five minutes after our boats had left the bi le the Underwriter was one mass of flame, burning up the dead bodies of the Yankess killed in acion; also, three or four dead negroes in the coal bunkers.

Writing this four days after the fight, work down with the fatigue of arduous duty and of eleepless nights, I am entirely unable to do justice to this naval battle, and I trust some other pen more worthy will hand it down among the records of the war. Of course, in the darkness of the night, there were many things which did not meet my eye-many acts of daring, and many deeds of heroism. All fought well. There was no halting, no cowardice; every man stood at his post and did his duty. The conduct of the officers was beyond all praise. Cool and collected in every movement, they executed their posts well. From Commander Wood down to the your gest midshipmon, not one faltered. Con- alone or both in concert whether it were better spicuous among all was the conduct of the marines, a company of them, under Capt. Wilson, being dismibuted through the boats. As we came up to the ship, they rose and delivered their ted from the cocatrices. fire, taking accurate aim, reloading still under the heavy fire from the Yankees. When on board they obeyed their orders premptly, and forming on the hurricane deck, not even the explosion of the monster shell among them could break the ranks or turn a man from his post-The steamer was boarded very handsomely. The enemy had sufficient notice to arm themselves, and the boarders had to fight their way upon the decks. Worst of all were the land batteries which turned their guns upon us. In the whole history of naval warfare, outing a steamer from under land batteries has been considered the mest daring and hazardous achievement that could be accomplished. The danger and risk is so great that such attempts have been few. The feat of Lord Dundonald in cutting out the ship at Gallao was considered, by all odds, the greatest ac attac ed to his splendid naval reputation, and the readers of Marvatt will remember well his ideas upon the subject. The "Underwriter" lay under three very large forts, closs beside a the "arch may tumble" -: he responsi ility will town fi'led with troops, and tied head and stern

Seeing the ves el wall on fire, we turned once more up the Neuse, and pulled away from the town. A heavy storm came up, the rain poured down in torrents, wetting us to the ekin, and hatf filling the boats with water. As we round a point of woods we take a last look at the burn. ing ship, now completely enveloped in flame, the lurid light flaming in the sky and flashing for miles across the water. Although hidden from sky, and by the dull, heavy, booming sound al existence.—Raleigh Confederate. shell room was reached and that the explosion on the shore to care for the wounded. In the evening they were sent up to Swift Creek Vil-Meantime Gen. Pickett had opened fire upon lage, and from thence to Kins on. Two days

To close, I will say the Underwriter was a large side wheel steamer, formerly a New York ocean tug beat, but was commissioned in September. 1861. She fired the first gun at Roanoke Island: had engines at 800 horse power, the largest the Yatkees have taken across Hatteras swash: mounted four guns-two large 8-inch shell guns, one 12 pound rifle, and one 12-pound howitzer.
The steamer was one of the purchases of Morgan, brother-in-law of Secretary Welles, when engaged in his vast speculations; but it must be opposite shore was now at its height, and we could see by the sound of the guns that General gan, brother in law of Secretary Welles, when said she was the best of the lot. She was 186 feet | dent, and the destruction of the Government 9 inches in length, 35 feet beam, and about 325 buildings and workshops located here. tonnage. Jacob Westervelt-a grand rascal-a North Carolinian, was her commander. Taken all in all, the Underwriter was one of the most form dable gunboats of the new purchase, and the labyri the of rumor to their head and ource the best in the sounds.

In another letter I will finish the affair, as far as I am concerned, and speak of the battle on land, with the deeds of the gallant Pickett, Hoke,

For the Register. CAMP NEAR KINSTON. Feb'v 4th, 1864. MRS. HENRY M. SHAW-Madam :- The most nainful duty has devolved on me of communicating to you the death of your brave and noble

husband.

As we were riding together at the head of the Brigade, on the morning of the first instant, about 3 o'clock, he received the wound, and his death- was immediate, and seemingly without pain, while the placid smile that rested on his pain, while the placid smile that rested on his countenance after death, struck the beholder as implying a satisfaction that he had fallen in the discharge of his duty.

No more exemplary officer, no truer and more looked upon as a disloyal man, and his associates.

patriotic man has fallen in this bloody contest, in treason are all pretty much of his own characand no one more sincerely lamented by all to ter and social standing.

As the ranking Colonel of my Brigade for

T. L. CLINGWAN. Brig. General.

Respectfully, &c.,

IMPORTANT ENQUIRY Since the public have

We do not pretend to be informed of the purposes of either government. That at Richr has, we believe, no organ, and we do not know if Gov. Vance has, nor is it likely that either would commit to outsiders the policy it intends to parsae. But we are willing to give our individual opinion for the benefit of all concerned.

The movement of the agitators is full of peril. The artful guise in which it is covered is as thin as gause. The government is not deaf to the warnings uttered, nor blind to the threatening aspect of affairs. The effort to conceal will not hide the purpose of the agita ors. It is known that they mean revolution. If they can drift over the dangerous rapids of the preliminaries nto the smooth waters of a Convention, they hope, under the form a of recognized authority, to consummate the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy, and the purchase of a peace from Lincoln by the sacrifice of the other States-by the violation of faith and honor, and by submissi n. Their fierce denunciation of our Government—their legislation to thwart its policy-the refusal of legislation to aid and assist it the indicial "licks at it" in the facility for discharges from the military service—he threats defiant and oft repeated—not of remedy, legitimate and rightful, but of force and revolutionand following all this is the movement begun by which alone revolution can be accomplishedand the leakage of the weaker vessels. All this tells the tale -but like the veile! Prophet of Khorassan, the visage is not hid and the deformities are amparent. What will the Government do Will it let the movement run to completion?-No. If it would surrender the Confed racy, consign our rulers, our military lead rs, all our chief men to sure dest'uction—our army to a mortifying abasement—our flag to dishonor—our property to confiscation—our wives and daughters to servility low and ignominious—our homes to desolation and ours lives to a degrading servitude under the brazen rule of Yankee meanness, miled with impudent audaelty, if the Government will suffer these things, then this sgifa-

ton will be ist alone, to pursue its course. But if President Davis and Governor Vance and our Congress, and Lee and Johnston and Besuregard, and our military officers and soldiers have a stake, and they feel it, upon our success, then agitation will be obliged to stop.— How? It may readily be perceived how that difficulty may exist as to which Government should move first-whether one assumes to act to crush the eggs or let them hatch-that the nature of the brood may be discovered—that the geese and other harmless fowls may be separa-

se dimenties, however, will not be long of sittlement; and our opinion is, that the arm that has for long been stayed in forbearance is about to fall. When it does tall, its hands will grasp the leaders in an iron cl nch tigh er than a vice. No matter whether they be found within the bar. or presiding on the bench, or sitting among the audience in the Sanhedrim of agitation. If maitial law be established in North Carolina-if the habeas corpus be suspended-if a military force be placed in our midst-if the leading sgitators are arrested and punished—some by death, others by banishment, others by forced enlistment into the front of our service—if the nece sary inconvenience of this kind of rule be obliged to be substituted for the mild sway of the civil law, the responsibility will be on the head of agitators who teach that "our government is a despotism to be resisted '-that "for bearance towards it is no longer a virtue"-that North Carolina is "the key stone to be withdrawn from its arch." that be on those officials who are suspected of undue sympathy with skulkers and deserters, and who place impediments in the way of the service by

imposing unnecessary restraints upon its officers. Towards there responsible agitators the public odium will be directed justly and properly; and upon them will the hand of Government be necessarily laid.

No protection can be taken under the shield of free speech and press. The freedom of speech and press do not comport with that devilish liour view, we could see by sudden flashes up the cense which in time of war hazards the Nation-

DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED PLOT TO LIBERATE THE PRISONERS AND AS-SASSINATE THE PRESIDENT-AR-REST OF THE BINGLEADERS AND SEIZURE OF DOCUMENTS.

The Richmond Examiner, of yesterday, gives the following account of the discovery of a plo to release the Yankes prisoners now confined in that city, involving in its execution the assaulnation of President Davis:

For several days past the Government has been in possession of facts that hinted, beyond a doubt, Capt. I accubbin, chief of the detective corps

was assigt ad the duty of penetrating the myste-ries of the case, and threading the details through That off ial put the matter into the hands of two of less most experienced detectives, Mesers. Reese and Mitchell, who immediately set to work and, on beturday night, they arrested, at his house, or beventeenth treet, between Main and Franklin, a German named A. W. Heinz, a baker, upon the charge of being a prominent member of the treasonable association. He was furthermore that ged with inciting Confederate soldiers to muting and the assessination of the President. The detectives seized along with Heinz a great number of the most important papers, including the roll of membership of the organization, and documents of such a character as to of others. The documents were taken possession of yesterday by General Winder, who ordered Heinz he be placed in secure quarters at Castle

It is possible that other arrests will follow, as the treason will be probed to its depth, no matter

whom it affects.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE CONGRESS MAN.—The Hon. John A. Wilcox, member of the C. S. House of Representatives, from Texas, fell dead at Mrs. Temple's boarding house, on Main street, in Richmond, about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning. A physician was heaviest fire, his courage, his coolness and his self-possession were not surpassed by those of any soldier in the Army. I can bestow no higher praise on him than to say that his merit as a public man and an officer was equal to his worth in the social relations of life.

For such an irreparable loss, that you may receive consolation from Him alone who can give as well as take away all that is best in life, is my sincere prayer.

With sentiments of the highest respect, and was a major of a Missis ippl regiment. Truly, win the midst of life we are in death." called in, who pronounced the disease which

A Young Lady KILLED ON THE RAILBOAD. -The Examiner learns from a passenger that a young fisdy, whose name he did not bean fell

ONE FOR TWELVE -- A person advertice in the Lynchburg Republican for six thousand dollars in Confe lerate money, for which he offers to pay in gold at the rate of one for twelve.

NOBLE LATTLE GIRL. Mile Rebecca Cox. of od that we are Amita county, Mississippi, a little girl about thirteen years of age, has sent to our soldiers within the past two years, over two hundred yards of james, several home made blankets, and many pairs of socks, mostly the work of her own fair hands. She has set a most noble example

> TO MAKE YEAST FOR ROLLS AND LIGHT BREAD.—Take 14 table specified of sugar and 44 tablespoonfuls of ficur, add water enough to make it into better, about as thick as that used in frying filters. Let it stand a day and night, or two days and nights, if necessary, when it is ready for use. Take a ten cup half full of yeast to two and a belf pints of flour, pour the yeast into the flour, and add water or sweet milk enough to make the dough, kneed it well, and at night place the rolls in the oven, and set it aside. Keep it cool till morning, and bake by putting fire under the oven, gradually increasing till the rol a have risen sufficiently, then put fire on the tid and bake it at once. Keep up the y ast by feeding it daily in summer, but not so often in winter, as it does not sour so quick, by adding sugar and flour, in the same proportion as above directed. Sometimes the yeast is not ready in cold weather for several days, but give it time and it is sure. This recipe is infallible. It is cheap, economises flour; and is very little

OUR NEXT CONGRESS.-The next Congress will be supplied as follows:

A Pugh and a Christian to sit it. A Luon and a Hunter to bag it. A Sparrow and a Baker to co k it. A Branch and a Swan to swim it.

A Bell and a Sexton to ring it. A Foote and a Shewmaker to fit it. And a Foole to have the pleasure of climbing up a Hill, or running Miles, with a Marchall to make it Walks Wright .- Gainesville Cotton

Captain John W. Burton, now a prisoner at John on's Island, writes to his father in Virginia that the thermometer had been 20 degrees below zero; and they bad suffered much, but were all well and hopeful

TO MY SON.

BY THE LATE WH. H. TIMBOD. Marry, my little blue eyed boy.

I love to hear thee playing near; There's music in thy shouts of joy To a fond father's ear.

I love to see the hues of mirth Mantle thy cheek and forehead fair. As if all pleasures on the earth Had met to revel there.

Nor, gasing on thee, do I sigh That these most happy hours will fee, And thy full share of misery Must fall in life to thee.

There is no lasting grief below, My Harry, that flows not from guilt; Thou caust not read my meaning now-In after times thou wilt. Theu'lt read it when the church-yard clay

Shall lie apon thy father's breast:

And he, though dead, will point the way In which thou shalt be blest, They'll tell this terrestrial ball. Te man for his enjoyment given, Is but a state of sinful thra!

To keep the soul from Heaven. My boy! the verdure-crowned hills. The vales where flowers innumerous blow, The music of ten thousand rills, Will tell thee, 'tis not so.

God is no tyrant, who would spread Unnumbered dainties to the eyes, Tet teach the hungering shild to dread That, touching them, he dies.

All that can do his creatures good He sentters round with hand profuse; The only precept understood, "Enjoy, but not abuse."

FINANCIAL MARKET.

REPORTED BY HINTON & DUNE. Bank Note, Specis and Stock Brokers, Petersburg, Va.

Paransaund, Va., Thursday, Peb. 11.

SPECIE—Gold 20 to 22; silver 15 to 19.

BANK NOTES.—Quiet—21 to 31.

BONDS & STOCKS.—Confederate Cotton Bonds withdrawn from market by the C. S. Government 180 ... Confederate 8 perct. Bonds (coupons) 106% to 120, and int.

Confederate 7 per cent. Bonds 105 and int. Confederate 16 Million Loan (coupons) 175 to Confederate 15 Million Loan (registered) 160. Confederate 5 per cent. Convertible Bonds, 118 te

STATE AND CITY BONDS .- Virginia old sixes Virginia six per cents, (registered) 205 to 256, ac-

cording to time they have to run.

North Caroline six per cents (old issues) 580.

do do (new issues) 286

do eight per cents do 275

South Carolina old sixes, \$50. Warren county N. C. bonds \$200. City of Petersburg Bonds 275—nominal. We late

City of Richmond Bonds 276.

BANK STOCKS.—Bank of Virginia \$140 to 145. Exchange Bank 178. Bank of the City. 145.

BLOCKADE STOCKS—

Bes Stock, Charleston,
Campbell, Petersburg,
Richmond & Petersburg, Bichmond Importing and Expt's. Old Dominion Trading Company, COMMERCIAL REPORT.

REPORTED BY DONNANS & JOHNSTON.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 11, 1864. SUGAR—The market almost bure; fair Brown held at \$6, and Crushed at \$8.

MRAL—Sales at \$18 to 20 per bushel, and scarce.

PLOUR—Market firm at \$250 for good Brands.

TOBACCO—The market for good qualities Leaf very firm at 80 to 110; Common and Fair 40 to 60, ad Lugs 18 to 30.

HOME SYRUP—Held Straily at \$28. WHEAT—We note sules at 35 per bushel for small BACON—The market has further advanced. We note sales at 45 for Hog round.

APPLE BRANDY—There has been finere doing

APPLE BRANDY—There has been proved doing lately at 45 to 55, according to quality and proof.

CORN—Sales at 96 to \$100 per Barrel and wanted.

LEATHER—Fair at \$10 to 11, and stock small.

IRON—Small sales making at \$2 a pound.

BUTTHE—Market firm at \$5 for good lots.

SAUSAGE—In demand at 3% to 4.

LARD—Market firm at \$5.

OLAY PEAS—Sales at 15 to 18 and Black same—not in much demand.

FOWLS—Drawnd \$25 with good supplies to day.

BEEF—In demand at 1.50 to 2.59.

RICE Sales at 20 cle. with no stock. TEA—Black \$20; no Green in market.
PORK—We note sales at \$4. COTTON Market firm at 1 60, and some held at

PEAS AND BEANS - We note an active demand pads AND BRANG. W. Hold and Sales at \$35 for Peas and \$30 for Beans.
NAILS—Market firm at 185 to 150. In late of to 100 keeps at setail 2 3-4 to 2.
BAB IRON—Supplies have arrived and sales at

SALT.—Murket dull. We quote at 40 to 50c. LEAD —We note sules of old at \$1% per lb, and shot \$5 per lb.

TOTICE TO PARMERS AND PLAN THRS.—I have a large lot of TENT CLOTH, suitable for bailing cotton and for wagon covers, selling cheep. Also the highest cash price paid for cotton rage, cast and wrought iron, and all kinds of fur, at JOHN P. AVERY'S, No 29 Old street