ern gentleman. Having mounted a couple of hacks, we started off through a large pine wood, and soon arrived at a "clearing" of about 200 acres in extent, on most of which was growing an average cotton crop. This was a fair sample of the rest of the plantation, which consisted altogether of 700 acres. Riding into the middle of the field, we found ourselves surrounded by about forty slaves, men, women and children, engaged in "picking." They were all well dressed, and seemed happy and cheerful. Wishing to know what time of day it was, I asked Mr. ——— the hour, whereupon one of the darkies by my side, took out a gold watch and informed me.

"Do your laborers generally wear gold watches, sir?" I inquired.

"A great many of them have. Why, sir, my negroes all have their cotton-plots and gardens, and most of them little orchards."

We found from their own testimony that they are fed well, chiefly upon pork, corn, potatoes and rice, carefully attended to when sick, and on Sundays dress better than their masters.

Many of them had six or seven hundred dollars of their own, which they either lend to the banks or hide in the ground. In the hot weather they begin to work at six in the morning, and go on till ten; they then go home till about three, and when the sun declines, return to their work till six or seven. In the cool weather they begin soon after daylight, and rest for two or three hours in the middle of the day.

We next visited the "Station," a street of cottages in a pine wood, where Mr. ———'s "family" reside.—These we found clean and comfortable. Two of the men were sick, and had been visited that morning by a doctor; in the meantime they were looked after by the nurses of the establishment; of whom there were three to take care of the children and invalids.

On the whole, it can fearlessly be said, if this is a true type of the mode in which slaves are treated in the South, that their physical condition is as good, if not better, than that of any laboring population in the world. The masters ridicule the idea of disloyalty.—They live amongst them in the most perfect confidence, and never bestow a serious thought upon what they consider such an impossibility as a "negro insurrection." Having visited other plantations in Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia, we cannot resist the belief that the great mass of the slaves in the South must be pronounced to be well cared for and contented; and altho' there are necessarily a thousand things connected with "the institution" of which no Englishman can approve, it is undoubtedly true that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of abolitionists, the negroes bear the yoke cheerfully, and heartily join their fortunes to those of their masters in the great struggle in which they are now engaged.

Many plantations may now be seen without a white man upon them, except the overseers; and instances occur daily of the fidelity with which "servants" who have accompanied their masters to the war serve them in the camp and field. Further, the generals employ the negroes in the commissariat, and upon earthworks in situations where desertion and consequent freedom would be perfectly easy, thereby showing to the slaves a confidence which is justified by the fact that the Northern army now on Arlington Heights, find it almost impossible to obtain correct information of what is going on in the Confederate camp, two miles distant from the Union outposts.

The perfect unanimity throughout the whole South in the belief that their cause is just, strikes the stranger as one of the most formidable symptoms which the Union has to fear. Without pretending to form an opinion as to whether this universal conviction is rightly or wrongly arrived at, we simply assert the fact. The same story is told in the trains, in the hotels, on the plantations, in the drawing-rooms, in the camps and in the newspapers, by young and old, rich and poor, men and women, without uniformity that would be monotonous were it not for the fire generally thrown into its narration.

They say that the North began the conflict years ago, in the irritating and unprovoked agitation of the slavery question, and have continued it from the time of the Missouri controversy to the 4th of last March, when the President announced that the plethora of his party was "a law unto him," and that party had declared there was an "irrepressible conflict" between the two sections of the Union. If we remarked that slavery was an evil, about which we considered all American statesmen must feel anxiety, they replied, The President was sworn to defend it. It is an institution which feeds and clothes the world, which protects the negro against the vicissitudes of old age, sickness and infancy, and keeps him in the only position where he can be useful to society and harmless to himself. That the sun fixed the boundaries between white and black labor, in spite of arms and laws; and so sure as one flourished in Massachusetts, the other would prosper in Georgia. That when the North abolished slavery, and sold their slaves to the South, they then turned around, broke faith, and endeavored to disquiet a title emanating from themselves.

That the tariff laws were ruinous to the South.—That in raising their revenue by heavy duties on foreign goods, which came back in return for Southern produce, the North were making the South pay the great bulk of the expense of government.

That by prohibiting trade in foreign ships, the South were obliged to take Northern to the exclusion of foreign goods.

That, by monopolising the European trade, the North obtained great profits in brokerage and in freights upon Southern produce to Europe, as well as upon European goods brought back in return for that produce, from all of which the South reaped little benefit.

If we remarked that the political power of the United States had been for many years in the hands of the Southern party, who ought therefore to have remedied these evils, we were told, True; many Northern men—the whole Democratic party, in fact—disagreeing with the extreme Republicans, would vote with the South on general subjects, and in the choice of statesmen; but when it became a question between the two great sections into which the country is divided, the North would unite and outvote the South. That Southern statesmen acquiesced in a financial policy of which they disapproved, because they feared that, if the management of affairs were given into the hands of the Republican party, the evils complained of would be immediately aggravated, and the condition of their country rendered altogether desperate. The division among the Democrats had led to the return of Mr. Lincoln, and the triumph of a party purely sectional, but pledged to the destruction of the peculiar institutions and material interests of the South.

The women of all classes seemed not less unanimous and devoted than the men. Along the line of railway crowds waved flowers and handkerchiefs as the train bore towards the seat of war those who were nearest to their affections. Mothers, sisters, wives, flocked to the railway stations to bid farewell to those for whom they would willingly give their lives. Yet few shed tears at these partings. All the weaker feelings of their nature seemed sealed up or banished, and a conviction that each was making a sacrifice in a holy cause was stamped on every countenance.

In passing along the line of railway between Montgomery and Charleston, we had many opportunities of conversing with the soldiers in the trains; these were representatives of every class in the country—planters, lawyers, shop-keepers and even clergymen. Our conversation was generally quickly courted and questions eagerly asked as to our opinion upon the war.

But "conspicuous by their absence," were the farmer boys—a body from which the best of the northern army are recruited. In the South, of course, this class does not exist, the whole of the field-labor being carried on by slaves. This industrial peculiarity, which was considered by foreigners the great weakness of the Confederates, has hitherto proved to them a tower of strength. We found in all the States which we visited, agricultural operations progressing with as much vigor and regularity as in times of profound peace. Indeed, tracks of land hitherto allowed to run waste will, this year, be sown in corn to counteract as much as possible, the inconvenience of the blockade.

But the slaves are not employed exclusively in outdoor labor. Necessity has taught the South that she must rely upon herself for many things which she cannot do without, and which, in former times, it was cheaper to import than to manufacture. Large numbers of hand-looms and spinning wheels are seen in the country districts, which the population are rapidly learning to make good use of; and we met one planter who showed us enough cloth for the uniforms of fifty men, that had been entirely made on his own premises.

Again, before the war, leather was so little manufactured in the South, that hides were seldom tanned, and tan yards were almost unknown. Shoemaking, saddlery, and many other industrial employments, are now being quickly brought into operation; and all the country appears to want is the machinery to adapt its boundless natural productions to the wants of man. The blockade has undoubtedly been productive of great individual inconvenience. All communication by letter has been cut off. Friends are unable to correspond.—Painful instances are met with every day of the anxiety to hear tidings of relatives abroad. But we doubt very much whether it has at all materially crippled the South, while nothing has more served to effect that social separation which the people take pleasure in declaring it as complete now as if the Confederacy had been established for fifty years.

Charleston being the Commercial Emporium of South Carolina, which was the first State to "go out" of the Union, may be said to be the metropolis of secession.—Her harbor, a shallow bay, with low marshy woods on each side, which are plentifully supplied with racoons, squirrels, rattlesnakes and malaria, contains the famous Sumter. The town, built on a promonotory jutting out into the harbor, looks straight upon the sea, and the "battery" from which the ladies waved their hankerchiefs during the siege, lies along the water's edge, and forms the favorite promenade of the fair and gallant citizens.

The Fort is situated about five miles from the "Battery," nearly half way between it and the mouth of the bay, and more than a mile from the Northern and Southern shores. It is a brick pentagon building, built upon an artificial island and contains three tiers of guns, the two lower being in casemates, and the higher one in embrasures. The former are protected by arched bomb proof and rings, the latter by a parapet eight feet high. The number of guns altogether is about 140. Round the parade are the men's quarters, and in the centre stand two furnaces for heating shot. The magazines are capable of containing 40,000 pounds of powder with a proportionate quantity of shot and shell.

During the siege, the garrison consisted only of one major, three captains, four lieutenants, one sergeant, fifteen bandsmen and fifty-five gunners, making a total of 79, or about sufficient to fight ten guns. Upon this work were brought to bear fifty pieces of heavy artillery from batteries erected on both sides of the harbor and from Fort Moultrie, situated on the northern shore.

It is here unnecessary to describe the siege minutely; but we may mention that on Thursday, the 11th April, General Beauregard made a demand on Major Anderson to surrender, to which the latter replied it would be inconsistent with his duty to comply with that. Under the direction of President Davis, General Beauregard informed the Major that if he would evacuate the fort when his provisions were exhausted, there would be no appeal to arms. This offer was refused, and the first Confederate gun opened fire on Friday morning, the 12th, making the commencement of civil war in the United States.

The bombardment lasted during the whole day and following night, when, about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, a column of smoke rising above the battlements announced the fact that "Sumter was on fire." About this time Col. Wigfall, aid-de-camp to the General, and private Young, embarked in a small boat, and entering the fort through a port-hole, demanded a surrender. Maj. Anderson replied, "They are still firing on me." "Then take down your flag," said Col. Wigfall, "they will continue to fire on you so long as that is up." After some explanations in the course of which it appeared that the small garrison were fast suffocating in the casemates, the gallant commander agreed to an unconditional surrender to Gen. Beauregard, who, as Col. Wigfall remarked, "is a soldier and a gentleman, and knows how to treat a brave enemy." A horse was the only living thing killed during the bombardment. This is explained on the one hand, by the guns in the embrasures having been scarcely worked at all, while those in the lowest tier, the only ones used, were covered with two strong boomb-proof arches, and on the other, by the protection afforded to the gunners in the works on shore, and from the long range at which the combatants engaged.

Few persons are now admitted to the fortress, but we were allowed to walk over the whole by the courtesy of the commanding officer, and must therefore speak of its present condition with reserve, particularly as at the time we are writing some of the enemy's largest vessels of war are off the harbor, and for all we know, may be meditating a descent upon Charleston. It was quite evident that the fort had suffered considerably, both inside and out, from the Confederate guns; but by great labor and energy it has since been placed in a complete state of defence, and is now garrisoned by as fine a body of men as South Carolina can produce.

At Charleston we had an opportunity of visiting one of those societies for which are organized throughout the whole South for supplying the army with clothes.—The central depot is situated in the middle of the town. In the basement flour we found large packages marked for different regiments then at the seat of war. Up stairs several ladies were engaged in arranging in "lots" different kinds of uniform and measuring out cloth, flannel, linen, cotton, to be made up by the hands of the fairest in the land.

We learnt from those who have the superintendence of this vast establishment that about 1000 ladies are daily employed at their sewing machines making different articles of military attire. The work of the week which had just then elapsed consisted of 200 coats, 800 pairs of trousers, 300 shirts, besides worsted gloves for the winter, stockings; old linen, and many articles which were sold for the benefit of the Society's funds.

These establishments save the government enormous sums of money, and appear to be increasing in numbers and efficiency every day.

The army, being composed in a great measure of volunteers, possesses the hearty sympathy and affection of the whole population, and as most families have more than one of its members at the war, the comfort of the soldier is not only universally considered a subject of patriotic interest, but also one which excites the anxiety and stimulates the energy of every household. When we met ladies who spoke with evident pride of the number of coats, trousers, shirts, stockings, which they had completed, we could not help hoping that their useful education that the war had given them would not in happier times be thrown away, and that being independent of tailors, dress-makers, and haberdashers, they would be able to avoid many of those mundane difficulties which usually beset "frugal marriages" and interrupt "the course of true love." We may, perhaps, have also expressed our conviction that no "Mother of Seven," south of the Ohio, could ever have reason to "lament," but that the daughters of the South, having emulated the virtues and Spartan fortitude of Penelope, would each be rewarded with as many suitors and as brave a husband.

During our tour we had many opportunities of discussing a question which is generally considered to be the rock ahead of the Confederates—namely, the means of providing the "sinews" for carrying on the war.

The government loan simply consists in a promise on the part of the lenders to subscribe specie, any circulating medium, military stores, raw produce, or manufactured articles, for which the borrowers give in return treasury notes bearing interest at eight per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and for the ultimate redemption of which the honor and wealth of the nation are pledged. Very large quantities of produce have already been offered, and the most complete confidence seems to pervade the minds of all investers as to the sufficiency of the security. The general determination to succeed, and the importance of the issue involved, is of course the main foundation for this feeling. A distinguished Senator from Tennessee in expressing his opinion of these treasury bonds conveyed to us pretty correctly what we found to be the general opinion throughout the country. He said, "There is but one contingency that can be thought of, upon the occurrence of which these bonds may not be paid, or may decline in marketable value. That contingency is our defeat in the pending struggle for independence, in which every man must perceive that we shall all be irrevocably ruined, and be alike stripped of freedom, property and worldly respectability." What may be the ultimate result of this financial policy it is impossible to predict; but we could perceive in the minds of those most interested no mistrust in its soundness. The banks have, of course, suspended specie payment. In this they are supported by the different State authorities, who naturally are unwilling that anything should come in competition with the government securities. In some States solvent bodies have also been allowed to issue notes. Paper money is, therefore, almost the only medium of exchange; and the inferior qualities of which it consists has led to much inconvenience, for it soon gets destroyed and useless in the pockets of the bearers. Here again vigor and energy have met the difficulty, for we found that machinery had been imported into many districts for the purpose of making good strong notes, instead of the villainous scraps hitherto in common use, designated by the elegant name of "shin plasters."

The Government have not prohibited the export of cotton, except to the Northern States; but self-constituted authorities have, in more than one instance that we know of, made it impossible for ships to load which had run the blockade, and whose owners were desirous of doing so again. The popular feeling which has dictated these violent acts is caused, first, by the desire that the North should be made to suffer for enforcing the blockade, and the apprehensions that, if any cotton were to be allowed to leave the country, Massachusetts would manage to obtain it; and, secondly, by the impression that in laying on a general embargo they would incline European governments to recognize the Confederacy. Amongst the enlightened this latter motive was always repudiated, but there can be no doubt that the prevalent conviction throughout the South is that England cannot do without the "king;" that all cotton, except American, is either too short or too long, and that the medium is the only staple which Manchester cares to have. In vain we would tell them that our manufacturers would soon change their machinery and adapt it to the necessities of the times; that our government was making great exertions to procure cotton from India and Africa; that it was our interest to foster our own colonies and to produce it there if possible; and that the longer we were deprived of America as a market, the more strenuous would our efforts be to render ourselves independent of it. But it was no use; they were ineradicably impressed with the conviction that they can command the market at any time, and that the distance from England at which its rivals are placed must always give the Confederacy a great advantage.

The possibility of the North succeeding in obtaining any important success by "opening a port," was universally ridiculed. If they were to succeed in making a descent on Florida or South Carolina, an event which appeared to be earnestly hoped for, we were told that no material result would ensue; the produce of the country would be removed to the interior, where it would lie safely in the bosom of trackless forests; and sooner than allow it to fall into the enemy's hands, the people would burn or destroy every pound. No such extreme measure as this, however, appeared to be anticipated, for the crop of this year being still on the plantations, no great quantity is accumulated in any one locality.

Being now desirous of pushing on to the army, we spent but a short time in Georgia and North Carolina, and were happy to find on our arrival at Richmond, that President Davis was none the worse for the numerous deaths, violent, sudden, and natural, which had lately overtaken him, according to the various *Tribunes*, *Times* and *Heralds* of the North. His popularity throughout the country is undoubted; and although there are some ardent spirits to be found who freely criticise the caution hitherto displayed in the strategy of the South, and are for marching at once on Washington and finishing the war "right away," the heart of the people is nevertheless, entirely his, and all acknowledge the mastermind that directs the great plan of the Campaign, and every important affair of the state, foreign and domestic.

Having been kindly provided with a pass to the headquarters of one of the generals near Manassas, about a hundred and twenty miles from Richmond, we were allowed to go up in a soldier train. All along the line we found flags waving from the houses and crowds assembled at the stations to bid God-speed to those who were leaving home, family, and profession for the rough realities of active warfare.

Gen. Johnston, the "chief" of the army in Virginia, is a man who appears to be about the age of forty-five or fifty. In statue he is middle size, and possesses a powerful upright form, a quick, intelligent eye, while his manner is indicative of that resolute determination for which he has always been distinguished. General Beauregard, the second in command, looks two or three years younger, and bears in his face strong marks of French origin, while his features are those which generally characterize the gentlemen of Louisiana, his native State. Small, active and wiery, he struck us as a man capable of doing much hard work and enduring great fatigue. Gen. Gustavus Smith, late Street Commissioner at New York, the schoolfellow and intimate friend of General McClellan, is third in rank. He is taller than the other two, broad-shouldered, slightly inclined to flesh, with as honest and straightforward a countenance as is possible to see: All three were distinguished at West Point Academy, and served afterwards with credit in the Mexican war. Undoubted bravery, scientific attainments, unimpeached integrity, kind disposition, and lofty patriotism, are qualities which the army believe their three great commanders to be endowed with. This conviction, added to the surprising success that has hitherto crowned the Southern cause, inspires in the ranks a confidence seldom to be found in newly raised battallions.

We must, of course, speak with reserve just now of our visit to the great force which is defending the North-east of the Confederacy, and take care that we do not abuse the confidence with which, as guests of a distinguished officer, we were favored.

The country for many miles around Manassas is hill and dale, covered naturally with dense hard wood of various kinds, which is cleared away from time to time, leaving patches of open ground, varying in size from ten to a hundred acres; but few of these spaces are greater in extent than the Green Park in London, whilst some of them are much less. Altogether the character of the district would not be unlike that of the neighborhood of Brownley, in Kent, if the latter were more extensively wooded and less generally cultivated. Through the valleys run numerous streams, the largest being Bull's Run, a winding but somewhat sluggish river, about forty feet wide, varying in depth from two to eight feet, with rocky banks on each side, which in some places are quite perpendicular. The different camps are scattered about through this great wooded tract in strong positions, but so little seen are they that frequently, when galloping down a narrow pathway, we would find ourselves in the midst of tents and soldiers almost before we could pull up our horses.

The first thing which struck us in riding through the country was the respect which is everywhere shown for the rights of property. Gentlemen's villas lie along the roads over which many thousand soldiers daily pass, and we never saw a piece of paling burnt or a garden intruded upon; and in the villages the poultry and pigs are running about as in times of profound peace.

The appearance which a regiment presents on parade, is remarkable to the eye of a European. Many are composed of companies who have uniforms of different colors; but in these cases there is always some distinctive badge by which their particular caps can be easily told. This defect, consequent upon the companies being raised in different neighborhoods, is being quickly remedied, and we saw numerous regiments which had lately arrived, whose dress was all that the Horse Guards could desire.

The *personnel* of the army is very varied. For instance, in the Louisiana regiments are seen the bronzed and fiery-eyed French Creoles, mingled with many Irish and native Americans from New Orleans. The Alabamians proud of their gallant 4th, their flying artillery, and other regiments, may be known by their strong frames, gay manners, and devil-may-care air. The South Carolinians, sallow in complexion, tall in stature, seldom need the Palmetto to tell the stranger the State from which they come; but in all regiments it is easy to perceive differences in manner and bearing, indicative of the various classes of which the army is composed.

Numbers of wealthy planters serve as privates, side by side, with the professional man, the shop-keeper, the clerk, the laborer; and all go through the ordinary fatigue duties incident to camp life. We saw a poor negro servant actually shedding tears because his master on being told off to dig a trench round a battery, would not allow him "to lend a hand."

"I'twill neber do, massa," he said; "I go tarnal mad wid dem darn'd Yankees."

One day we heard a lad boasting to one of a different regiment of the number of gentlemen in his company who had thousands of dollars at their command. The latter replied, "Oh, of course they fight; but we have some in ours who have not got a cent!" The Washington Artillery, comprising many batteries, is composed of the best blood in New Orleans. The gunners, dressed in light blue uniforms, are all men of independent means. Gen. Beauregard's son, for instance, left his father's staff, and entered as a private. The drivers are regularly enlisted into the army, and paid by the regiment; so here is a force which does not cost the country a single farthing. Their efficiency is undoubted, and the execution which they did at Bull's Run has led to their material augmentation, and the formation of others on similar principles. From the same city comes a very different regiment, called the New Orleans "Zouaves," dressed in red caps, blue braided jacket, and trousers striped with light grey and red. These men look like pirates—bearded, fierce-looking fellows—

"Theirs to believe no prey, no plan amiss."

Apparently, at least, for as they marched past the General with a long swinging step, singing in a wild martial air, we thought they were as formidable a body of men as we should care to see.

The drill of the army is the same as the French, the step even quicker than the Zouaves, and a good deal longer than that of the English infantry. Movements are executed with considerable precision, and as rapidly as in English light infantry battalion.

From the reports we have heard in the North, we expected to find ragged and half-clad regiments; instead of which we failed, during many rides through the various camps, to see one man who was not clad in serviceable attire. It was expected that winter clothing would be served out before the 1st November, and that dress would then become uniform.

But the point to which chief attention of officers and men is directed is the arms. Besides the Enfield rifle, most of the privates in the army carry at least one revolver and a bowie-knife: these are invariably kept bright and in good condition; and the early training which all Southerners undergo in shooting squirrels as soon as they are able to handle a gun, gives them a facility for using their weapons & a correctness of aim that renders their fire unusually formidable.

The commisserat seemed to be most efficiently administered.

A large depot of breadstuffs is placed in convenient positions, whence the different corps are supplied in wagons, drawn by four horses, one of which a negro generally rides. The resources of the country produce the fresh meat necessary for the enormous daily consumption; and we frequently saw scores of cattle and sheep drivers along the roads, from the condition of which it was evident that their journey had not been long. Indeed, a country gentleman informed us that there were animals enough in two counties of Virginia adjacent to the seat of war to last the army for two years.

We were naturally anxious to inspect the ground upon which was fought the great battle, called in England, "Bull's Run" but in "Secessia," that of "Manassas Plains;" the former name being in America applied to the engagement which took place on the 18th of July, three days previous to the great "stampede."

The open space which formed the battle field is scarcely a mile in length, and considerable less in breadth.—Undulating ground declines to the centre of this clearing, through which runs the Warrenton high road, upon these slopes the great struggle took place.

The object of the Federal General was to cross the valley, and fall upon the flank and rear of the Confederates, who were drawn up in line of battle along Bull's Run, at right angles to the road.

Gen. Johnston had therefore to change his front when he found that a powerful attack was being made upon his left, and that the whole force of the enemy had already overlapped it, and was descending the hill to the Warrenton road. General McDowell skillfully avoided the defences of the Confederates, and with great ability succeeded in conducting his troops to a point from which success seemed inevitable. He reached the road without much opposition, and began ascending the broken ground in front. There the battle really began. Again and again the Southern brigades, as they came up in succession, were thrown into confusion by overwhelming numbers, and forced to retreat into the woods at the summit of the hill. Generals Johnston and Beauregard came to the front at this crisis, rallied the wavering troops, and turned the tide in favor of the South. Gen. Kirby Smith, who happened to be passing along the railway with troops for Manassas, hearing the engagement going on, stopped the train and brought at this seasonable moment four regiments into action. In another hour all was over, and then took place that remarkable "tall walk" so graphically described by Mr. Russell.

More than four thousand small arms, and twenty-eight field pieces belonging to the United States army fell into the hands of the Confederates.

The Southern official account has not yet been published, but when it is, we think the public will read with surprise the list of articles actually "carried over" to General Johnston's stores after the 21st of July. It will be seen that the celebrated masked batteries must have been altogether a myth, the battle having taken place at least two miles from where the nearest Confederate gun was situate on the morning, and at right angles to the position at which the attack was anticipated.

Several wounded soldiers were walking about the ground the day we visited it, who took great pleasure in showing us the places where the hottest of the contest took place. One of them, an Irishman, belonged to that gallant band of 800 who bore the whole brunt of the enemy's left for the first two hours in the morning. He told us that this force consisted of two companies from New Orleans, called respectively "Tigers" and "Wild Cats," the 4th Alabama, and some companies of the 6th and 7th Georgia regiments. He said he himself was "bate up wid fitein," and when "Gineral Bewregard kem up wid rayinforcements, in the afternoon, and tould the 'Wild Cats' they had done enough—Bedad, they wint to the rear and got a few glasses of whisky, and kem back to the 'fite' as fresh as the flowers of May!" On our remarking that we had heard that the 69th Irish New York regiment had fought very bravely on the side of the North, he replied, "Indeed, they did sir; divil a bitter. Troth, the Irish did the best part of the foitin a both sides, and no mistake." !!! A small pillar, in all respects like a milestone, has been erected on the spot where Gen. Bartow fell. His last words are engraved upon it: "They've killed me boys; but don't give up the fight." This is the only monument as yet erected; but numbers of graves are to be seen around the brow of the hill where the final struggle took place.

We have heard it frequently remarked that the volunteer system was tried and found wanting at the battle of "Manassas;" but surely the best reply that can be given to such a statement is that the whole of the Southern army is composed of volunteers; and we saw many regiments which arrived in Virginia only four days before the action.

The time which we had allowed ourselves for our American tour being now nearly spent, we returned to New York, where we found most persons altogether in ignorance of the feelings and intentions of the South; and so strong in the confidence generally reposed in the numerical strength of their vast army, the alleged efficiency of the navy, and the great wealth of the New England States, that few persons are to be met with who think gloomily of the future. The hundreds of contractors, who are making large fortunes by the war, form no inconsiderable portion of the public. The taxation consequent upon the State spending nearly £300,000 a day has not yet fallen upon the people, while their worst passions are excited by an unscrupulous and one-sided press. Better men, and far more true to the Constitution, than the Government, would then be heard. Genius, virtue, integrity, now languishing in Fort Lafayette, if too late to save the Union, will then at least be exerted to bind together what remains. But, alas! a raging democracy now supports a Ministry which bears no reproof, and will endure no criticism; and signs pregnant with those consequences eloquently predicted by Sir Bulwer Lytton are rising in the political horizon. Gen. Fremont has been removed from the command of an army over which he possessed undoubted influence, and although no success has hitherto attended its efforts, the supporters of the Union in the West are ardent admirers of its late chief. Whether he is destined to become the head of an Abolition Cabinet at Washington, or the Dictator of a Northwestern Republic, we cannot attempt to foretell; but we mistake the character of the man if he be contented long to remain in a subordinate position. One thing is, however, certain; his removal will not affect Southern politics. By this measure, of course Mr. Lincoln wishes to impress upon the seceded States that it is his intention now to preserve the "institution" in all its integrity; but such a policy is too late. The South cannot believe in men who, merely catching at a straw, repudiate in the hour of peril the doctrines which they have hitherto held, and to which alone they owe their advancement.

In these islands, of course, we all pray for universal emancipation. We have made enormous sacrifices in the cause ourselves, but we cannot help sympathising with ten millions of people struggling for independence; nor can we think that the condition of the negro in the Southern States will remain long what it now is, but that, if European intercourse be established with the Confederacy, and she be admitted into the family of nations, commerce, always favorable to freedom, will then gradually, but surely effect far more humane results than those which the most sincere abolitionists can ever attain.

From Below.—Mr. John Gilliland, who came up from Skidaway last evening, informs us that there were thirteen vessels of the enemy's fleet off the Island in view of our batteries, seven of them being steamers.

We have no news of interest from Tybee.

The steamer *St. John's*, with a reconnoitering party, convoyed by the Confederate steamer *Savannah*, went down yesterday to Wall's Cut to examine the obstructions recently placed in that channel, and to look after the Yankees, who, it was known, had recently been prowling about in that vicinity. On approaching the point in the cut where the hull of a vessel had been sunk athwart the channel, they discovered two boats, one containing eight, the other four Yankees, rowing for dear life to make good their escape.—Our men fired their muskets and rifles at them, but at so great a distance that it is not probable that any of the shot took effect.

On reaching the old hulk, it was found that the Yankees had been at work endeavoring to remove it, so as to open a passage for their gunboats. By the aid of anchors and hausers they had slewed round the hull, which had been sunk athwart the channel, so that it now lies fore and aft, up and down the cut. They had taken the caboose on shore, where they used it for a hut. Several other huts, built of white pine boards, were also discovered, which had been recently occupied by the enemy. In the huts were found a quantity of coffee, biscuit and other provisions, with a quantity of bedding, blankets, &c.

Our men burned the caboose and tore down the white pine cabins and threw the boards into the river. Among other prizes made by them was an anchor which had been used by the Yankees in their operations on the old hulk, which, with the rest, was brought to the city. Another larger anchor was found, which our men were unable to bring away.

The presence of the Yankees on the Island, and their efforts to remove the obstruction in the Cut, indicates a purpose on their part of getting their gun-boats into our river from Port Royal, no doubt to act in concert with their fleet in an attack upon us.

We need scarcely remark that their movements are closely watched, and that there will be no lack of preparation to meet them at any point.—*Savannah News, 27th inst.*

Remembering her Sons.—During the last few days, clothing, &c., to the amount of $52,400, has arrived here from North Carolina, and been listed by Colonel Jones at the Passport Office. During the entire war North Carolina has acted the noble part by her sons, and well she may, for they have proved themselves gallant and true to the South.—*Richmond Examiner.*

TAKE NOTICE.

All publications of donations, exceeding ten lines, will hereafter be charged for at our regular rates of advertising. Daily paper five cents per line. Weekly paper ten cents per line. We will publish acknowledgments cheerfully but not unnecessary details.

All obituary notices will be charged the same rates, and none will be published in our columns unless the cash is paid in advance. We are forced in self-defence to adopt and adhere to this rule, and we cannot and will not keep accounts of such matters. December 28th, 1861.

Wilmington District.

THE PRESIDING ELDER'S APPOINTMENTS.

February	1, 2,	Wilmington	"	Front Street.
"	8, 9,	Elizabeth	"	Carver's Creek.
"	15, 16,	Sampson	"	Bethel.
"	22, 23,	Bladen	"	Bethlehem.
March	1, 2,	Wilmington	"	Fifth Street.

It is important that all the official members be present at the first Quarterly Conferences.

The District Stewards are Rev. R. Culbreth, Dr. M. K. Devane, and Messrs. David S. Saunders, Jesse Janes, Thos. Hall, Samuel J. Beery, Wm. H. Walker, Avon E. Hall, Wm. J. Parker, John B. Brown, Jonathan W. Thompson, and Asa K. Walker. Their *alternates*, in the order of their names, are Messrs. A. Maxwell, Soln. Turner, John Howard, D. D. Campbell, Wm. D. Carr, S. H. Bell, W. J Potter Z. B. Greene, Rev. M. P. Owen, Samuel A. King, Abner Erwin, and Wm. Sutton.

These gentlemen will hold their meeting in the office of Rev. Mr. Guthrie, in the basement of the Front st. Church, Wilmington, Monday, Feb. 3d, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHARES P. DEEMS, P. E.

MARRIED.

On Wrightsville Sound, 21st instant, by Rev. Jonathan Ketcham. Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, aged 65 years, to Mrs. RILLIA ROGERS, aged 54 years, widow of the late William H. Rogers, deceased.

By the Rev. Dr. Deems, on the 23d of January, Mr. WALTER S. CROSS to Miss WILLIEDDA McKENZIE, daughter of the late Mr. James Madison McKenzie, of Hanover county, Va.

DIED.

In this county, on the 16th inst., of consumption, Mrs. ANN M. PLAYER, in the 63d year of her age.

At Camp Stephens, near Coosawatchie, S. C., on the 21st inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. EDWARD N. JOHNSON, a member of Company I, 18th Regiment N. C. Vols., aged 24 years.

In Smithville, on the 20th inst., Mrs. SARAH FAULK, in the 77th year of her age.

She had been a worthy member of the Baptist Church for about 35 years. She bore her protracted affliction with great fortitude and christian resignation.

At his residence in Wilmington, N. C., on the 26th of January, 1862, at ten o'clock, P. M., PATRICK O'REILEY, aged about sixty years, a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, and a citizen of this place for many years.

On January 1st, 1862, near Centreville, Va., of Pneumonia, Mr. ALEXANDER O. DANIEL, a private in Captain Houston's cavalry, of Duplin county, N. C., aged 23 years and 24 days.

In the Hospital, near Fort Johnson, of Pneumonia, on the 28th of December last, Serg't GEO. W. JOHNSON, only child of George and Anna Johnson, of Sampson county, N. C., in the 25th year of his age. The deceased was a sergeant in Capt. Faison's company of N. C. Volunteers, and stood high for his gentlemanly and soldier like deportment. He was the only child of his parents, who are aged people, and this blow is to them worse than death. He was a young man of fine talents, and had all those qualities of head and heart that endear a man to his relatives and acquaintances. By his death, his country lost a brave soldier, society one of her finest ornaments, and his bereaved parents their darling and only child who was both the ornament and pleasure of their lives—the hope and stay of their declining years.

In Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 24th, at the residence of W. H. Cumming, Esq., MARY A., wife of William A. Cumming, of Wilmington, N. C.

At Clinton, N. C., on the 21st inst., Mrs. ANN S. BADGER, aged 65 years.

At Magnolia, Duplin county, on the 25th day of January, 1862, Mrs. SARAH PERNELL, in the 19th year of her age, wife of Miles Pernell of that place, leaving a child of a few days old, and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn her untimely end.

SUGARS--SUGARS, &c.

20 HHDS. New Orleans Magnolia White Sugar;
7 " " " Concession superior Yellow;
5 " " " Granulated;
75 " " " prime and choice Brown Sugar;
500 lbs. N. Carolina hard Soap;
600 lbs. Steam Refined Candy;
50 bbls. Holt's Family Flour (expected);
150 bags Flour;
400 " Reeses' Manipulated Guano.

W. H. McRARY & CO.
Jan. 23, 1862. 117&23-2w*

JUST RECEIVED.

1,723 LBS. N. C. tanned Sole Leather;
1,465 lbs. Georgia tanned Sole Leather;
1,100 " Northern " " "

For sale in quantities to suit at
JAMES WILSON'S
Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment,
Jan. 23—1t-d&w. No. 5 Market street.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF STOKLEY & OLDHAM was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of January, 1862. Alex. Oldham having purchased the entire property and assets of the concern, will settle all claims, and is authorized to receive all dues.

JAMES STOKLEY.
ALEX. OLDHAM.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862

BUSINESS NOTICE.

AS SUCCESSOR TO STOKLEY & OLDHAM, the Subscriber proposes to continue the same business, at the same places,—office on South Water Street, and Cape Fear Corn and Flour Mills, on North Water Street, near Bishop's Hotel.—and hopes to merit an increase of that patronage and confidence, so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

ALEX. OLDHAM.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862 113

SALE OF WRECKED PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF SWANSBORO'.

WILL BE SOLD in Swansboro', at public auction, for cash, on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1862, what remains of the wreck of the British Ship York, 951 Tons Register, stranded on the Beach, on Bordins Banks, north of Bogue Inlet, about two miles.

Also, 1 Anchor, 31 cwt. and 90 fathoms cable, 75 fathoms new; 1 Anchor 27 cwt. and 95 fathoms cable, 75 fathoms new; 1 Anchor, 15 cwt., 90 fathoms Mooring chain; 1 Spare Spar, 70 feet long, by 17½ inches diameter; 2 suits sails, complete; 1 spare topmast and 1 spare topsail yard, all the other spars complete, 1 cooking stove with cooking utensils, 1 medicine chest and code of signals; 2 crabb wrenches and a large quantity small chain work; a large assortment of Iron work: a quantity of paint, black, red and yellow, the cabin furniture, the standing and running riggin, a large assortment of purchase blocks 3 boats, long boat, Pinnace and Gig.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock and continue from day to day, until disposed of.

E. W. WARD.
D. A. HUMPHREY.
Jan. 15, 1892.—110 tds. Agents.

JUST RECEIVED.

AN ELEGANT and desirable lot of Kip Skins, equal to the finest French Calf, for sale in lots to suit at
JAMES WILSON'S,
Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment,
Jan 25, 1862. No. 5 Market Street.

LeNAIR'S BLUE AND GRAY CASSIMERES.

1,000 YARDS arriving and making up in Officer's Uniforms, at BALDWIN'S.
Jan. 28.

500 GROSS EAGLE BUTTONS, selling at
Jan. 28th. BALDWIN'S.

EAGLE BUTTONS, selling at
Jan. 28. BALDWIN'S.

CONFEDERATE WAR TAX!

THE TAX BOOK for my collection district has been received from the Assessors, and is open for inspection by the tax payers. Any "person challenging the assessments will be allowed to do so at any time within three weeks from the first day of February next."

JAMES ALDERMAN,
Assistant Tax Collector.

N. B.—My District composes all South of Market street and West of the Cape Fear River, within the limits of Wilmington, and all that portion of New Hanover county West of the North East Branch of the Cape Fear River. J. A.
Jan. 8. 104—d&wtlF*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of New Hanover, qualified as Administrator of the estate of C. D. N. Foy, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All who are indebted to the estate, are notified to make payment immediately. NICH'S N. NIXON, Administrator.
Jan. 14th, 1862 110-3w—21-3t

ADDRESS
of the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of the
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
in the
CONFED