# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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Military notices, and all other articles not of general public interest; charged as other advertisements.



OUR LOCATION
—ON—
MONTGOMERY STREET,
NEARLY
Opposite Exchange Hotel.

**MONTGOMERY CORDAGE Manufactory.**

I BEG leave to announce to the public that I am manufacturing ROPE in this place, from seven inches in circumference to a fishing line, of manilla and cotton. Also, Hemp Packing Yarn, Baling Rope, Halter Rope, Plow Lines, Well Rope, etc.

FISHING LINES FOR SALE.

Messrs. Chas. Hunter & Co., agents, 101 Commerce street.

GEO. MELVILLE.

fe9-12-1w

DIST. NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ALA., Office Chief Q. M., Montevallo, Feb., 6, 1865.

All Quartermasters and Assistant Quartermasters in this District, reporting to these Headquarters, will send to this office immediately a "certified list" of all outstanding indebtedness due by the Quartermaster Department at their several posts or stations, giving the name of the creditor, date of the account, and the amount due.

They will also furnish the amount of funds for which they have heretofore estimated, which has not been received, for the liquidation of said outstanding indebtedness.

All future estimates will be sent through this office.

J. M. THOMPSON,
Major and Chief Q. M., Dist. North. and Cent. Ala.

Official:
John Rawls, A. A. A. G. feb12-4t

**$500 Reward--Boy Hart.**

DESCRIPTION—Five feet eight inches high, rather dark, quick and intelligent spoken, twenty-six years old, and a very shrewd and intelligent boy in every respect.

Left home on the 1st of February, has on a brown woolen jacket, brass buttons, light pants and white wool hat.

I will pay the above reward if confined in any jail so that I can get him.

feb9-1w L. CANTRELL.

**Headquarters**

EAST ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, Office Chief Ordnance Officer, Meridian, January 27, 1865.

Information has reached this office that many public arms are in the possession of citizens; such persons are requested to turn over all arms to any ordnance officer or quartermaster in this vicinity. Those whose patriotism is not sufficient to comply with this request are reminded that to retaining such property they are guilty of a gross violation of law, and will be prosecuted with the greatest rigor.

All ordnance officers of this Department are ordered to search for and collect all arms in their vicinity.

J. K. M'CALL,
Major and Chief Ordnance Officer.

Approved:
By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor.

J. D. SAYERS,
A. A. Gen.

feb9-6w

**Teacher Wanted.**

AN experienced female teacher, competent to teach the different English branches and Music, can hear of a very desirable position in the country, by applying by letter at an early date to the undersigned. References given and required. Address

DR. W. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Care of Judge A. Martin, Montgomery, Ala.

feb9-1w*

**Blooded Stock for Sale!**

WILL be sold in the city of Montgomery, to the highest bidder, on Monday, 21st instant, a lot of JACKS and JENNETS, the immediate offspring of the finest imported stock in America.

Nothing but the fortunes of war has thrown them on the market.

feb9-3w

**Notice to Planters.**

Office Post Quartermaster, 7th Cong. Dist., Ala., Opelika, February 3, 1865.

Defaulters in Tax in Kind for A. D., 1863, are allowed thirty days from date of this notice to deliver their produce for which they are in default. The necessities of the Government for the produce are such as to warrant this notice, and it is hoped that all will promptly bring in their tithes.

JOSEPH FARLEY,
Capt. and Post Q. M., 7th Cong. Dist., Ala.

feb6-1m

**Important to Hospitals and Hotel Keepers.**

WE have for sale two No. 1 Cooking Ranges—of very large size. Just the article for a Hospital or Hotel. Inquire of

BULGER, HUKILL & CO.,
At Exchange Hotel.

fe9-21-tf

☞ Mobile Register and Montgomery papers copy one week and send bills to B., H. & Co.

**SEGARS!**

FINE FLORIDA SEGARS for sale in any quantity at twenty-five cents each, by

A. FITZGERALD,
Monroe st., third door above Dexter'ns.

feb9-1m*

**"TAX IN KIND."**

Controlling Quartermasters Office, Tax in Kind, Montgomery, January 30, 1865.

Having succeeded Major G. W. Jones, as Controlling Quartermaster of the "Tax in Kind" for the State of Alabama, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the office of said department has been removed to this city.

W. FOWLER,
Captain and Acting C. Q. M.

jan31-1m

**Plantation Iron Works.**

THE Selma Iron Works have a large assortment of Broad Plantation and Bar Iron, which they are selling at low rates for Cash, or in exchange for Provisions, Homespun, or cloth of any kind.

H. H. WARE, Prest.
Selma, Ala.

jan20-1m

**NOTICE.**

A LITTLE NEGRO GIRL—without good sense—stopped at my residence on Sayre street this afternoon. The owner will please call and get her at once, by paying for this advertisement.

MRS. EZELL.

**Southern Express Company**

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., January 9, 1865.

Persons owning freight shipped by the Southern Express Company, that is detained in this city, and other places, in consequence of damage done to railroads by the Federal armies, and which cannot be forwarded to destination in consequence thereof, are hereby notified that this Company will not be responsible for loss or damage of freight by fire. Consignees and others interested, will take notice of the above.

JAS. SEUTER,
Acting President.

jan27-1m



Daily Appeal.

MORNING EDITION.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1865.


**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

Subscriptions received for two months, not longer. A cross mark in pencil indicates that a subscription is expiring.

**THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.**

The first response from Alabama, to the insolent demands of LINCOLN, reaches us from Mobile. The spirit manifested at the meeting in that city on Monday night, if we may judge from the press report forwarded, gives glorious evidence that notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs around the Bay City, in a military point of view, her people are not cowed or crushed in spirit, but are still defiant, and recognise as their only watchword the absolute independence of their country. The commercial emporium of the State has spoken—when shall we hear from the rural districts, *and the capital?*

**The Draft in Memphis.**

The order of Gen. Canby, directing a draft of one-seventh of the male population in his department, for the Federal army, embraces West Tennessee. Of its effect among the submissionists in Memphis, the *Bulletin* of the 1st instant says: General Canby's last order, directing a draft to be made of one out of every seven of the enrolled militia of this department, is bringing the gallant defenders of Memphis to a realising sense of their situation. Nothing short of a well developed earthquake could produce the same effect.

Just to think of to the model "melish" of the age—"named and accoutred" as they are—ever ready for the next emergency—panting to bleed their country at every pore—thirsty to die in the last ditch—and, for all this, to be shaken up in a hat and raffled out like "ornary" conscripts! It is altogether too heavy for the "pheelinks." The "melish'" souls revolts at the thought.

But the fiat has gone forth. The seventh man has got what the fancy preachers style a "loud call," and we see no way of avoiding conscription except to enlist.

"So take your gun and go, John,
So take your gun and go!"
We six can mind dear Memphis, John,
And "smile" at every foe."

**More Generosity of the Columbus Ladies.**

The *Sun* is informed by Capt. Travis, that he has received from the "Ladies Aid Society" of Columbus, Ga, three thousand dollars to aid in the purchase of a battery of the celebrated Travis guns, to be presented to Gen. Forrest. The *Sun* adds: "The captain speaks very gratefully of this high appreciation of ladies, who never yet have been wanting when any worthy cause is to be promoted. These guns have been well spoken of. They are certainly very beautiful in appearance and finish. Now that the ladies have undertaken the matter, the battery will certainly be secured. Before many days they may be dealing death and carnage among the hated foe, and to Southern women the knowledge that a battery, which threw the serried ranks of the Yankees into confusion, and caused many of them to bite the dust, was obtained by means of their exertions, will be a source of proudest triumph and exultation.

☞ The mail last evening brought us nothing from any point east of Macon. We are, therefore, without any later newspaper intelligence from the seat of war in South Carolina.

☞ The gentleman who forwarded a manuscript copy of the meritorious poem, "Anthony and Cleopatra," is informed that the production has appeared in the APPEAL, September 3, 1863. The author was Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, of Cincinnati, who fell at Chicamauga. The manuscript, corrected to correspond with the original, is at our friend's service.

MAIL CONTRACTORS.—We have a business letter from Moulton, Ala., complaining of the remissness of the contractor for carrying the mails to that place. If such gentlemen do not do their duty, we suggest their contracts be annulled and the conscript bureau look after them. "Bomb proofs" are only to be tolerated so long as they are serviceable.

FROM MAYFIELD TO MILLEDGEVILLE.—A correspondent of the *Constitutionalist*, advises travelers to seek some other route to go west than the one from Mayfield to Milledgeville. The fare across the country is very high, and hard to get at that. Parties sometimes are obliged to wait several days. As the time will soon arrive when those who have horses and mules will want to use them on their plantations, transportation will be more difficult to obtain in future than it now is.

☞ A correspondent writing from Natchez to the New Orleans *Times* says: "In fact, the Government has done all that is proper and discreet in the premises, and those who wish to deal in cotton upon the liberal basis offered to them in good faith, find but little difficulty. An entire change has lately been made in the rebel coast guard on the east side, and the new men are rather more active than the old. This renders our cotton dealers more wary and the military more vigilant."

ROUTE TO RICHMOND.—Soldiers en route for Virginia will be detained in Augusta by the authorities and there is now no established route thence. Col. Hughey, in the Winchester *Bulletin*, hence advises them to go by Washington, Ga., where they will find a Government train running to Abbeville Court House, S. C., (distance forty miles), there they will take the Greensboro railroad to Alston (twenty miles), where they will find another wagon train running across to Winnsboro, at which point they intercept the Columbia Charlotte railroad. They should not attempt to carry any baggage.

☞ We learn from the Columbus *Sun* that on Saturday last, a Mr. John Smith, a man about thirty-five years old, was shot through the heart by his step son, Mr. William Wright, a machinist, about twenty years of age. The weapon used was a shot gun. The killing occurred at Smith's house, in Alabama, just beyond the new bridge. The cause assigned was the unmerciful beating of Wright's sister, a grown young lady, by Smith with a stick on the evening previous.

**LETTERS FROM RICHMOND.**

[Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 30, 1864.

The Hunter-Stephens-Campbell mission took the people by surprise. They expected something, but nothing so formidable as this.

Wise men say nothing is to be hoped from this mission, except a quietus to the peace men of North Carolina and Georgia—perhaps a cessation of hostilities for ninety days.

One bad effect the talk about peace has already had—it has injured the morale of a part of the army. When Picket was ordered to cooperate with the late naval affair in James river, two companies of the seventh Virginia failed him. They were ordered to charge; thirteen men stepped out; the rest hung back, saying peace would soon come and they did not intend to be killed.

Think of old Blair threatening, in the name of the North, to supplant the Southern race and ship them off to Africa or Oceanica, if they refuse to come back to the Union! I am assured that he did this very thing.

Gentlemen from Savannah say the mass of the people there are sound as a dollar. Letters to members of Congress from the district devastated by Sherman represent that the sufferers are exceedingly exasperated against the Yankees and have not the first thought of giving up. Toombs has regained his ascendancy in Georgia, and Toombs is averse to reconstruction and to a State convention.

Mr. Stephens has now all he ever asked for. Habeas corpus suspension is dead, conscription has done its work, impressment is to be in great part abandoned, government is to go into open market like every other purchaser, negotiation is begun, and Stephens is at the head of it. He told some Georgians the other night that now, he intended to stand on the deck of the ship and ring the bell until she weathered the storm or went down in the breakers.

Gold is falling, and to fall. Trenholm is going to drag it down, down. It is said he has now on hand twenty millions of specie, and more coming. Things look decidedly better. All we want is plenty of food for Lee's army, which is suffering. They also suffer from cold. Think of two bushels of soft coal and a dozen small sticks of wood to last a company of fifty men for twenty-four hours. UMBRA.

RICHMOND, February 1, 1864.

One of the members of the commission now in Washington has expressed the opinion that the true secret of Blair's coming here in the first instance is to be found in the fact that, for many years past, Blair has been the power behind the throne, that he still rules in secret and that he is the soul of this war.

Perceiving that the radicals had gotten the whip-hand of Lincoln and Seward, and that they were about to destroy both North and South by their reckless thirst for blood, Blair, with the connivance of the conservative members of McClellan, men of New York, has set to work to call a halt if possible before all things go to smash under the rule and ruin policy of the radicals.

Whether this opinion will hold water will be ascertained before the commission returns. Edward Pollard, who was on parole in New York for many months, and had ample opportunities of ascertaining the exact state of affairs in the North, is firmly convinced that the Yankee dread of conscription is at the bottom of all this negotiation. Others think it is a regular Yankee trick. Still others believe that Seward knows more of Napoleon's designs than we do, and is attempting to trick both Napoleon and the South at the same time.

We also have a commission—a number of gentlemen from North Carolina. Some say they come to urge the policy of calling conventions in all the States, preparatory to a grand combined convention of both sections. This is doubted.

North Carolinian members are rather under a cloud, but a gentleman who has watched their course attentively in secret and in open session says there is not one of them whom he would not trust to make terms of peace, except perhaps Logan. Even J. T. Leach he considers more fool than knave.

It is not likely that Kirby Smith will be deposed. All the Texas and Arkansas members are for him; the Louisiana delegation is against him. He certainly bungled the last campaign sadly.

Dick Taylor is praised by officers who have served under him as perhaps the best military administrator in the service. Some go so far as to rank him next to Lee.

We had an inspiring speech last night from Stanhope Flournoy, an old line Whig, and not an original secessionist. He believes in giving up everything, negroes and all, for the cause. Independence or death is his motto. The speech did good, and its good effect will be followed up. "Old Virginia never tire." UMBRA.

**BORDER NOTES.**

BY ONE OF THE "USED UP."

NORTH MISSISSIPPI, December, 1864.

The Yankees call Gen. Forrest the "Swamp Wolf." Oh, no! he is just the reverse; he is the *Forrester*, whose prescriptive, appointed duty it is to destroy and drive out the ravening Yankee wolves, and vandal vermin of all sorts, which infest the woods and swamps of the South! Like a good forester, too, he has done his duty wonderfully well. He is the greatest wolf trap on horseback the world has ever seen.

The first four years of the seventh decade of the nineteenth century have taught Republicans and "Liberals" the world over, a grand new lesson—a lesson written in the blood of a million of their own brethren! A slow progressive conservatism is henceforth the true creed even for Republics. "Universal suffrage," before universal education, universal virtue—in a word, before the millenium—don't do so well as was expected! Sansculottism in Europe, and long eared puritanism in America, have thrown the great through trains of liberty off the track and smashed up things generally. We must go back to the old dirt roads of the Cæsar's, the Cromwell's and the Napoleon's—at least, for a little while yet; perhaps, an age or two—it may be, forever! Puritanism in America, like radicalism in France and Germany, has run into practical atheism and all sorts of schisms and isms. Infidelity and atheism are at the bottom of all war!

The practical atheism of New England was the prime, remote, all-pervading cause of this gigantic war. The crazy, hallucinated theory-spinners of Massachusetts believed that they could do things better than God had done them! The thinking fool of New England hath said in his heart, there is no God, because the Bible stands in the way of his theories—that is, in the way of his making and keeping more money. Like the idol-worshipers of all ages and countries, he makes his own god, instead of allowing his God to make him! His god is gold and silver, houses and lands, and yet he goes to church thrice on a Sunday and pretends to worship the God of the Bible! His practical atheism and infidelity are finely illustrated when he makes war; for, he stables his horses in all the churches, and draws obscene pictures and scribbles horrible blasphemies upon the walls of all God's houses he comes to on his line of march! Wonder if he really expects to succeed against Heaven? Or, does he really think chaos is about to come again and hide his terrible shame from a disgusted, hissing universe?

In revolutionary times all things are at sea, and strange thoughts arise. For instance, the other day, referring to the immense and increasing disproportion between the men and women—the vast numerical superiority of the latter—Old Centrifugal rushed into the following startling tangent: "What are the women to do for husbands after this war is over? Is it possible to reconcile polygamy with our religion and with our form of government? Why not? Might it not be tolerated, at least (by congressional enactment), for a term of—say twenty-five or thirty years?" Though thunderstruck, at first, at the boldness of the speculation, the company soon rallied, and went on developing the idea, until it was joocosely concluded that the thing, if done at all, ought to be done at once; that an act ought to be passed promising two wives to every soldier for each year of faithful service, to take effect the day that peace is proclaimed; and that the soldiers of the army of Lee ought to be awarded "double bounty!"

**The Writ of Habeas Corpus.**

In the Senate of the North Carolina Legislature on the 2d instant, the following proceedings occurred:

The consideration of the habeas corpus resolution was then resumed.

Mr. Odom modified his amendment so as to, in substance, state that there is no such condition of affairs in the State of North Carolina as renders proper a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and that suspension would be mischievous in its tendency. Amendment not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 21.

Mr. Warren moved to amend by inserting as an additional resolution the fourth of the series as hereinafter published. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 20.

The resolutions then passed their second read by yeas 30, nays 11. The rules were then suspended by a vote of twenty-six in the affirmative to four in the negative, and the resolutions then passed their third reading.

Resolutions relating to the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

*Resolved*, That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus extends no farther than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

*Resolved*, That the provision in the constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, was meant to deny to the Confederate government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, "are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty," and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern.

*Resolved*, That Congress has no constitutional power to impair "the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, by authorising arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established, constitutional tribunals of the country, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

*Resolved*, That until Congress shall see fit to organize a supreme court, as is required by the constitution, any suspension of the writ of habeas corpus must naturally and necessarily operate to deprive the citizen of his constitutional rights and this general assembly doth therefore protest against any legislation upon the subject whatever.

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to protest at all times against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty.

**Official from Admiral Porter—Details of His Late Operations.**

NORTH BLOCKADING SQUADRON, United States flag ship Malvern, off Smithville, N. C., January 20, 1865.—In my last I informed you that Fort Caswell had been blown up and evacuated, in consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher. I sent Lieut. Cushing around in the Monticello to the western bar to learn what had taken place, and to obtain aid from the officers in command of the New York and Vicksburg. Lieutenant Cushing did not obtain the aid required, for what reason I have not yet learned; but with his usual energy he pushed on, and found that Fort Caswell had been blown up; Bald Head fort was destroyed, and Fort Shaw also; Fort Blank, to the westward of Fort Caswell, was abandoned. The forts were mounted with 9-inch guns and Armstrong 110-pounders. Lieutenant Cushing then pushed on to Smithville after hoisting the flag of the Union over Fort Caswell. The next thing I saw was the flag waving over Smithville. The rebels, upon seeing our near approach, evacuated, leaving everything in the fort uninjured, and two nine-inch guns only spiked in the fort. In the meantime I had succeeded in getting one gunboat over the river interior bar, and sent her up to Reuse's Point to disable the guns at that place, about three miles on the west side of the river above Fort Fisher. Thus in twenty-four hours after the fall of Fort Fisher and its earthworks, all the formidable chain of forts in the river, at its entrance, built to keep out everything, have fallen into our hands. They are garrisoned for the present with sailors.

I can scarcely give a description of these works; they are certainly the most formidable and best built earthworks I ever saw, and do credit to the engineer who planned them. Fort Caswell is the same shape it was before it fell into rebel hands, except that the rebels have covered its walls with earth on the outside and made them almost impregnable. It is in many respects stronger than Fort Fisher and harder to take by assault, still it could be taken and the rebels knew it. Three or four gunboats outside would soon have started them out.

They had great difficulty in getting gunboats over the bar, and only succeeded this morning in getting the last through.

The rebels left plenty of Government stores and provisions, and our men are now subsisting on them.

I send you a list of the forts that have fallen into our hands since Fort Fisher fell, with the number and caliber of their guns. We have found here in each fort an Armstrong gun, with the broad arrow to it, and the name "Sir Wm. Armstrong" marked in full. As the British government claims the exclusive right to use these guns, it would be interesting to know how they came into forts held by the Southern rebels.

I find immense quantities of provisions, stores and clothing have come through this port. I am almost afraid to mention the amount, but it is enough to supply 100,000 men. It is all English, and they have received the last cargo. No more will ever come this way. We picked up a telegram from General Lee to his subordinates, saying that if Forts Fisher and Caswell were not held, he would have to evacuate Richmond. He says, most truly, and I will not at all be surprised if he left it at any moment. We have plenty of force to hold this place against the whole Southern Confederacy. I have two hundred and fifty guns bearing on the narrow strip of land where our troops are heavily intrenched.

There are vessels in the river and outside and we only hope they will attempt to retake it. Ten thousand men in Fort Fisher, with the guns of the squadron, would hold this place a long time. We find this a better place to catch blockade runners than outside. I had the blockade runner's lights lit last night, and was obliging enough to answer their signals; whether right or wrong we don't know. Two of them, the Stag and Charlotte from Bermuda, with arms, blankets, shoes, etc., came in and quietly anchored near the Malvern and were taken possession of. The Stag was commanded by H. Gales, a lieutenant in the rebel navy, and belongs to the rebel government. A number more are expected, and we hope to catch a portion of them. I entrusted this duty to Lieut. Cushing, who performed it with his usual good luck and intelligence. These two are very fast vessels and valuable prizes. They threw a portion of the papers overboard immediately on finding they were trapped. The Charlotte brings five English passengers, one of them an English army officer. They came over, as they expressed it, on a lark, and were making themselves quite jolly in the cabin over their champaigne, and congratulating themselves on their safe arrival. The Stag received three shots in her as she ran by our vessels.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

**Georgia Eloquently Defended.**

The following eloquent defense and eulogium upon the glorious Empire State of the South was pronounced in the Confederate Senate by Hon. B. H. Hill, whose intellect ranks with the greatest and most brilliant in the country, and whose patriotism burns with an intensity surpassed by none. These remarks are incidental, as will be observed, to some made on a resolution introduced by Mr. Wigfall, in reference to abolishing the impressment laws.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, thought this a dangerous time to experiment as to the manner in which supplies should be procured. He concurred in all the remarks made by the gentleman from Texas relating to the impressments, but he was afraid that the adoption of the resolution would have an injurious effect at this time. It did seem to him that the miserable executive officers of this government could not take in one idea. They could not be made to see and believe that the impressment law was protective and not oppressive in its character. He did not believe the fault was in the impressment law, but it had been perverted by the officers selected to execute it. Great abuses had been practised by subordinate officers in the execution of the impressment laws, and he wanted to see a sense of justice knocked into these men, and if that could not be done, he wanted them knocked out of office. While up, he desired briefly to allude to another subject.

During the last twelve months nearly all the subsistence and forage for Gen. Lee's army have been collected in Georgia, and very many of these oppressions and abuses have occurred in that State. Her people have justly complained, and too often some persons, having covert designs to stab the Government, have seized upon these abuses of the law to create dissatisfaction with the laws themselves. Of late frequent allusion has been made to Georgia in this hall and out of it, and he had been asked, "What's the matter with Georgia? Is she going to forsake us and make terms with the enemy?" As one of her sons, he answered, no, never! She will never be faithless to any pledge she has made, nor to any compact into which she has entered. When she dissolved her connection with those who had been faithless to a common and long-honored covenant, she sent a special commissioner to Virginia, explained her reason for that action, and asked the glorious old mother of commonwealths to link her destinies with her. Never could he forget, never could any Georgian forget, how promptly Virginia acted, and thus bared her bosom to the wrath of the enemy. The gallant State of North Carolina and the other border States soon followed the example of Virginia. Sir, said he, no Virginian, no Confederate, ever asks if Georgia or any other of the original seven will be faithless to the compact thus so solemnly made at their instance. Georgia has suffered, is suffering sorely in this war.

Her soil has been invaded, her temples desecrated, her comfortable homes burned, her sons have been buried, but infidelity to her sisters in toil and blood is a word which shall never be truthfully written or spoken as one in the list of her sufferings and wrongs. Let the foe now holding her seaboard city look upon the monument to Pulaski, which lifts its high column in the very midst of that city, and even they must know that the State which erected it can never be untrue in this struggle for liberty. [Applause.] No, sir, no! Her people may keenly feel the oppressions which faithless subordinate officers of our government may heap upon them; the enemy may cross and recross her borders, carrying material ruin in his path, but neither faithless friend nor cruel foe can ever destroy or tarnish the honors of this true old State. Proud as the eagle with her plumes in the sun, Georgia will ever move far above all the storm of faction that would assail her, and all the schemes of ambition that would mislead her.

And I, said Mr. H, the humblest of her citizens, commissioned by her to stand in this high place to-day, remembering that in her bosom are reposing the ashes of those who gave me being, and where I am determined to sleep when tired and weary, I shall fall in her service. I speak the prayer of her sons and daughters today, when I say withered be the man that strikes her, hated be the foe that invades her; but withered, thrice withered, thrice cursed, thrice hated forever be the son that would betray her! No, sir, no! her houses may be burned, but they can be built again; her fields may be desolated, but they will bloom and bear again; her children may be scattered, but they will be gathered again; her young men may all perish in her defense, but she will rear other generations to revere their memories; but that honor which once lost can never be recovered; that honor which once destroyed can never be replaced; that honor which once tarnished can never be brightened again, Georgia will never, never surrender. Courage is her greeting to her sisters to-day; with the smoke from her burning houses, her vows for freedom are, even now, ascending afresh and firm as her own mountain rocks; and rich as her valley soil is her purpose to be faithful to you, and the reward which that fidelity shall bring us all.

**From the Mississippi.**

A correspondent of the New Orleans *True Delta*, writing from the mouth of Red river, January 12th, furnishes the following interesting information:

I have a few items which may interest your readers, and send them by the first opportunity. Two rebel Gen. Hodge, who commands the district of Mississippi and East Louisiana, has established his headquarters at Woodville, and began a most rigorous rule. The "corporal punishment" order of Col. Scott has been revoked, and instead Hodge levies a tax of sixty dollars per bale on all cotton taken to the bank of the Mississippi river. After paying this tax, it has to run the risk of encountering guerrilla bands, each of which will levy an additional tax if the leader happens to be in good humor, or if he should perchance be bilious, the cotton is burned. Truly, these are times which try men's pockets.

From the gentlemanly officers of the Joseph Pierce, I learn that a party of Gen. Brayman's troops left Vidalia on the 11th for a raid through Concordia parish. The expedition returned with several prisoners, one hundred and seventy head of cattle, and temporarily dispersed a couple of bands of jayhawkers.

By order of Commissioner Foster, the gunboat Little Rebel, on Thursday last, made a reconnoissance up Red river as far as the mouth of Black river. Four miles from Black river a rebel picket was discovered, and some twenty shots fired at it, which had the effect of completely breaking it up. The banks of Red river were found completely overflowed as far as the picket station mentioned, and the river still rising.

A very important undertaking has just been successfully accomplished by the engineers of the Mississippi squadron. All of your readers remember the loss of the iron clad gunboat Indianola, which, after successfully running the gauntlet of the enemy's batteries during the siege of Vicksburg, was sunk in a fight with the rebel ram Webb, and the captured gunboat Queen of the West. The Indianola has lain an apparently useless wreck upon the bar at Davis' Bend, opposite Joe Davis' plantation, thirty-five miles below Vicksburg, from that time until now. Her machinery, guns and upper works were all gone, the more valuable portions having been taken away by the Union authorities immediately after the fall of Vicksburg, and the balance washed away by the current.

The hull, on being set afloat, was found to be very strong and in excellent condition, scarcely the least injury having been sustained either in the fight or by the long immersion it had undergone; the hull was towed to Vicksburg, from whence it will be taken to either Cincinnati or St. Louis navy yard, to be built up anew. May it have better luck in the next engagement in which it participates.

As an instance of the prolific manner in which nature some times deals out blessings to her children, I would mention that a black woman on Ackland's plantation, opposite this place, gave birth, last week, to five large healthy children. Mother and infants all doing well.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

[It is said that, a few nights after the bloody battle at Franklin, Tenn., some of our troops repaired again to the battlefield, and there offered up their supplications to Deity, over the fresh graves of their slain comrades.]

Almighty and everlasting God,
Look down from thy throne, upon thy children,
As they kneel here to-night on the crimson sod,
By their fallen heroic brethren.

My God, and the God of our father-land,
Above our heads will again shine thy sun;
But beneath our knees are now lowly laid,
The sacred remains of our countrymen.

My Father, and Father of our fathers!
Above us shines the starry home of the blest,
And angels are looking down through its ether,
To mark the spot where our patriots rest.

My God, and God of our ancestors!
Hear, accept and bless thy supplicants,
From whose lips rise to heaven, the prayer,
Forever be thine omipotence!

O, Jehovah of heaven, earth and sea!
There is springing up a glory from these graves.
To adorn the brow of our country.
That none, however base, will dare live slaves.

MEMPHIS.

**War Meeting in Selma.**

We learn from the *Rebel* that a large and spirited meeting of the citizens of Selma was held on Monday evening, at the City hall, to take into consideration the state of this section of country, and to devise measures for our defense. The large hall was crowded, a considerable proportion of the audience being ladies, and the most lively interest appeared to be taken in the proceedings. Resolutions were adopted which we append, and eloquent speeches were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Tickner, Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Rev. Mr. Rawson, Lieut. Armstrong, Gen. John M. Bright, of Tennessee, and Col. Alexander White, of Talladega.

The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, It is evidently required by the existing dangers that the armies of our country be reinforced by all its available strength; and, whereas, the first class militia of this State embraces a considerable number of able bodied men for emergencies; and, whereas, this class is already duly organized into companies and legally officered, it is,

*Resolved*, 1st, That the said first class militia be requested to volunteer as already organized, for service whenever they may be useful in repelling the enemy in any part of the State.

2d. That able bodied citizens unattached to any organization which is likely or liable to go into the field, are requested to volunteer with the first class militia.

3d. That all persons present willing to enroll in this organization, are invited to enroll their names at once.

*Resolved, further*, That the occasion calls for speedy, that it may be effectual, action, and that our chairman be authorized to confer at once with other militia beats in this and the surrounding counties.

That we signify our approval of the spirit and tenor of these resolutions by attaching our names to them.

**Praiseworthy Liberality.**

The Eagle factory, of Columbus, Ga., has truly been munificent in its donations and in its charitable deeds. Not only do the company give with an unsparing hand to all worthy objects, but it is founding a charitable institution—a free school—which will stand as a lasting monument of its public enterprise. The action of the company is truly praiseworthy. It is a noble example for others to follow. Here is what the Columbus *Sun* says of the free school project:

We have been permitted to see the design of a building which the Eagle Factory intends erecting for the Columbus Free School. The design is from the brain of Mr. H. Howard, the chief architect of the Naval Iron Works, and is a model of beauty, convenience and taste. The plan shows well the skill, elegance and ingenuity of its author. The building is to be of one story, situated in the centre of a new lot on the "North Commons" beyond the Chattahoochee depot. We do not know the technical terms, and hence cannot describe the front end views of the structure, which are very beautiful. The floors are placed on arched pillars eight feet in hight. The structure is to be of wood, ceiled, the roof surmounted with a graceful cupola—the windows large and curved at top—and pilasters arranged along the front.

The entrances are on the right and left by steps, which, through a narrow open gallery, lead into the main rooms. The two chief school rooms are 60 by 30 feet, each extending the whole length of the building. These two rooms, one for boys, the other for girls, by folding doors, can be thrown together, making a large apartment 120 feet long. Each has ante and stationary rooms on opposite sides. There are two smaller apartments at the front of the building. Thus provision is made for four teachers and three hundred scholars—either of which can be increased.

It is supposed that with any sort of attention, on the part of the contractors, the work will be completed in six months. The nails, brick and glass and some of the lumber have already been secured. The structure it is thought will cost $100,000. Mr. Goetchius, a well known builder, has the contract.

Rev. Messrs. DeVotie, (president,) and Key, Dr. Woodruff and Messrs. Wilcox and Wise are the trustees. The Eagle mills foot the bills with willingness and promptness.

This is the monument which will survive the rocks of time, which will endure when proud mausoleums crumble. The benefits will not be written upon stone and marble, but upon human minds, in the hearts of educated men and women, a blessing to their race, who otherwise might have grown up in ignorance and been a curse to their kind.

The free school has been in operation about thirteen months, and on an average has had about two hundred and thirty scholars. The teachers' salaries alone, this year, cost $16,000. It has been wholly sustained by the Eagle factory, and all poor children are invited to attend. An institution which thus generously spends money, deserves to make it.

☞ A number of the French resident merchants of Panaxas have signed a protest against paying the heavy tax that has been levied lately upon them by the government; it is likely to bring them into collision with the authorities.

ANOTHER GALLANT EXPLOIT.—Below will be found a dispatch from Capt. J. J. Dickinson, who, it will be seen, says the *Floridian and Journal* of the 11th, has been after the Yankees again with good success. All honor to the gallant Captain!

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, near Palatka, Feb. 7, 1865.—Maj. W. G. Poole, A. G.: I have the honor to report, I have just recrossed the St. Johns' river—all safe. I have eighty-five prisoners, including one Lieutenant Colonel, badly wounded, three captains, one lieutenant and several non-commissioned officers, many small arms, ten large flue wagons and teams loaded with cotton, and about fifty-five horses and mules, and one large four horse ambulance—all complete. Enemy's loss, killed five, including an adjutant. Wounded four, including the colonel.

By the protecting hand of Divine Providence, command are all safe and well.

I am, Major, respectfully, etc.,

J. J. DICKISON,
Captain Commanding.

RAID ON GREENVILLE.—The soldiers who came up on the train on Saturday night, and lay over till daylight Sunday morning, when the train left, acted in such a manner as to warrant the supposition that they made the mistake of supposing they were in the enemy's country. Bands of them paraded our streets and broke open and plundered several stores of property to a large amount. The railroad hotel, kept by a widow lady, who, we learn, has never refused relief to a hungry soldier, was robbed of every member of the feathered tribe on the premises, the pigeon-house made tenantless, and the fences torn down to build fires on which the cookery was done on the track before the house. Private residences were also visited, and similar predatory acts perpetrated.—*Greenville (Ala.) Observer.*

HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN THE ARMY.—We have heard of an incident which illustrates the gallantry and devotion of our North Carolina officers in Lee's army—a type of the whole. It happened sometime ago—we need not say when—that it was desirable to get information as to some movement or supposed movement of the enemy. Accordingly about 10 o'clock of one dark, cold, rainy night, a courier brought to a brigade headquarters an order to capture one or two Yankees from their picket line, with a view to pumping the desired information out of them. Major Wooton, commander of the sharpshooters of the brigade (from Columbus county, N. C.,) was sent for, arrived about midnight, and entrusted with the order. He remarked that he did not see how he was to go about it, as the moon would be up by the time he could return to the skirmish line. After some thought the perplexed look disappeared from the major's countenance, and he quietly remarked, "very well, I will catch one or two. I remember a ravine on the line that's too deep for the moon." So he splashed his way back to his sharpshooters, charged the Yankees, and brought in before day, a dozen fat ones, without losing a man.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

SHOCKING VANDALISM.—We have just heard of a demonstration of human depravity which curdles our blood with horror. Some devils, in the likeness of men, a few nights ago, stole a marble slab from off one of the graves in our city cemetery, and have borne it away, we know not where. It was probably shipped by railroad or steamboat from this city. Let everybody be on the lookout. Some sort of vigilance will have to be kept up, and mean men dealt with rigorously, or we must take the awful consequences. This is not the first act of diabolism we have heard of in the graveyard.—*Selma Reporter.*

☞ A poor girl in Maine lost her way during a recent snow storm, and perished within a few steps of her father's door.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONCERT.—The inclement weather on Tuesday evening contributed to lessen the attendance at the concert, and the audience was not so large as that which attended the first exhibition. We learn, however, that the receipts were equally large—a number of the tickets sold not being used by the purchasers. We were glad to observe that the best of order prevailed throughout, and the meritorious features of the programme were properly appreciated. A "Whispering Wind," enchanted the whole audience, as did some other efforts, and the spirit-stirring strains of the battle songs of France and "Bonnie Scotia

Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1865.

## DUTY OF THE PLANTERS.

We have heard it said that very many of our planters have it in contemplation to plant much more largely of cotton this year than they did last. This we regard as a fatal error on their part, and is very nearly akin to the desertion of his post by a soldier in the field. The planter, as much as the man at the front, is a soldier in the great cause of independence. Everything he has is at stake, and the tenure of all he possess dependent entirely upon the result of the struggle in which we are engaged. It is therefore as much his duty to feed and provide for the welfare of the soldier as it is the duty of the soldier to face and fight the enemy in the field.

The argument advanced in justification of cotton production is that they have not been able to realize anything from their grain crops; in other words, that they have not been able to make money by raising corn, cattle and hogs for the army! And is it for money they are at work, while the soldier is at the front, exposing his life, experiencing all the hardships and deprivations of the camp, and manfully struggling for the achievement of independence, without even the hope or desire of pecuniary compensation? The thought itself is suggestive of sordid degeneracy, and we are unwilling to believe that such a sentiment actuates one in a hundred in our farming community. For the last three years they have shown a noble and disinterested alacrity in the raising of grain and produce for the Government, and we are loth to believe that they will be the first to falter in the discharge of their duty to the cause and the country.

The Government now more than ever, needs their services. All supplies from abroad are effectually cut off, and we are compelled to fall back entirely upon our own resources. If the planters fail us in this great emergency, the cause is lost, our hopes of independence blasted, and we at once become the despoiled and degraded vassals of the LINCOLN despotism. Our armies cannot live without subsistence, and they can only be subsisted by the producers of the country. Let our planters think seriously of these things and govern themselves accordingly. To enter upon the production of cotton now to the exclusion of grain and stock, is not only to give aid and comfort to the enemy, but to give a vital stab to the glorious cause of liberty and independence for which we have all been so heroically struggling for the last four years.

## CHARLESTON.

The Columbus *Times* of Wednesday morning, a paper always cautious in its statements, has the following paragraph:

We get a report through passengers from the East yesterday that our forces have been withdrawn from the sea defenses of Charleston, and that the Yankees now hold the harbor. The city has not been evacuated, but if the above be true, this cannot long be deferred. The garrison will now co-operate with the army that is threatening Sherman, and we hope his expedition into Carolina may soon be brought to grief. We can well afford to lose Charleston, if such a result can be achieved.

It may be that our troops had been withdrawn from the sea defenses of the city to such an extent that the Yankee force reported as having landed on James island succeeded in occupying the works thereon. We doubt it, however, as these works were of the most formidable character, and capable of being defended by a very small force. If the works were abandoned, it must have been known in Augusta on Sunday, to have reached Columbus through passengers on Tuesday evening; and that such was not the case we infer from the fact that the press report from Augusta, dated Monday evening, makes no mention of the matter. Our latest dispatch from Charleston is of the 10th, the day on which the enemy effected a landing on James island. On the next day, as we are informed by our dispatches from Augusta, the Yankees reached the railroad and interrupted telegraphic communication with every point north of the Savannah. It seems to us no authentic intelligence whatever could have possibly been received from Charleston later than that already published, transmitted by telegraph.

PUBLIC OPINION DISREGARDED.—We learn by gentlemen direct from Richmond, that it was conceded in that city there was no probability that Gen. Johnston would be restored to command. The almost unanimous expression of Congress, and the wishes of the people and the army, failed to produce the least impression on the Administration. From the same authority we also learn that a petition was presented to the President, signed by all the members of both branches of Congress, with the exception of six (and some of these were absent from the capital,) asking that Forrest be promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, and appointed to command of all the cavalry of the west; but to this no response was made. Whether Generals Johnston and Forrest are or are not properly appreciated by the powers that be, can make no difference with them personally, for their countrymen duly recognize their worth and services; but we fear that such prejudice as is manifested toward them may continue to deprive the cause of their energies and skill in the fields where they would be best able to advance the public interest. That such should be the case will be universally regretted.

NORTH GEORGIA.—Major General Howell Cobb has appointed Brigadier General W. T. Wofford to the command of the northern division of Georgia, with power to collect stragglers and deserters, dissolve illegal organizations, and enroll all men liable to conscription. A camp has been established at Cumming, Forsyth county, where all existing military organizations, all stragglers, deserters and absentees, and all men liable to conscription, are ordered to report by the 25th inst., with such arms as they may have or be able to get. The impressment or irregular seizure of private property, or any interference whatever by soldiers with the rights of citizens, either in their persons or property, is forbidden.

QUICK TRIP.—Mr. Warren Adams, government courier, made the trip a few days since between Houston, Texas, and Brandon, Mississippi, in eleven days, the quickest trip the Mobile *Register* believes, yet made since the blockade of the Mississippi.

☞ On the night of the 26th of December Ensign Blunes, of the steamer Virginia, cut out from Galveston the schooner Dallie, from Nassau, with one hundred and twenty bales of cotton on board. The schooner, when captured, was within five hundred yards of the rebel guard ship, close in shore and protected by the shore batteries; and had to pass out directly under the guns of two forts.

## LETTER FROM SELMA.

SELMA, ALA., Feb. 12, 1865.

EDITORS APPEAL: The railroad, I am told, has been repaired between this point and Meridian, Miss., and the trains are now running through. The break in the road, though a serious one, has been finished.

It is reported that all the trans-Mississippi troops on this side of the river will be sent to Mobile. If this be true, the garrison of Mobile will be composed of some of our most veteran troops. There are no better troops than the Missourians, Texas, Arkansasians and Louisianians. Wherever they have met the enemy with equal numbers, they have been victorious.

The peace commissioners having "played out," to use a sportsman's phrase, our people are becoming settled down in a fixed determination to fight this war out to the bitter end. The result of the interview between our commissioners and Messrs. Lincoln and Seward will be of benefit to us after all. It shows to our people that there is nothing left us but war, unless we submit to Lincoln, which is subjugation. This being the case the country's choice is war forever.

It is really mortifying to see our soldiers sot as they did in passing through this place a few days since. It is said that some gentlemen had their watches torn from them in front of the Gee house in broad day light. Others had their hats taken off their heads. Out at the depot similar outrages were committed. In one instance a trunk was taken by some soldiers who were led on by an officer, a captain. When anything was taken, the parties stealing would run to a crowd of soldiers where they would be protected and in this way escape. This is really shameful conduct, and should be punished by the officer in command of troops thus behaving themselves.

I heard not long since of a most shocking outrage, and which none but a demon would have committed. A lady was traveling on the cars, seated just in front of a soldier, having on one of her fingers a very fine ring; went to sleep, letting her hand, having the ring on it, rest on the back of the seat. On reaching a station where the train had to stop, the soldier attempted to cut her finger off to get the ring. Failing to strike the joint of the finger, he did not succeed in getting the ring. At once he ran out of the door of the car, making his escape.

This growing tendency to theft should be checked, if possible, by officers commanding our troops. There is nothing more calculated to demoralize an army than stealing, and for this reason alone it should be stopped. MEMPHIS.

## THE CRISIS NO. I.—WHAT COTTON MAY DO FOR US.

EDITORS APPEAL: The bill now pending in Congress, which will probably pass, for the seizure of all the cotton in the Confederacy, naturally suggests a speculation as to what benefits may be accomplished for us by this great staple, both in a financial and diplomatic point of view.

Suppose, for a moment, the Confederate government in possession of every bale of cotton within the limits of its jurisdiction, say 2,500,000 bales, for which it shall pay on an average one dollar per pound of its own currency, or its equivalent, five cents in specie. Allowing in round numbers, 500 pounds to the bale, this will give us 1,250,000,000 pounds, costing the government in specie $62,500,000. Then let diplomatic agents be immediately dispatched to France, authorized to offer that government, as a commercial favor, the monopoly of this cotton at the moderate price of fifteen cents per pound, or $187,500,000 for the whole—a sum sufficiently large to liquidate the debt contracted for the purchase of the cotton, and leave a balance in specie of $125,000,000. Mr. Trenholm states our national debt at present to be fifteen hundred millions of dollars, which, vast as the sum seems, could, every dollar of it, be paid by the above surplus of $125,000,000 at twelve for one, thus blotting out by a perfectly fair and statesmanlike measure of legislation, the whole indebtedness of the country, contracted during four years of war.

The inducements France will have to accept the proposition are obvious. Cotton readily commands in Europe and the United States eighty cents a pound. It is not probable that, with the exclusive monopoly of the trade by one power, for at least twelve months, the staple would fall to less than—say fifty or even forty-five cents. This would leave to the French Government a profit of thirty cents a pound, or the sum of $375,000,000 by the transaction!

Now all this can be accomplished under the name of a commercial treaty, made as the price of recognition; and does any man suppose for a moment that Louis Napoleon, once in *bona fide* ownership of this great lever of power and wealth, would not contrive to get it out of our ports even at the hazard of almost certain war with the Yankee Government at Washington? Thus would the ambitious Emperor of the French be enabled to achieve what his uncle so much desired—to build up the manufacturing interest of his own Government and at the same moment crush out that of Great Britain. The scheme would serve to liquidate one-sixth of the national debt of France, pay for carrying on a naval warfare twelve months against our common enemy, establish more firmly the Government of Maximilian in Mexico, and vindicate the boasted mission of France, to "give succor to struggling nationalities." S.

University of Alabama, Feb. 8, 1865.

MURDER WILL OUT.—We have heretofore intentionally maintained silence for prudential reasons, in relation to the recent ovations by our ladies to passing soldiers, but the soldiers have themselves "let the cat out of the wallet," and we copy to-day, from the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, an account of one of these affairs, written by the chaplain of the 40th Ala. We also notice in other papers glowing descriptions of the hospitality, and words of cheer given by our patriotic ladies to the passing soldiers. The praises of these noble women are upon every tongue, and they deserve all that has or may be said in their favor.—*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

Such good actions as our friend of the *Times* refers to could not possibly be hidden. It is true that "charity ever finds in the act reward, and needs no trumpet in the receiver," but it were idle to expect the "soldier boys" would refrain from heralding such a glorious welcome as they met with from the ladies of Columbus. The spirit that prompted the course of the ladies is duly appreciated by the beneficiaries, and the benefits received were so substantial and unexpected, that secrecy could not be preserved. And we are glad the murder is out, as we hope the example will not be forgotten by the ladies of the country generally.

☞ We find the following "personal," dated Johnson's Island, December 30th, in the *Metropolitan Record*:

MRS. E. WILLY, Brooklyn, Noxubee county, Miss.—I am well, also John G. and Capt. S. I have written to you often by flag of truce. I have not heard from you since the 1st of July; please write by flag of truce. My love to all. Your cousin, N. I. W.

COAL OIL.—A coal oil millionaire has named his little heiress Petrolia Ann. We suppose the next little heiress will be named Carrie Sene.

## Strength in Unity—The Time is Propitious for a Long Pull, a Strong Pull, and a Pull Altogether.

From the Mississippian.]

It does our very soul good to see the unanimity with which the press now step squarely up to the work before us. This sublimely insolent edict of Lincoln to our commissioners has satisfied all that there is but one course for us to pursue, that is to negotiate with the sword. There can now be no divergent views as to diplomatic negotiations with a government that utterly refuses to listen to any terms but those of unconditional submission. Those among us who believed that something could be done for peace by outside or irregular action are no longer deceived by their wishes. And we see them coming up manfully, and putting their shoulders to the work of aiding and assisting to carry on the war, which our enemies wage against us, to a demonstration that will satisfy our foe that success on his part is impossible. From crag to crag, from peak to peak, on every hill top, the signal fire is lighted, the beacon for rallying against the foe speed on.

From every watch tower of the press is heard the cheery, thrilling voice of encouragement to rally around our country's standard, to present a united front—to win by our own good right arms that independence which some thought could be attained by peaceful negotiations. Speed on the good work. Let a new spirit pervade the whole community. Let those who have escaped the perils of the battle-field, from whatever cause, now show that they too can sacrifice on the altar of their country something in proportion to those who have imperilled their lives. A country, in its defense, in its struggle for life, has the right to claim all that is available to it. Why not—instead of waiting for it to be drafted or impressed, why not volunteer, throughout the land contributions of means—money, clothing, subsistence—everything that can be used—to the Government for the cause?

Why not now show our armies that have bared their breasts in our defense, that we at home—men and women—will sustain them by efforts somewhat akin to their own? that we are up and doing to provide them, and the government that represents them, with the necessary sinews of war, and that of our own free wills, of our own hearty and enthusiastic sympathy for the cause and for them. Who will, in Selma, start the ball in motion to contribute, lavishly if need be—and there is need to show a whole-souledness now, that will invigorate our armies with the conviction that the whole people are moving in unison with them—to aid the government to prepare for the coming struggle? Let a million of dollars be raised in this county—let it be placed into the hands of men who will see it properly appropriated.

The planter can give of his products, merchants of valuable goods, millers of their flour, lumber men of their lumber, iron works of iron; others of something pertaining to their business, and all of money, over and above the taxes assessed—call it loans if you will, but let it be prompt and plentiful. As surely as it is done in one place, it will spread to others, and soon all over the country there will be a spirit engendered that will strike dismay to our foes. It will be an earnest to them and the world, that we can never, never be conquered, that we will be free. It will be worth twenty victories on the battlefield; it will be a victory over selfishness, that will, by its effect on the enemy, as well as by its inspiring influence on ourselves, almost secure peace. To our own townsmen we appeal first, property holders and rich men of Selma, men of influence and position, we call upon you to set a glorious example.

## Lincoln's Last Joke.

At a very heavy expense, and with a view of being ahead of all cotemporaries in the matter, the *Rebel* claims to have sent a reporter through by clothes-line express, to procure the actual joke perpetrated by Lincoln during his interview with our commissioners, and the incidents connected therewith. The reporter made the following statement:

After the exchange of the usual courtesies, and some conversation between Lincoln and Seward and the commissioners, Mr. Stephens proceeded with his usual ability and earnestness into an elaborate statement of the points at issue and the necessity for the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. He demonstrated the impossibility of subjugation, pointed triumphantly to the record of our achievements for the past three years, and our ability to continue the struggle, and intimated that a treaty might now be made which, though it would, in point of fact make us two nations, would make us for all commercial purposes and for offensive and defensive action, one great nation. The assemblage was spell-bound by his eloquence, and lost in admiration at the power and force of his masterly argument, when Lincoln broke the thread of thought by jumping to his feet and exclaiming:

'Mr. Stephens, you remind me of a man in Illinois."

"In what respect?" asked the astonished orator.

"I will tell you an anecdote, and you will see," said Lincoln.

"Many years ago a white man in Illinois went on a day's hunt with an Indian, of the Menomonee tribe, with the understanding that they should fairly divide whatever game they killed. When night overtook them them had killed one turkey and one buzzard, and nothing else, and the question came up how they were to be divided. Indian did not know, but white man solved the difficulty. He said, Indian, you may take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey; or, I'll take the turkey and you may have the buzzard.' 'Umph!' said the Indian, 'white man say buzzard all the time—never say turkey to me once.'"

"And that is precisely what you have been doing in your argument. You have been talking about the independence of the South all the time and have never said Union once. It is turkey all the time for you, and buzzard all the time for me."

"Very true," replied Mr. Stephens, "and if we of the Confederacy had our way you would be fed on buzzards while you live, and given to the buzzards when you die."

Whereupon Lincoln took Seward by the arm and left the commissioners in disgust.

A LOYAL LUNATIC.—We long since detected indications of lunacy in the editorial columns of some of our "loyal" contemporaries, but in the absence of positive proof, we were loth to reveal our discovery, and thereby involve ourselves in a suit for defamation of character. But the evidence is now at hand. In a case on trial in one of our courts last week, Dr. Brown, the physician in charge of the Bloomingdale lunatic asylum, testified that one of the leading newspapers in New York is principally edited in the Bloomingdale asylum, the leading article being written three or four times a week by a person of unsound mind confined in that institution." It will be at once surmised that the newspaper in which the lucubrations of this lunatic appear is a strong supporter of the administration. The important disclosure made by Dr. Brown establishes beyond question the fact that a leading newspaper of this city is edited by a gentleman of experience in shower baths and straight jackets. But we think Dr. Brown could reveal more. We think several of our Republican editors are his patients, or if they are not they should be. We have from time to time observed strange vagaries in the columns of the war press. They bear unmistakable indications of insanity in those who contribute to them. They have frequently said that ours is "the best Government in the world;" that "the rebellion must be crushed;" that "the backbone of the rebellion is broken;" that "the rebellion is on its last legs;" that "the rebel armies have been completely routed and demoralized;" and several other things that no man of sound mind would imagine or give expression to. Is it any wonder that the country is going to destruction when our people allow themselves to be led and counselled by lunatics? We anxiously await further developments in this interesting case.—*Metropolitan Record.*

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.—A very curious method of reducing the intense headache experienced by fever patients has been lately pointed out by M. Guyon. It consists simply in pressure extended over the integument covering the temporal arteries. It consists simply in feeling the temples, rather than the wrist, in order to ascertain the frequency of the pulse. Whilst the physician compressed the vessel, the patient exclaimed, "Comme vous me soulages," and thus indicated the result produced by diminishing the supply of blood to the surface of the cranium.

## Regulations of the Clothing Bureau.

We publish the following law of Congress, and regulations under the same, recently issued by Q. M. Gen. Lawton.

QUARTERMASTER GENL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 23, 1865.—The attention of officers and soldiers is called to the following act of Congress and regulations based thereon:

[No. 22.]

An Act to provide commissioned officers of the army and navy and marine corps with clothing.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, on duty in the field, afloat, or in batteries; and all officers on other duty who are disabled from service in the field, by reason of wounds, or disease contracted in the service, and officers of the invalid corps on duty, below the rank of brigadier general in the army, and below the rank of captain in the navy, shall be furnished once a year with one complete set of clothing; Provided, That the quantity and quality of clothing to be delivered to non-commissioned officers and privates, seamen and marines under existing or future laws shall in no wise be interfered with by reason of anything contained in this act; and in the distribution of clothing, officers on duty in the field shall in all cases have a preference over those on post, or detailed or office duty, so that when there is not a sufficiency of clothing for all, the non-commissioned officers and privates shall be first served, and next to them the officers actually on duty in the field.

Approved, January 16, 1865.

A true copy. JAS. M. MATHEWS, Law Clerk.

OFFICERS.

1. The above act, after securing a supply to soldiers, prefers officers below the rank of brigadier general, as follows: First, officers on duty in the field, officers on duty disabled for service in the field by reason of wounds, or disease contracted in the service, and officers of the invalid corps on duty, all of whom draw free of cost; and, lastly, permit other officers to purchase, as heretofore, under the provisions of the old act of February 17, 1864.

2. Care will be taken to observe these preferences. To that end orders will not be given hereafter at this office, under any circumstances for the purchase of cloth, or any article of clothing, or for the issue of the same.

3. Officers in the field will be supplied through the chief quartermaster of the command to which they may be attached. When the supply will permit, cloth will be apportioned between the armies in the field according to their strength, and will be placed at the control of the chief quartermaster thereof, who will be looked to distribute the same to the officers entitled and most in need. Other articles of clothing, not exceeding in all one suit a year, may be issued to officers in the field from stores forwarded to the command to which they belong, when the wants of the privates will admit.

4. Other officers will draw or purchase as the case may be, from the nearest depot, but from such supplies only as may be set aside, from time to time, by direction of this office. Mr. Rankin, bonded agent of this department, corner Fourteenth and Cary streets, will be charged with the duty of issuing and selling at this point, cloth and articles of clothing to officers When he has nothing for sale or issue it will, then be useless to make application elsewhere in this city, all other officers being prohibited from either selling or issuing.

5. The yearly suit of clothing for an officer will consist of a coat and pair of pants or material (four yards double width,) and trimmings therefor, one pair of shoes, one hat or cap, three pair of drawers, three cotton shirts, two flannel shirts and four pair of socks. Issues on sales to officers will be noted, on suitable rolls prepared for that purpose, and in every case the officer shall certify that the articles drawn or purchased are necessary for his own personal comfort and use, and that the same will not be in excess of his prescribed allowance. Return of such issues or sales will be made quarterly to this office. The price of cloth, when sold, will be $20 a yard, double width, and of other articles of clothing as fixed in general orders.

PRIVATES.

6. Men attached to commands in the field will be supplied there, and men who have been retired at the post at which they may be located in orders. Issues to men on furlough and on horse details have been suspended. Men in hospital will be supplied by the issuing quartermaster attached to. All detailed men in Richmond and the immediate vicinity are supplied through Mr. Rankin. Paroled and exchanged men draw at Camp Lee.

7. The interests of the service and the dispatch of public business require that these regulations shall be strictly observed.

A. R. LAWTON, Quartermaster General.

## Georgia's Welcome to the Army.

LETTER FROM THE 40TH ALA.

Correspondence of the Advertiser and Register.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 3, 1865.—Our reception in Georgia was so marked and unusual, that a succinct account may not be uninteresting to your readers, as showing the spirit still pervading the people, especially the ladies of some sections of this State.

The 40th Alabama arrived in Columbus on the 1st inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., and were told to remain on the platform with open ranks. Something evidently was coming: what, at first we could not imagine. Moving up, however, toward the main depot, we beheld a large crowd; Smith's brigade, in open ranks, torches and camp fires; a large illuminated banner on the platform in front; and beneath that banner were gathered a large number of fair ladies, the beauty and wit of Columbus. On that banner we read—

"Annihilation rather than subjugation."

"Georgia's welcome to the Army of Tennessee," etc

As soon as the cheering subsided, one of the beautiful daughters of Columbus, Miss Bethune, welcomed us with the following address:

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee:

The ladies of Columbus, fully aware of the severe reverses which have befallen you in Tennessee, but appreciating the matchless valor so often displayed by you, ever mindful of the noble patriotism which has enabled you to undergo hardships and privations of no ordinary character; cherishing the heroic and chivalric bearing exhibited by you on every field, from Shiloh to Franklin; bid you God speed in the proud task you have assumed. The country may become demoralized, but the women and the army will ever be undismayed. Human courage approaches perfection only when it can calmly look into the face of danger. It has been your fortune to exhibit this high type of manliness in a marked degree. Confronted by a foe always numerically superior, you have disputed every inch of territory with him, and retired only when bravery availed nothing. Thank God, the spirit that animated the martyred dead, who have fallen in this contest for freedom, still lives within you. We have no fears for the future. Our honor and welfare are in the keeping of brave hearts and strong arms. Debarred from sharing with you the dangers of the battlefield, our prayers shall follow you, and history, in recording your virtues, will write in letters of living light—

"They endured and conquered."

To this speech a number of officers very appropriately responded.

The fortieth, being so far from this scene, could not hear a word, and the young lady, kindly consenting, delivered her speech again for our benefit, which gave some of us an opportunity of responding. Then the ladies proceeded through the open ranks, with lanterns and baskets, distributing every delicacy to the hungry soldiers. It was "a flow of soul," and cheered the heart as the smiles of these kind and sympathizing ladies rested on the way-worn, dusty and ragged soldier. Such cheers you seldom heard as made the welkin ring around Columbus. After all were amply provided with supper, the young ladies gathered on the platform and gave us the benefit of their well-trained voices in the popular songs of the day. This delighted the soldiers, and they listened with great interest and made every demonstration of approbation. The lights, the smiling faces, the immense crowd, the war-worn soldiers, the good decorum, the lively cheers, gave to the night scene an interest not easily forgotten, reviving and exhilarating. These ladies even invited us, strangers as we were, to their homes, that they might extend their hospitality. It was twelve o'clock before the feast ended, and the soldiers retired to their respective trains and camp fires with contented and thankful hearts, taking with them a copy of the address, with a long list of the names of the ladies appended.

We left this good city before day the next morning, long to remember the substantial welcome of those Georgia ladies on the banks of the Chattahoochee.

At Fort Valley we were invited again from the cars, and another procession of ladies, with baskets loaded with "creature comforts," welcomed us to a substantial dinner.

We expected a repetition of this welcome at Macon, with happy thoughts of supper, but were whirled around the city without seeing the ladies, only as they waved white handkerchiefs from their doorsteps.

We are now in Sherman's track, amid scenes of desolation, where the people have a sad and earnest look—where joy and good cheer have been driven from every hearthstone.

Amid rumors of peace we are preparing for war, and you may soon hear of stirring times again. A. D. M.

## The Canadian Blockade.

The Canadians are becoming restive under the burdens of the passport system inaugurated by Lincoln. We take the following from a late journal:

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette:

SIR: The ports of Canada are in a state of blockade. Windsor, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, are as effectually blockaded by the passport system of President Lincoln as they possibly could be by his gunboat system, should those gunboats ever be built. Without the notice of blockade prescribed by the comity of friendly nations, Americans, Britons, French, Germans, Poles, friendly men of all the friendly nations of the earth, are prohibited from visiting Canada unless for so doing each man pays a fine of six dollars. This is the American passport system—such its effect. It is an embargo in disguise. Congress is in session; why not pass a non-intercourse act at once? Such a course would be intelligible; we should have preliminary notice; we should have time and opportunity for explanation and remonstrance. But to interrupt, abruptly, the peaceful intercourse of nations by an exorbitant exaction, is an interruption of peaceful relations between governments, and is, we believe, a violation of existing treaties between Great Britain and the United States.

The cabinet at Washington has no more right to blockade our ports and railway trains by a passport system than it has to blockade the same ports and the shipping contained therein by a gunboat system. We are at a peace with our neighbors, and are making great efforts and heavy sacrifices to maintain peace, and we are met by a Corsican decree which affects the resources on which we rely to compensate for those sacrifices. What would have been the feeling in the Northern States if, during the whole course of the present contest, when speed and time were vital to their interests, when generals and their staffs, hundreds of officers and thousands of soldiers were hurrying to the scene of action by the shorter lines of Upper Canadian railway communication, if, at this time, Canada, perturbed by the warlike aspect of those strangers, had imposed upon them a passport tax of six dollars per man. What would not have been the outcry at such an outrage? Nothing in the most arbitrary exactions of the most arbitrary times could have been compared with this. British orders in council and the decrees of Berlin and Milan would have been trifles in the comparison.

We do most earnestly hope, and we express it in the best spirit, that our good neighbors will soon temper their great anger with a little discretion, and will remove an embargo on personal intercourse between friendly nations which as yet is unauthorised by any act of Congress. We are quite sure that the Government of Canada has not lost sight of this view of the subject. Yours, etc., A BRITON.

## The Ultimatum.

From the Columbus Sun.]

Lincoln, feeling that he has a giant's power, sees proper to use it like one. The spirit of magnanimity that in the hour of triumph often comes over the most savage heart, seems to have no influence with him In his fancied invincibility he meets the offer of a brave people to treat for an honorable peace with the airs of an incensed king, dealing with his rebellious subjects, and gives to them his ultimatum "unconditional submission."

What a text is this for the reconstructionists to preach from. For a long time they have tried the patience of true men by their murmurs at the policy of our Government, in regard to "negotiation." Shakspeare tells us that there is much virtue in an "if;" but these men seem to believe that there was an amount of hidden virtue wrapped up in the voluminous folds of that talismanic word "negotiation," in comparison with which the virtue of an "if" was poverty typified. Well, "negotiation" has been tried, and behold its lame and impotent conclusion.

The President of the Confederate States did everything in his power to make up a powerful and acceptable commission. He selected as the leader and senior member of that commission, the representative man *par excellence* of those who looked hopefully to "negotiation." In this matter at least the President has been no niggard in his efforts to satisfy the demands and wishes of the people. In good faith he went into the matter, and just as soon as the visit of the senior Blair to Richmond, furnished a decent pretext for the endeavor, he gave to Mr. Stephens and his associates their credentials, and we doubt not, with earnest wishes for the success of their mission, and sent them to Washington.

The particulars of this momentous affair have not yet transpired, but the result is known. We as a people have been heard, and the sentence has been pronounced against us. We have nothing to hope from any where, or from anything outside of our own country. Cortez burned his ships on the shores of Mexico, and then told his followers that they must either win homes or graves in the fair land before them.

The word still rings with the grand echoes that this band of heroic men awakened; but the alternative placed before them was mild in comparison with the fate that will surely follow on the footsteps of failure in us They were men. They had not wives, and mothers, and children, to go down with them. They could only die—and there was an end of it; but with the men of the South there is a higher stake, and we are strong in the faith that they will strike for it with a sternness of purpose that will make our record, by far, the most glorious that has ever been written in the history of civilized mankind.

Heretofore, it may have been a question with some as to where the responsibility for the blood that was being daily spilled rested, but this is a question no longer. It is and will be upon the heads of our enemies. All that is left to us is to meet them in every field, with ready fire and gleaming steel. We must conquer, or else go into bondage, compared with which the condition of Greeks, Poles or Irish, would be blessed. Henceforth, we expect to hear nothing more of dallying with the issue before us, nothing of doubting or complaining. The man who now stands aloof from this struggle, or who fails to enter into the spirit of it with his whole heart, and soul and body, is a dastard or an enemy of his country.

Heretofore, some men have gone about leaving a trail of despondency and distrust wherever they went, and still claimed to be loyal, but we all know of what stuff they are made. If, after all that has passed, they still continue to talk of "negotiation," and of the impossibility of terminating the war by fighting, no veil of hypocrisy will serve to hide their treachery. They will be held social pariahs and outlaws, and will deserve a still severer penalty.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We have a proposition to offer to the War Department which, if accepted and acted upon promptly by its pious Secretary will, we have no doubt, enable him to fill the ranks of the army without a resort to the odious measure of conscription. We have often observed, when attending public meetings, that a large number of persons signify their approbation of war sentiments by stamping on the floor with their feet, clapping their hands and giving other indications of sympathy with the speakers. Now, our proposition is this: Let the Secretary order a squad of the provost guard to attend all war meetings, and when they see any man stamping, clapping his hands, or otherwise indicating approval of what is said by the speaker, take him by the collar, march him out, put a musket in his hands and send him to the front to fight for the cause that has his sympathy. We are confident that by this system thirty thousand men could be raised in this city alone. We know them to be valiant On a late occasion, when an individual, known to the learned as a 'Copperhead,' expressed dissent from the opinions of a war orator, no less than two thousand of these 'loyalists' gave unmistakable evidence of a desire to attack him. Can any one question their courage after this?—*Metropolitan Record.*

## Guerrilla Raid on Simpsonville, Ky.

From the Louisville Democrat, 26.]

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a party of fifteen mounted guerrillas, under command of Dick Cotton, one-armed Berry and Sue Mundy, entered the town of Simpsonville and took possession of that place. After entering the town their first object was to rob the citizens, and a number of them were relieved of what spare change they had about them, and a number of stores were also entered and robbed. While the guerrillas were engaged in the robbery, they perceived that the rear guard of a large drove of goverment cattle, which was said to number one thousand head, being driven down the pike towards this city, guarded by by some seventy-five negro soldiers. The parties who had command of the guerrillas at once collected their forces, who were scattered through the town, and started down the road. The negro soldiers guarding the cattle, were divided into two squads, one of which was in advance of the drove and the other in the rear.

About one mile from Simpsonville, the guerrillas came upon the rear guard of the negroes, and at once opened fire upon them. The negroes were so panic stricken by the sudden attack that they started to run in all directions. The guerrillas made rapidly toward them, firing upon them with their revolvers, and in less time than it takes to relate it, thirty-five of the negro soldiers were stretched upon the ground dead The whole of the rear guard were killed, with the exception of one man, who hid underneath a wagon which had been upset. The guard who were in advance of the cattle scampered off, and thus made their escape.

After this the guerrillas again returned to Simpsonville, where they remained for a time, robbing stores and committing other depredations.

The store of Albert McDowall was robbed and his safe rifled of papers, valuable to him only. Other stores were robbed, but we did not learn the names of the parties. A number of persons who were in the town when the guerrillas first entered, during their absence concealed what valuables they had, and in this manner saved them. The guerrillas left Simpsonville about twelve o'clock, moving off in the direction of Shelbyville.

THE BARBERS ON A STRIKE.—The gentlemen of the tonsorial profession were closed this morning, owing to some difficulty with the authorities in regard to the prices charged by them.

As near as we can learn the facts are about these:

It was contemplated by the barbers, in view of the increased prices on all articles of prime necessity, to advance their rates correspondingly. This contemplated advance coming to the knowledge of Mayor Slough, he sent officers to the different barbers, informing them that their establishments would be closed unless the rates charged were decreased from $1 per shave to 50 cents, and a proportionate decrease on hair cutting, etc. Of course this decrease on the price of labor, when all the necessaries of life were advancing, operated to close the establishments. This morning, however, we learn that they have been notified by the mayor that they can continue their business at the old prices, and will accordingly resume.

To us all this appears very ridiculous. We imagine it would puzzle the mayor to find any authority for regulating prices, and particularly the price of labor. But if such power did exist, the present attempt looks very much like "boring an augur hole with a gimlet." It is taking hold of the wrong end of the string. A regulation of prices in the Southern market would be a great deal more effective. This morning beef, which has been selling at $1 50 per pound, was held at $3, and nearly everything else in proportion. And we notice, too, that, the price of flour makes no difference in the size of a dollar loaf of bread.

If his honor can find some authority for reducing the prices of the actual necessaries of life, we apprehend he will have little occasion to interfere with the prices of the laboring classes. In so far as his honor's course evinces a desire to prevent extortion, we coincide with and applaud his efforts. But we respectfully submit that the only effective method would be to strike at the fountain head—at those who deal in the necessaries of life. People can get along without shaving, but they must eat.—*Mobile Reg.*

A SINGULAR HISTORY.—In the year 1836 the city of Buffalo, New York, contained among its population a citizen of indefatigable industry and untiring enterprise.

Whole blocks of capacious warehouses were erected by him, new streets were laid out, graded, paved and lighted upon his recommendation and with his assistance; and no public undertaking was considered sure of success without the sanction and aid of this public spirited citizen. The crash of 1837 came, and caused him to totter.

To sustain his credit for a few days, in an evil hour he committed a deed which consigned him to the State prison. Pardoned out, and no ineradical stigma, save that inseparable from misfortune attaching to his name, he came to New York city and started the hotel business at the corner of Broadway and Courtland streets. Failing in this, he went to Long Island's seagirt shore and took the celebrated Bath House, a summer establishment.

Soon disgusted with his luck there, he left this region of civilization altogether, and sought the solitudes of West Virginia as a place of quiet and rest during the remainder of his days.

He settled in what has proved to be the heart of the West Virginia oil region; and now this unfortunate yet lucky, this untiring, irrepressible man concludes his strange, eventful history by leaving to his heirs a large fortune, valued at three millions of dollars. He bore the well known name of Rathbun.

HOW A MAN FEELS WITH HIS HEAD OFF.—It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation, for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame, through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the joint at which the latter may be divided, must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and like the head of the Irish Knight who was killed by Saladin in the Holy War, get up and vowed that it was never cut off by so sweet a scimetar before; nor like that of an assassin, Legaro, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with very serious reflections upon the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory, many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Wind states that having put his mouth to the ear of the decapitated criminal's head, and called him by name, the eyes turned from whence the voice came, and this fact is attested by Fontenelle, Megoro, Guillotine, Nauche and Aldini. On the word murder being called in the ear of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblentz, the half-closed eyes opened with an expression of reproach on those who stood about.

A HUNT AFTER TREASURE.—The Louisville *Journal* says that, a few days ago, an Indian, accompanied by two white men, arrived in that city from Minnesota, bringing with them a map of Beargrass creek from its mouth to where Broadway now crosses it and the hill known as Preston's woods. It is said to be a correct diagram of the country thereabouts, picturing every tree, hollow, pond, etc, which might have been seen there three generations since. That portion of the map which indicates the thick woods and ponds is now the upper part of the city. The object of the Indian's visit and map is to recover a valuable treasure which his ancestors had buried on the bank of the creek some place below where Broadway crosses it, and at the foot of the hill. The treasure, it is said, consists of gold to the value of two millions of dollars. We heard yesterday that the party had actually begun to institute search for the stuff, and the Indian was engaged in stepping off the distance from the river as his map directed.

☞ Mrs. S. Vandegrisf, who died in Trenton, on the 30th of November, a few months short of the age of ninety-five, was one of the company of young maidens (then Miss Moore) who sang the ode of welcome to Washington when he passed through Trenton to New York, April 21, 1789. This estimable lady never lost the enthusiasm of that day, and within two weeks of her death repeated with animation the song she had learned seventy-five years ago, in honor of the first President of the United States.—*Trenton True American.*

A CURIOUS CASE OF WAR.—In the year —, some soldiers of the commonwealth of Modena ran away with a bucket from a public well, belonging to the State of Bologne. The intrinsic value of the article itself might have been worth a shilling, but it produced a quarrel which was worked up into a long and bloody war.

Henry the King of Sardinia, son of the Emperor Henry the II, assisted the Modenese to keep possession of the bucket; and in one of the battles he was made prisoner. His father, the Emperor, offered a chain of gold that would encircle Bologne, which is seven miles in compass, but in vain. After twenty years imprisonment and his father being dead, he pined away and died. His monument is still extant in the church yard of the Dominicans, or was a few years ago. This fatal bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the cathedral of Modena, inclosed in an iron cage. Tasso has very humorously described it in his Della Secchia.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS—A correspondent sends the Lynchburg *Republican* the following