Daily Appeal

EVENING EDITION

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1865.

"THE SITUATION" IN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Get up and defend your homes, or you will lose them.—*Register.*

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Up to the present writing, Monday morning, we have no very recent or reliable intelligence as to the present position of prospective movements of SHERMAN'S army. Speaking of his reported flank movement in the direction of Wilmington, the Columbus *Enquirer* of yesterday says that if SHERMAN has really taken this course, it will be impossible for our generals to know certainly whether his intention is to reach Wilmington or Charleston, until he arrives at Florence, the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester and the Northeastern railroads. Florence is about half way between Chester C. H. and Wilmington by a direct route, and the distance from Florence to Charleston is one hundred and two miles, south, and from Florence to Wilmington one hundred and seven miles, east. We suppose the distance from Chester C. H. to Florence to be about one hundred miles.

It is true that there is continuous railroad connection between Charlotte and Florence, by way of Wilmington; but, in the present aspect of the situation in Eastern North Carolina, it is very hazardous, and liable to interruption at several points. Even if the Yankee report of the capture of Wilmington by them be false, they are in positions and in force that would enable them to strike the Wilmington and Weldon railroad very soon after orders to that effect had been given. We have been advised of the concentration of their troops at Beaufort, N. C., and, if SHERMAN has taken the course pursued, the presence of a large Yankee force there was no doubt intended as a precautionary measure to prevent his interception at Florence.

There is, however reason to hope that Gen. HARDEE, who was at the latest accounts, between Charleston and Florence, with a considerable body of troops, may be in a position to hold SHERMAN in check until pursuing forces can overtake him. Gen. BRAGG, in command at Wilmington, might possibly aid in this effort. But we must not forget the celerity with which SHERMAN has so far flanked forces inferior in numbers to his own army, and his aptitude in deceiving those who wait for him as to the course he is really taking.

Perhaps, however, all these speculations are premature, and SHERMAN still on the march towards Charlotte and LEE'S rear.

THE DANGER IS NOW.

Such is the truthful assurance given to the people of Alabama and Mississippi, by the Mobile *Register*. And it urges, therefore, that whatever is to be done in the arming of our slave population must be done quickly. While waiting for the slow process of legislation and organization, the hour for action may pass, and the situation become irremediable. Voluntary action must anticipate this contingency. Let the people in the country take the matter up in their own counties and neighborhoods; beat up men who are willing and whom he can trust, volunteer in companies and troops for the defense of the land.

The nation needs more armed defenders. The drum and fife need to be heard once more through our imperiled land, kindling anew a sacred war spirit and summoning the dwellers upon its soil to its defense. Men, men, with arms in their hands, is what we need, for the great duty of the hour is war—war for liberty, for property, for subsistence, for life. Oh! if the afflatus of some inspired and godlike man could be breathed into the souls of this people, arousing hearts, intellects and judgment to a true appreciation of the needs, dangers and duties of the hour, what a magical change would come over this suffering land! How like morning mists would vanish the clouds of danger now overhanging us! How like a tempest could the combined manhood of these States sweep before it to death the invaders who insolently come, with arms in their hands, to demand of us to become their slaves!

Again, and again, and again, we repeat to Alabama and Mississippi, that they hold men enough to encircle as with a Chinese wall the boundaries of these States, covering with them the *lares* and *penates* of so many safe and happy homes, and to drive every hireling Federal soldier from the inner soil. The *will*, the WILL, is alone wanting. Seize your arms; form companies, and call upon Gens. Dick Taylor and N. B. Forrest to lead you, and your homes and country are saved. More than that—the war is ended; for such an uprising would convince the North that a people capable of so sublime an act were unconquerable. Whenever that conviction enters the Yankee mind, the sword will drop from his grasp.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The Telegraph states that on the night of the 25th ult., one of the Government warehouses in Augusta was robbed of twenty-seven hundred blankets. The thieves were very deliberate in their movements. They first proceeded to the public stable on Ellis street, took out a pair of mules hitched up a wagon, and very honestly after the work of stealing. Finding it impossible to secrete one of the bales of blankets, they coolly tossed it in the streets.

Who these thieves were—*quien sabe*

PATENT BLACKING.—Messrs. Conwell and Franklin, two interpising gentlemen of this place, have established a manufactory for the purpose of making paste blacking, the qualities of which we have tested, and are enabled to pronounce it not only a good but superior article. It is composed of ingredients not calculated to injure the leather, and gives a nice, bright polish. They inform us moreover, that in a very short time they will be enabled to make still further improvements in it, which will make it equal to any blacking made. We trust they will meet with the encouragement and patronage their enterprise so well merits.

☞ The Macon *Telegraph* suggests to the agents of the association that when the press desires the *opinion* of a reporter as to the line of policy the journals of the country should pursue, it will be asked for. This is sensible.

☞ The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 26th ult., says: The recent heavy rain caused an other season of high water throughout this section of the country. On Monday the Savannah river was booming, with thirty feet in the channel. To-day the stream rolls along with an angry tide, but does not threaten any serious damage. Some one hundred and fifty bales of cotton that had been placed upon the bank ready for the torch, floated off, but were secured by the hands of the gunboat moored below the city.

"Practical Patriotism."

Two gentlemen, Gen. Matthews, of Dallas, and Col. Prince, of Cleveland, have offered to give to any one thousand citizens to subscribe $1000 each for the purpose of paying off the troops. Another gentleman of Mobile, who does not wish his name or good deeds to be known, called upon us a day or two since to say that he would give $500 in gold for this object—a sum of $25,000 in our currency at the present rates. And to-day, says the *Register*, we have received the following note from Wm. Brooks, Esq., which speaks for itself:

MR. EDITOR: As we have pledged our lives, fortunes and sacred honor for the independence of our country, admitted that her profoundest gratitude is due to the soldiers who for four years have maintained our liberties against the utmost efforts of our enemy, and declared that while we look to them to illustrate in the future the heroism of the past, we would sustain their efforts by every means and resource at our command—I therefore beg to submit the following proposition to the people of Mobile, viz: That I will be one of two hundred citizens who will give five thousand dollars each, for the immediate payment of the troops defending the city.

Respectfully, WILLIAM BROOKS.

A patriotic enterprise started with so much spirit as this ought not to fail. If this noble spirit is contagious and the undertaking promptly followed up, it will not be difficult to give an organized form and thus afford our brave defenders in the field a practical proof that those over whom their shields are thrown are not ungrateful for their services, or unmindful of their patient suffering and heroic deeds.

DISMISSED.—The inferior court at Columbus, Ga., discharged Col. Von Zinken on Saturday—the decision of a majority of the judges being that he was neither the accessory before or after the fact of the killing of Lindsay.

CORRECTION.—On the authority of the Columbus *Sun*, we stated that trains were now running through to Atlanta, from West Point. But the Winchester *Bulletin*, now published at West Point, says: The *Sun* is misinformed upon this matter. For the benefit of those who may have seen this notice, we state on the authority of the agent here that the trains have as yet run no farther than East Point. They will probably be saluted by Atlanta in ten days.

GEN. WRIGHT.—We were honored on yesterday, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 26th ult., with a visit from this distinguished soldier and statesman. Gen. Wright has returned home for a very brief period, in order to attend to important duties at Macon. He states that not a man was left behind at Charleston—the reported loss of two regiments being a fable.

The same paper, of the same date, has the following pleasant rumor:

The report abroad is that Gen. Early met and defeated a portion of Sherman's army, this side of Charlotte.

GEN. JOHNSTON REINSTATED.—We learn from official sources, which are reliable, that this distinguished officer has been reinstated. A shout of joy will go up from the army and the people on the receipt of this intelligence. We regard this auspicious event as equal in importance to a victory in the field. Gen. Johnston's name is a tower of strength, and thousands of men absent from the army will rally to his standard. With Lee and Johnston in the field, who will despair of success?—*Macon Telegraph.*

RUMOR.—Dame rumor (as some poets have named her) now and then peeps into the corners and looks behind the screen, unawares. She accompanied our famed commissioners to Fortress Monroe, and concealed herself in the sleeves of Lincoln and Stephens. It seems that all has not been told, and rumor asserts her power to speak. She says Mr. Lincoln's terms were never explained to the people, and therefore remain enveloped in darkness. That according to her construction of his language, Mr. Stephens could have dictated terms upon the slavery question, by yielding to emancipation. Finally—that Judge Campbell, of Alabama, [illegible] have the nerve. They could not face such a responsibility. Mr. Campbell insisted that they were the best terms of compromise we would ever get—and so thought the other commissioners, but their hearts grew faint and their minds bewildered at the consequences.

We seldom hug such dreams to our bosom, but we have some authority for proclaiming that there is moreover behind the screen than has yet, or will be revealed, until the secrets of Congress are unveiled, and we can look into the minds and hearts of those, who must become responsible, for the ignorance of the people.

(*Daily Bulletin.*

RAISING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.—The practice of growing potatoes under straw, we find is yearly extending. It is now some four years since statements were first published of the practice and results, and as we have read the records of those who adopted it, we do not recollect an instance of failure, or an example of rot occurring in fields so grown. The potatoe, it is well known, succeeds best in cool even temperatures, and as the straw on the surface has a tendency to create more regular heat and moisture, than ground exposed to the full rays of the sun, giving thereby a longer season of maturity, we presume the cause and results are plainly apparent. The process of such practice is, to plant in the usual season, covering the seed very lightly with earth, and afterwards covering the whole field six to eight inches deep with straw. No labor of cultivation is practised, but in the fall the straw is raked off, and the crop of potatoes found superior to those grown in the old mode of hilling.

On light sandy or dry ground, we believe this course to be successful, if planted late in the fall. We once planted in January, and succeeded admirably, but the next and following years, we had no land sufficiently drained, and therefore could not continue our experiments.—*Farmer and Miner.*

Meeting of Anderson's Brigade.

At a meeting of Anderson's Brigade, Field's Division, held at their entrenchment camp, near Richmond, Feb. 10th, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The emergency demands vigorous action in order that we may resist the accumulated strength of our powerful and implacable enemies; and, whereas, the Congress of the Confederate States have from time to time pledged the entire resources of the country to the prosecution of the war, to an honorable peace, and have very recently reiterated this patriotic determination; and, whereas, we echo their sentiments, and desire to secure to our now, no country, the benefits that must certainly attend such a consummation; be it

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to take necessary steps for immediately placing (200,000) two hundred thousand negroes in the ranks of the Confederate army. We care not for the color of the arm that strikes the invader of our homes.

Resolved, That our depleted commands should be consolidated, and in no event should the companies be less than the minimum now prescribed by law—viz: sixty-four rank and file.

Resolved, That our confidence is greatly heightened by the promotion of our noble, christian Gen. Lee, to supreme command, and as in the past, so in the future, we will follow where he leads.

Resolved, That while we call upon those in whose power it lies, to increase the number of those who must meet the onslaught of the enemy in the ensuing campaign, still, if they withhold this assistance, their delinquency will not induce us to swerve from our unalterable determination to die as freemen rather than live as slaves.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions of this meeting be forwarded to Governor Brown, of Georgia, to be transmitted to the Legislature of our State.

CAUTION IN FEEDING STOCK.—It will not do to take a cow or a horse used to low food—for instance, picking up its food about a poor plantation—and for the sake of getting from them extra quantities of milk or labor, to commence high feeding suddenly.

Every one knows of horses being thus overfed at the start, becoming seriously injured. We have known milch cows thus nearly ruined. Greedy of the unaccustomed quantity of rich food, they over feed, and the consequence is a flux or running off of the bowels, very difficult sometimes to cure. Commence the increase in feeding all animals gradually, and in a few days you can feed as high as you like. This applies to animals of every description.—*Cultivator.*

The War in the Carolinas.

From the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, March 1.]

We had the pleasure last evening of a few minutes conversation with a gentleman from Charlotte, N. C. He left that place on Tuesday, February 21, and arrived here last night—being one week on the route. He came by the way of Spartanburg and Laurens—a distance of about two hundred miles, traveling only in the day time.

Sherman, when our informant left Charlotte, was at Chester, thirty eight miles from Charlotte. It is thought he has not his full force with him at that place.

The enemy destroyed the railroad as they advanced.

A commission had visited Charlotte to decide upon the expediency of altering the railroad track and saving railroad stock. It was reported favorably upon.

The citizens of Charlotte were not much alarmed. But few were making arrangements to leave the place.

The commissary stores were all being removed to central North Carolina.

It was rumored that Gen. A. P. Hill was on his way to reinforce Beauregard. Other reinforcements were also daily arriving.

The treasury department has been removed to Richmond.

The Columbia newspapers it is said had succeeded in saving some of their stock and moving it to Charlotte.

Our informant thinks the rumor in our city of the fight on the Catawba river is incorrect.

It was rumored in Charlotte that Wilmington had been evacuated.

It is believed that a large force of the enemy had been landed on the North Carolina coast—destination unknown.

The cotton in Charlotte had all been removed outside the city, preparatory to burning.

The Express company succeeded in saving all the goods in their charge at Columbia.

Gov. Vance has issued a stirring and patriotic proclamation. He was also announced to speak in Charlotte on Wednesday, Feb. 22.

When our informant left Charlotte, Richmond had not been evacuated, neither was there any disposition to do so.

Mr. St. Johns, formerly of the nitre bureau, has been appointed commissary general, in place of Northrop.

Congress has adjourned.

It is rumored that a negro bill of some kind has passed both Houses.

Grant has not yet made any movement.

General Lee has not yet made any change in officers.

There has been no fighting recently around Richmond.

Gov. Magrath was at Unionville. He has issued another proclamation to the people of South Carolina.

From the same, March 2.]

We are informed by a gentleman from Columbia, that during the visit of the Yankees there, a man named Morris, who was confined in jail for killing W. B. Hicks, an Express messenger, made his escape, and after setting fire to several stores and residences, stole a pair of fine horses and carriage, and went off with the Yankees.

The people of that city are reported to be not only destitute of food, but likewise clothing.

From a gentleman who left Orangeburg, S. C., February 26th, we gather the annexed news.

Sherman's troops were thirty-six hours in passing through the place.

All the horses, mules and wagons, in Orangeburg and vicinity were carried off.

Most of the provisions in the country round the place was taken by the enemy.

All the business portion of Orangeburg and all the unoccupied houses were burned. All the churches were unharmed.

Sherman was the first man that crossed the Edisto river. When at Orangeburg his head quarters were at Judge Glover's.

Some of the negroes in that section of South Carolina left with the Yankees, but have since returned.

The country this side of Orangeburg through which the enemy passed, is laid waste. There is much suffering among the residents. Large numbers of dead horses are laying by the roadside. Nearly all the barns are burned; also many dwellings.

The Edgefield Advertiser of this week gives some particulars of the doings of the Yankee army at Columbia. In [illegible] from the reports already r[illegible] the following news from [illegible]

[illegible] Confederate troops with him [illegible] he evacuated it. Sherman [illegible] five and seventy-five thousand men and they were well equipped and well clothed.

There were no negro soldiers in the Yankee army except the pioneer corps.

The *Advertiser's* informant says the town was fired by the Yankee troops and the three fourths of it is now in ruins.

Among the public buildings burned are the Arsenal, the Armory, the Lutheran church, the Washington street Methodist church, the old Baptist church, Christ church, (Episcopal) the Roman Catholic Convent, the Ladies' Hospital, the Wayside Home, and all the hotels.

Very many elegant residences in the blocks adjoining Main street were also burned. Among them were those of Chancellor Carroll, Dr. Gibbes, Dr. Trezevant, Judge DeSaussure, Col. Clarkson, Major Stark, Capt. Senn, Dr. Boatwright, and a vast number of others.

The South Carolina college was not burned, nor any building connected with it. The Methodist female college was also not burned. Sherman made his headquarters in the elegant residence of the late Mrs. Hampton; it was not burned.

The train which was conveying off the Yankee prisoners lately confined in Columbia, is said to have been overtaken by Sherman, the prisoners recaptured, and Capt. Senn, Confederate officer in charge of them, killed.

The *Advertiser's* informant says that the Yankee soldiers behaved with the greatest brutality and ferocity during the occupation; many ladies who rushed from their burning houses carrying in their arms clothes and valuables of different kinds, had these snatched away from them and tossed back into the flames. All houses not consumed by fire were entered and ruthlessly robbed. Vast quantities of valuable furniture, china, glass, etc., were wantonly smashed and destroyed.

A Splendid Memory.

On a certain occasion Mr. Kelly went from Southend to Campbelltown to assist Dr. Allan Macnaughten in the sacramental services. It was arranged that Mr. Kelly should preach on the Saturday, and Dr. Mcnaughten on the Sunday. For this purpose the Southend minister arrived at his colleagues mansion on the Friday, and in the evening, was sitting in the study with the doctor, when the latter was called out of the room to attend to a sick person, and was detained a considerable time. Meanwhile, Mr. Kelly had espied a professional looking manuscript lying on his host's desk, and beguiled the time by reading it. It proved to be a most excellent sermon, prepared by the doctor with which Mr. Kelly was so delighted that he resolved for delivery on the ensuing Sabbath. The doctor returned, and placed his manuscript in the desk, under lock and key. Mr. Kelly keeping silence on the subject. But on the following morning, when Mr. Kelly had to preach, the doctor's intense surprise may be conceived when he heard his friend delivering his own sermon *ipsissimis verbis*, from the beginning to the end. And it was a further mortification to hear the preacher receiving great credit for his admirable discourse, while he himself had to hastily hash up the mangled remains of his composition so as to put it into a new shape for his next day sermon.

REBELLION.—Even Lord John Russell confesses his inability to see any cause for the excessive indignation manifested in the North at the crime of "rebellion." England, he observes, rebelled against Charles I; rebelled against James II; and the people of New England, not content with these two rebellions, rebelled against George III. Without deciding whether those rebellions were justifiable, or whether they were wrong, or whether the Southern rebellion is justifiable or not, Earl Russell says: "The mere fact of rebellion is not, in my eyes, a crime of so deep a dye that we must renounce all fellowship and communion and relationship with those who have been guilty of it. I own I cannot but wonder to see the offspring of three rebellions really speaking like the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, or Louis XIV himself, of the dreadful crime and guilt of rebellion."

What adds to the audacity of this outcry is the simple fact that there has been no rebellion at all, unless it be that of the Black Republican party against the American Constitution. There must be allegiance to a government acknowledged before resistance of its authority becomes rebellion. The States never owed allegiance to their agency at Washington. They were the sovereigns, to whom and to whom alone, the supreme allegiance of their respective inhabitants was due.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, presented resolutions passed by the Georgia regiments in Benning's brigade. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wigfall, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorise the Secretary of War to negotiate with the governors, or other authorities, of the different States, when expedient, for any number of slaves, to serve with the army in the field or for service in any of the bureaus of supply, in the mind, or as pioneers, in the fortifications and mining, under any of the laws of the Confederate States, or to engage the assistance to execute the laws of the Confederacy relative to the impressment of slaves, and to make such contracts or engagements as may be necessary for procuring an adequate supply of slave labor for all such purposes. The bill was passed.

House bill for the further organization of the field artillery of the Confederate States was considered and passed.

Mr. Wigfall, from the Military Committee, reported back, with amendments, House bill to diminish the number of exemptions and details, which, on motion, was postponed till to-day.

Mr. Wigfall, from the same, reported back, with amendments, Senate bill to exempt from military service, skilled artisans and mechanics in Government employment. Pending the consideration of which.

On motion, by Mr. Oldham, of Texas, the Senate resolved into secret session to resume consideration of the bill to provide for the employment of two hundred thousand negro soldiers.

The doors being opened, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to regulate the compensation of the civil employees of the Government at Richmond, the question being on concurring in amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed. [illegible] the Vice President and the principal Executive officers of the Government shall receive $4,000; the assistant secretaries, $7,500; chief of bureaus, $7,000; the chief clerk of the bureau of war, etc., $6,000; all clerks, artisans and employees, etc., $5,500.)

The House met at the usual hour. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shaver.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting copies of further correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and the Governor of North Carolina, relative to the seizure of coal from the steamer Advance. Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Also, a message in response to a resolution transmitting information as to the number of iron forges and furnaces in the employment of the Government, their capacity, and the price of the iron delivered by each. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Senate bill to increase the pay of assistant paymasters in the navy was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then took up the Senate bill to regulate the business of conscription.

Mr. Rogers, of Florida, offered a substitute therefor; and, pending the consideration of the bill, the House went into secret session.

When the doors were re-opened, the House adjourned.

The Evacuation of Richmond.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

Rumor, our exchanges tell us, is rife with the "evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg by Gen. Lee." We doubt the correctness of the same, thus far—that the evacuation took place at the time our exchanges state it did, though we believe, if it has not taken place, it soon, of necessity, will have to be recorded as one of the events of the war, and we may add of an ill-directed policy on the part of our Richmond authorities in reference to the movements of the great raider and flanker in Georgia, Gen. Sherman. Nor the skill of Gen. Lee, nor the valor of his army of invincibles, can save Richmond, without supplies that cannot be, as we believe they have not been: laid in to stand the sieges and assault which Grant's combinations, should Sherman "make the connection" he evidently is bent upon making, with the Yankee forces near to and around the capital of the Confederacy.

In the ability of General Lee to defeat Sherman in his advance into North Carolina and Virginia, we have not a particle of doubt, and that he will do so, we have the utmost confidence. This may be too late, however, to save ere they reached Atlanta, while Richmond might have been, and we believe could have been, saved the necessity of evacuation.

But we feel no discouragement at the supposed evacuation of Richmond, and would not at the reality. Our cities may all fall into the hands of the enemy, and the South be as far from conquered as the colonies under Washington were, when the British held every city of importance in them during the first revolution. Our widespread territory is still our defense from subjugation. This, with our gallant armies, backed by the stern resolve of our people at home, not to be subjugated, render us invincible in defense, and is a guarantee that independence will come as surely as we be true to the cause for which so much blood has been shed. Time will as surely exhaust our enemies as it will give strength and relief to us. We have only to determine to be a free and independent people, and act up to that determination, and all will yet be well.

The Negro Soldier.

It is very probable that for the summer campaign—if the war continues—some 200,000 negroes will be used in our service as pioneers, etc., and it may be that our military authorities will be forced to try him as a soldier before the war is closed. The question arises, will the negro make a reliable soldier? Will he fight?—The Yankees have tried his fighting [qualities], and from their own authorities we have the acknowledgement that he is not reliable. Though, the negroes have been made useful to them in swelling their numbers, and in supplying garrisons for fortified places, he has failed in the field. The Yankee generals have succeeded in making "colored regiments charge breastworks after making them drunk, and placing white soldiers to shoot them down if they turned back; but the testimony of our officers in the armies of Virginia and Tennessee goes to show that after breastworks and redoubts have been taken by negro troops they stand like stock to be swept down. When the great mine was exploded in front of Petersburg the negro troops were rushed in, but only to be slaughtered, until even our officers attempted to stop the bloody work.—Thus the springing of the great mine by the enemy resulted in a disaster to the inhuman foe.

In the late battles of the Tennessee army the Yankees in the usual mode pushed his negro troops up to "brilliant charges," but even after taking breastworks the negro stood powerless and confused as to what further to do, and were slaughtered by our batteries.

The above remarks are made with a view to check the mania now prevailing for negro soldiers. We believe that the negro can be made of practical use to our armies, but not as a soldier—at least so long as we hold to a defensive policy. Should we find it necessary to inaugurate a war of invasion to retaliate, and give the enemy torch for torch, and barbarities, then the negro element would be a great auxiliary.—*Selma Dispatch.*

LINCOLN'S "RELIGIOUS HABITS."—One Rev. Mr. Adams, of Philapelphia, in his late Thanksgiving discourse, gave an account of a call he made on the President, in which he enlightens the world of Mr. Lincoln's "religious habits." He said:

Morning came, and I hastened my toilet, and found myself at a quarter to five in the waiting room of the President. I asked the usher if I could see Mr. Lincoln. He said I could not. "But I have an engagement to meet him this morning." "At what hour?" "At five o'clock." "Well, sir, he will see you at five." I then walked to and fro for a few minutes, and hearing a voice as if in grave conversation, I asked the servant; "Who is talking in the next room?"—"It is the President, sir." "Is anybody with him?" "No, sir; he is reading the Bible." "Is that his habit so early in the morning?" "Yes, sir, he spends every morning from four o'clock to five reading the Scriptures and praying."

(Doesn't this remind one of the scene in Richard III, where a delegation of the citizens enters Richard's closet to prefer to him the crown? There he stood between two reverend clergymen, absorbed in the reading of his Bible. When the citizens left every one knows how the Prince threw the holy book a way with contempt.—*Tribune.*)

HOME MADE BLACKING.—To a tea cup of water add a tablespoonful of lamp black, ditto of vinegar, ditto of syrup or sugar; boil for a few minutes, keeping it well stirred. After the liquid cools, beat up the white of an egg and stir in it. The vinegar may be omitted. Should the liquid evaporate before using, add a little more water.

Movements in Cotton.

[illegible] private advices from Mobile that [illegible] in the city are vigilantly taking [illegible] will certainly keep out of the [illegible] all the cotton hoarded up, should [illegible] taking the city. The example of New Orleans and Charleston will be [illegible] search throughout the city was searching one, and the quantity hid [illegible] most unusual places, was astonishing—so there has been much grumbling—good work has gone on to such an [illegible] all preparation has been made, [illegible] circumstances render it necessary, to [illegible] whole to the flames, without endangering the city.

The Register of Thursday, says:

[illegible] have been complaints, some of them no doubt well founded, of want of courtesy in the [illegible] sent out to gather cotton out of private [illegible] this is not the fault of the order or [illegible] give it, but arises from a very [illegible] of duty on the part of some of the [illegible] The commander of the post calls upon [illegible] aggrieved by misconduct in the execution of this necessary order, to report their complaints to his headquarters, and he pledges himself that justice shall be meted out where it is due.

It is a very erroneous view of the case in those who take it, that all who have put away any cotton are disloyal to the cause. Many have done it with a prudent and natural forethought for providioning their families in the event of the Yankees coming here. Nor would there be any wrong in the act, if it were certain that the families would derive the benefit of it. But when it begins its widening circle at the family circle, and soon must be good fathers and husbands of families before they can be good patriots, there is no crime then, for a man to lay up everything that will enable him to feed his wife and children when Yankee greenbacks and bayonets happen to reign. The saving word we not include the speculator who hordes cotton in large quantity, in the hope that the Yankees may come and enable him to convert it into gold.

But the public, as well as the head of the family, has an interest in this cotton question. Cotton is gold to the enemy. Every bale, in their hands, strengthens his hands to continue war upon us. Cotton is his greatest need, and the [illegible] therefore has a right to forbid that it should fall into his hands, as it did at Nashville, and where he boasted that he found fifteen million dollars worth of it; and [illegible] is confirmed in its view of this right by the known fact that the Yankees will take any cotton, whether it belongs to families, widows or orphans. Sherman not only took the Savannah cotton, but as he marches he [illegible] the last pound of bacon and dust of meal. Ten thousand of his victims are now [illegible] and starving in Columbia, South Carolina. Hope not to save your cotton under [illegible] rule! You can only save it by fighting and keeping the enemy off your soil.

Public Spirit.

[From the Floridian.]

No nation ever maintained its independence, or achieved greatness, the majority of which have acted on exclusively selfish principles. To sustain a state, especially in times of public danger and emergency, something more must be done than the law absolutely requires or indeed can provide for. The ablest statesmen and the most skillful generals cannot supply the place of public spirit amongst a people. Laws will be worthless, measures fail, and strategy be powerless to sustain or advance a nation whose citizens are disposed to do nothing for the public good except what the law or necessity compel them to do. To drag up to the performance of public duty a reluctant, supine and spiritless people, actuated entirely by selfish motives, is a task to which the greatest minds are unequal. The very basis of all success will be wanting: the skill of the mechanic is vain, unless he has to work with the proper metal and material.

Although the people of the South have exhibited a high degree of public spirit since the commencement of this contest, it cannot be said that all classes of the country have done their whole duty to the public. We do not refer only [illegible] limits of each man's duty and, consequently, while some are compelled to render even more than their comparative share of service to the country, others escape on very easy terms. This, in the nature of things, cannot be avoided and nothing but public spirit in those whom the law does not require to do for the country all that they can do can remedy the injustice and produce a cheerful compliance on the part of those upon whom the public burthen falls the hardest.

Those who have voluntarily gone to face the enemy on the battle field have given the highest exhibition of public spirit and devotion to the interests of their country. No men have ever shown a nobler, purer or a better patriotism. Theirs has been the spirit that has sustained us in the strife and made for themselves an immortal fame that can in no event be tarnished. Actuated by the love of country alone, they have endured indescribable hardships, faced danger in all its forms and given an example of heroism that in all history is not exceeded.

But it is not sufficient that our soldiers only should be public spirited. There must be a proportionate exhibition of patriotism on the part of citizens. The planters and producers of the country must not be satisfied to do only what the law requires them to do; they must do all they can to make the provisions necessary for the country. They must not only plant a sufficient quantity to supply themselves and comply with the absolute requirements of the Government, but they must make all the provisions that they can and dispose of them at liberal prices to prevent distress in the country. We are afraid that many planters, through want of public spirit or a mistaken notion of their duty, have regulated their exertions to make produce by the strictest rules of selfishness. We cannot conceive how it can be possible otherwise to account for the scarcity and prices of provisions in an agricultural country such as this.

We think that even enlightened selfishness should induce our planters to use their utmost exertions to sustain the country and the cause. We prefer, however, that they should be animated by that public spirit which is superior in its operations to any other motive that could animate them. For this latter will require no nice deductions of reason to tell them how much their interests require them to do and how much they can avoid doing. This public spirit must be revived amongst our people at home of all classes. The first spirit of the war must come again. Each man must do in his place all that he can for the cause, and the women [illegible] weary in making clothes and [illegible] to our soldiers and [illegible] faithful discharge of public duty [illegible] the good of the country; not [illegible] bition or vanity, but from sincere patriotism. [illegible] every officer in the public service was animated by an earnest, unselfish desire for the public good, and was anxious to do his whole duty, though man would never know whether he did it or not, there would be a vast improvement in the service. The private soldiers would never be jealous of their officers, and would always recognize in them companions and common sufferers. If the citizens at home will be actuated by the same unselfish motives, the voice of complaint would be hushed, and as one united people, animated by a high toned public spirit and patriotic resolution, the men of the Confederate States would be capable of any deed or labor of endurance necessary to secure their independence.

The Enemy at Columbia.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

The capital of our sister, South Carolina, has been fearfully visited by our barbarous foe. Like Atlanta, it has been pillaged and destroyed; given over to the flames. Widespread, indeed, has been the desolation to which it has been subjected by the brutal Sherman and the barbarous hordes he commands. Houseless and homeless are thousands of her citizens, with starvation threatening women and children who have heretofore known no want, and who, shelterless, have never been before. The cruelties and enormities practiced by the foe in our own once prosperous "Gate City" has been fearfully reenacted in the once beautiful and proud capital of South Carolina—the glorious old commonwealth that has never yet bowed a suppliant knee to tyranny in any form, or from any source. The atrocities committed by the enemy there, make the blood curdle in our veins. The demon-like fury with which Columbia has been visited, cannot pass, we feel confident, without speedy retribution. An Allwise Providence—Hist,

"Who sees a hero perish, and a sparrow fall,
will surely, in His own good time, deal out merited vengeance upon a foe who knew no law, human or divine, to stay his hand in an hour of triumph over women and children who had fallen into his power. Bloody, too, we predict will be that retribution! Earnestly do we pray that it shall be so, and that, at no distant day, it will overtake the God-forsaken and God defying wretches who, thus far, have carried the torch into our cities, desolating them, and devouring the substance of an unoffending people. May the vengeance of the Lord fall heavily upon them!

The Great Cause of the Country.

We take the following paragraphs from a letter from Augusta to the Mobile *Register*. Comment is unnecessary; but the evils referred to exist throughout the length and breadth of this fair land, now so seriously threatened. A sweeping reform would not only save the country from being overrun, but would insure our independence before the close of the approaching summer. Are not our leaders equal to the emergency?

Gen. Hardee's location, at last accounts, was at Summerville, where he had congregated a considerable force. There is no possible chance to calculate at present what will be the future operations of either army. All will depend on the movements of the enemy. Yet there is no doubt that all the troops of the four armies in this eastern department will be concentrated in Virginia, and that the last campaign of the war will be finished in a few months, whether by an immense battle or strategy remains to be developed.

While all this accumulation and strategy is progressing, there is nothing like the energy applied that is needed. A radical change is absolutely needed to render the army effective and large enough to compete with the hordes of the enemy. Let me give you an item for editorial comment, and an item which, if it had no existence, would add to our army a legion that would end the war in the next six months, and would have ended it two years ago, if the remedy had been applied. I refer to the great number of unnecessary offices and employees who are on post duty. In this city alone, there are over one hundred and fifty distinct offices, which with their hundreds of unnecessary attaches, swell the number of detached men to several thousand persons. Influences of all kinds are applied to secure these safe and easy places, and as a matter of course, there are many of them who furnish a consideration for the privilege.

As an instance, we will mention that, in the supply department alone there are nearly fifteen thousand men employed in the department west of the Savannah river. It must be evident to the most casual observer that one-third of the number would do the work as effectually. It would be an easy matter for some of the small offices to be absorbed, and the work of several done by one man. As the matter stands at present, our army has about twenty thousand men bearing arms to oppose Sherman; and it takes nearly twenty thousand individuals to attend to the business of supplying them and the other petty business that our administration provides for them. Is not this condition of affairs an egregious humbug? Is not the imbecility that permits such a condition of things to exist an evidence of mal-administration, that should be spurned with all the energy of the press and the voice of the people, until a new and radical order of things is established? To those of us who have suffered the terrible hardships of the past four years of war, this condition of things is awful and maddening.

The offices that I refer to do not even supply our troops with the most ordinary material and supplies of war. What becomes of all the proceeds of their labor? It seems impossible that they do their duty, when we see our brave men in the field walking barefoot, leaving marks of blood on the cold and rough ground over which they march. We cannot help but wonder what these offices and their army of attaches are doing, when we see the musty bread and bad bacon we get and our utter want of blankets and every other article necessary to make a campaign, without being worn to death by want and cold. Nor can we understand what object there is in keeping hundreds of soldiers on duty as provost guards to annoy men who have fought the battles and suffered the privations of the Confederate armies during the last age of war, while gamblers, and do nothings, and fancy men by thousands, are permitted to pass unmolested and protected along the streets, that we cannot walk as freely as the negroes, to whom we give way. These crying evils must be stopped, or we will be lost—ruined.

The War in the Carolinas.

The Macon *Telegraph*, of Friday, has the following paragraphs:

RUMORS.—Our city is filled with rumors respecting the defeat of a portion of Sherman's forces by Early. Late Augusta papers come to us also with the same kind of reports; but as we believe them to be without foundation and sensational in their character, prefer not to publish them.

Official dispatches from the army, dated four days ago, give an encouraging view of affairs. Our army was then at Charlotte, N. C., and nothing of particular interest had occurred. The rumor, therefore, of a battle with Sherman is untrue. Our clans, though, were gathering and making ready for the fray.

The above information may be relied on as correct.

Discriminating Hospitality.

From the Mobile Register.]

A soldier of Ector's brigade writes an account of the welcome which greeted the soldiers of different States during the recent campaign in Tennessee. His rough sketch, a portion of which we copy, is quite dramatic, and, though we doubt not the system operated unfairly upon many good and suffering soldiers from different States, yet there was obviously a kind of rude justice in it. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not endorse the censure upon the brave old North State, to which, as we suppose from his signature, "Tar Heels," our correspondent, belongs; but the mistake is easily accounted for, as the information of Tennesseeans must have been chiefly derived from the exaggerated accounts of disaffection in North Carolina, furnished by Yankee papers.

"Tar Heels" says:

"While on the toilsome march, daily, as every house appeared, from ten to thirty of the column would run to it to secure a share of whatever there might be to dispose of. The landlady would approach them at the steps, and to the inquiries of the soldiers for something to eat, such as milk, butter, biscuit, or syrup, would reply: 'What State are you from?'

"'I am a poor sick Mississippian.'

"'Get away; you are just from home, where you can get plenty.'

"The second man asks for his chance.

"'What State are you from?'

"'Arkansas.'

"'Wow! a long ways from home; common [illegible] the river. Hold on; I will [illegible] Arkansas.'

[illegible] let a poor sick [illegible] butter?'

"'No; you are right from home [illegible] could get plenty.'

"The fourth man: 'Well, can't you let me have a canteen of sorghum? my captain is sick and can't eat anything.'

"'What State are you from?'

"'North Carolina.'

"'Get away from my house; North Carolina is disloyal, you can't get anything here.'

"Fifth man: 'Well, I would like to get a little flour if you have any to spare.'

"'What State are you from?'

"'Texas, (or Missouri).'

"'Poor fellow! a long ways from home; we will try to let you have a chicken, we are nearly out of flour. Forrest's critter company got all the flour we had.

"Sixth man: 'Well, can't I buy a pair of socks or some jeans and get my supper?'

"'What State are you from?'

"'Virginia.'

"'No, we haven't it to spare; the gals has some socks, but they are looking for their cousins,