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CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—Gov. Vance's Appeal.

Some of the rebel journals still use the language of victory and defiance, and profess to believe that the military affairs of the Confederacy are in a prosperous condition. In crossing Georgia, Sherman only exchanged an inland city of some importance for a coast city of no importance at all. His unopposed march across the State of South Carolina was just the thing to insure his destruction, by luring him on, under the appearance of victory, to a point where the great Beauregard would gobble him up with scarcely an effort. The capture of Fort Fisher was a blessing in disguise. Fort Fisher was a blessing in disguise. The loss of Charleston and Wilmington was needed to bring the South up to a just reliance on its own resources. Sherman's great "raids," over which the North has been so elated, have accomplished nothing towards bringing the war to a close. In short, after a careful review of the military situation, these papers have concluded that the prospects of the Confederacy are unusually bright.

But how do these writers reconcile this view of the matter with certain official documents almost daily placed before the Southern people?—for instance, with Gov. Vance's recent appeal to the people of North Carolina? That curious proclamation declares that the necessities of the country as represented by the Confederate authorities are such, that "all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia. Gov. Vance says that the railroad communications have been destroyed by the recent movements of the enemy, so that for some months at least the army of Gen. Lee must rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. Being informed by the Commissioner of the Department that the methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose, the Governor devises a plan by which each citizen may pledge himself to furnish the rations of one or more soldiers for six months, one half to be delivered immediately and the remainder at the end of three months. To set the example, Gov. Vance tenders one half of his year's supply to the Commissary Department, putting his own family upon short rations. When a government is so far gone that it is forced to rely for the support of its last great army upon the voluntary contributions of citizens who have not enough for their own families, we certainly have a right to look for its speedy demise. But the case is worse than this. The State upon which the Confederate government is compelled to rely is to a great extent disaffected to its cause; and if the reports of Sherman progress are to be relied upon, those citizens who are disposed to contribute to the support of Lee's army must make haste or their supplies will fall into wrong hands, and those veterans will soon go supperless to bed.

There are many indications that under the system of short rations and bad news, the rebel armies are fast dwindling away. During the first three years of the war the spirit of the army was kept up in spite of the unexpected continuance of the war by rapid movements, frequent successes, and northern invasions. But now in the fourth year of the war, with no prospect of an approaching close, the only army left to the Confederacy is shut up in its camp with all the depressions incident to a siege, with limited supplies liable to fail at any time, to hear of the loss of important cities and repeated disasters in the field in all parts of the Confederacy. No army can be kept together under such circumstances, and people will be prepared to hear that a hundred deserters come into Grant's lines every night. Correspondents from all parts of the country speak of the same state of things as existing in their departments. It would require a very extensive system of recruiting to keep up the numbers of armies thus drained. But with the Confederacy, the men who are running away are the last they have.

In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Smith, the Legislature convened in extra session at the State House in Montpelier, at 10 a. m., March 9th. An act ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was promptly and almost unanimously passed, being opposed by only two members of the House, Staff of Brunswick and Lynde of Williamsburg. Mr. Lynde simply opposed the method of adoption, in the Senate the action was unanimous. The event was celebrated by firing one hundred guns the moment the votes were declared. The Legislature adjourned March 9.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

We endeavor to make the JOURNAL valuable to its local readers, and our friends in Burlington, who will send us a great deal of news, and will send us a great deal of news, and will send us a great deal of news.

Local. Jerome Gleason, Co. E, 5th Vermont Regiment, is home on leave of absence.

Mr. D. K. Simonds, formerly of Peru, and well known in this place while a student at the Seminary, is the editor of the *Newport Express*, a journal just established in Newport, Vt.

Harrison Prior, of this place, has received an appointment as Paymaster with the rank of Major.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Root was killed in the new shop at Chittenden, Burlington, on Saturday afternoon last, by the bursting of a griststone. Another workman, Rollin Gray, had his leg broken at the same time.

One Hurd, arrested for stealing a horse and cutter at Rutland, escaped from the jail in Salem, N. Y., on Friday evening, March 10th. He is generally supposed to be secreted in that village where he has a brother residing, and will probably be re-arrested.

The new advertisement of the Burr & Burton Seminary will be found in another column. The summer term commences March 20th.

The Congregational Sabbath School of East Arlington will give an exhibition at the Congregational Church in that place on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. The exhibition will consist of dialogues, declamations, tableaux, &c. After the exercises of the exhibition, refreshments will be furnished by the ladies at Billings, Judson & Co.'s Hall. The occasion cannot fail to be a pleasant one to all who attend.

Cone & Barton have received their new goods. Their advertisement will be found in another column.

Our readers will remember the advertisement of Bruce & Preston, claim agents, in our columns the past year. As no answer can be obtained from Bruce & Preston when their bill is sent them, we presume they are not honest men, and advise persons who have pensions or back pay to be collected, not to patronize Bruce & Preston, unless they wish to have their money kept by the collectors.

ARLINGTON.—Moderator, E. M. Aylesworth; Town Clerk and Treasurer, Isaac T. Hyde; Selectmen, J. N. B. Thomas, H. S. Hard, Oran Hard; Poor Master, Nathan P. Barney; Lister and Assessors, Andrew H. Hannon, Geo. M. Vaughn, Austin Bartlett; First Constable and Collector, Frederick D. Hoyt; 2d Constable, Oscar F. Coy; Town Auditors, Samuel M. West, Samuel Benedict, Charles G. Turner; Trustees U. S. Deposit Fund, Samuel M. West, Sylvester Dunning, Nathan Canfield; Fence Viewers, Gilbert Mattison, Thomas Austin, H. S. Canfield; Town Grand Juror, Harman Canfield; Sealer of Weights and Measures and Inspector of Leather, Oscar F. Coy; Pound Keeper, Levine Hard; Town Agent, Harman Canfield; Superintendent of Common Schools, Ralph H. Hard; Highway Surveyors, H. S. Canfield, Austin Bartlett, John Harrington, George Carter, Iram Hawley, B. G. Tuttle, Levine Hard, A. S. Davis, Walter Perkins, Dyer Oatman, Samuel Buck, Farrand Davis, William Brown, Oran Hard; Grand Jurors, E. M. Aylesworth, Nathan Canfield, J. N. B. Thomas; Petit Jurors, Hawley Prindle, J. R. Judson, H. S. Hard, A. S. Canfield, Charles J. Benedict, Harman Hawley. Voted town tax of 300 cents on the dollar. For Commissioner, Fowler W. Hoyt, \$5.

MANCHESTER.—Ezra Elson, Moderator; John C. Roberts, Town Clerk; Fowler W. Hoyt, James B. Smith, Richard W. Dean, Selectmen; William P. Black, Town Treasurer; Fowler W. Hoyt, Overseer of Poor; Gordon Smith, Constable; E. B. Barton, M. Hawley, Edgar B. Hollister, Lister; H. K. Fowler, J. B. Wilson, Samuel G. Coné, Auditors; William P. Black, Trustee of Public Money; Richard W. Smith, Charles P. Orris, Marvin Dole, fence viewers; Richard W. Dean, Henry P. Way, grand jurors; James Wheaton, sealer of weights and measures; L. D. Coy, inspector of leather; James P. Black, inspector of wood; Marvin Dole, pound-keeper; H. K. Fowler, town agent to prosecute and defend suits; Edmund L. Wyman, Superintendent of common schools. From the report of the Selectmen, it appeared that the indebtedness of the town was some \$11,000. A tax of 150 cents on the dollar was voted.

REPORT.—Thomas L. Sheldon, Moderator; John H. Phelps, Town Clerk; Selectmen, William M. Sherman, Seymour Harwood, Abel H. Denio, Overseer of Poor, Ad. A. Denio; First Constable, J. L. McCall; 2d Constable, Assessors, George Hopkins, Enos F. Sheldon, A. H. Denio; Auditors, George Jenks, F. D. Smith, T. L. Sheldon; Grand Jurors, Joseph Parker, William Root; Trustee of Surplus Fund, S. J. Parker; J. H. Guild, Albert Phelps; James A. Sheldon, Superintendent of Common Schools.

SUNDERLAND.—Moderator, E. A. Graves; Town Clerk, Harland Judson; Selectmen, Paul Shufeldt, J. W. Kelley, G. W. Bradley; Town Treasurer, Harland Judson; Overseers of the Poor, Selectmen; Constable, Edward Stone, Lister, B. F. McLaughlin, Assessors, E. A. Graves; Auditors, M. D. Mattison, Ralph Graves, C. S. Shaw; Trustee of Surplus Fund, E. A. Graves; Fence Viewers, C. P. Cook, H. N. Buck, Stofel J. Sargood; Town Grand Jurors, Chauncey Mattison, C. P. Cook; Inspector of Leather, A. R. Silken; Pound Keeper, C. S. Shaw, J. J. Hill; Highway Surveyors, District No. 1, E. H. Graves, No. 2, Cyrus Parsons, No. 3, Edgar Lawrence, No. 4, H. N. Buck, No. 5, Amasa Elwell, No. 6, B. A. Fisk, No. 7, J. W. Marble, No. 8, H. R. Ward; Town Agent, J. J. Hill; Superintendent of Schools, Ralph Graves; Voted 55 cents on the dollar.

SARASOTA.—W. B. Randall, Town Clerk and Treasurer; W. B. Randall, John R. Covey, R. B. Randall, Selectmen; R. M. Proctor, First Constable; Wm. R. Hoyt, C. J. Hard, Norman Smith, Lister; Burr Hard, A. J. Woodward, W. B. Hoyt, Auditor.

Local. Desmond Pringle, Trustee of Surplus Fund; Norman Smith, Town Grand Juror; John R. Covey, Overseer of Poor; Wm. J. Hamilton, Superintendent of Schools. For County Commissioner, F. W. Hoyt, \$2, an opposition. Voted to raise a town tax of 150 per cent. to defray expenses and indebtedness of town.

ENROUTE.—Jared Harwood, Moderator; Harman Barton, Town Clerk; Johnson Montgomery, Clark Stone, Harman Cole, Selectmen and Trustees of Public Money; Constables, Myron Barton, Leonard R. Brown; Lister, Harman Barton, Joshua B. Mattison, Solomon Fuller, Norman Bottom, Solomon Howard; Auditors, A. Sidney Olin, Sam'l Ames, Martin Wheeler; Fence Viewers, Grand Jurors, Martin Mattison; George B. Draper; Agents, B. F. Olin, to prove and defend suits; Myron Barton to convey real estate; Pallander Perry, superintendent of schools; J. C. Houghton, sealer of weights and measures; Harman Barton, sealer of leather; Clark Stone, pound-keeper. Voted a tax of 200 cents on the dollar.

WIRRAL.—Clark and Treasurer, C. B. Williams; Selectmen, Francis Kidder, Horace Gale, A. K. Burbank; Overseer of the Poor, Eliakim Amidon; Constable, Billings Taylor; Assessors, Joshua Barnard, Noah W. Hill, Zeno E. Covey; Town Grand Juror, F. Kidder; Town Agent, F. Kidder. For County Commissioner, Fowler W. Hoyt, \$2.

WOODFORD.—A. P. Cutler, Moderator; Lyman Bolles, Clerk and Treasurer; A. Aldrich, E. A. Cutler, F. Eddy, Selectmen; Wm. E. Park, Constable; Wm. E. Park, J. Smith, E. Gleason, Lister; C. C. Cutler, J. W. Hagar, John Hathaway, Jr., Auditors; Wm. E. Park, Town Agent; S. Gleason, Superintendent of schools; A. Aldrich, B. Buckley, Committee on Soldier's Monument; Charles M. Bliss, person to prepare Soldier's Record; Voted 175 cents on the dollar.

ESTATE ITEMS.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. John McGowan, of St. Albans, committed suicide on the 1st inst., by hanging herself in a barn. She was sixty years of age and had been partially deranged for some time.

ACCIDENTS.—Geo. W. Blake, of Fairfax, slipped and fell on Main street in St. Albans, a few days since, and after getting up, a surgeon, with some trouble, succeeded in proving to the incredulous man that his leg was broken. A son of Stephen Peabody, of Newport, two years of age, fell into a pail of hot water last week, and was so badly scalded that he died in a few hours.

CURIOUS.—The store of Mr. Nathan Pierce, of Rutland, was entered on the night of the 30th ult., by breaking out one of the large panes of glass in the front door, and some \$400 in goods were taken away. The bedroom of Mr. Marshall H. Burgess, of St. Albans, was entered through a window one night last week, and \$450 stolen from his pants' pocket. The three young men recently incarcerated in the jail at Fayetteville for passing counterfeit money, recently attempted to break jail.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Harry Hill of Isle La Motte, was burned with most of its contents on the 23d of Feb. The cause was a defective stove pipe in an upper room.

PENALTY.—Brexit Brig Gen. George P. Foster, of Wallen, formerly Colonel of the 4th, is now in command of the Vermont Brigade. Surgeon Elson, of the 17th Vt. regiment, has been mustered out of the service, having seen three years of continuous service, most of the time as assistant surgeon of the 1st Vt. cavalry. Brexit Maj. Gen. L. A. Grant is soon to be assigned to a command suitable to his rank. Lieut. Col. Brown, 5th Vermont regiment, resigned on account of severe and continued illness, died suddenly at Harrisburg, Pa., while on a home leave. Col. Tracy, of the 20th, has resigned in consequence of disability resulting from wounds received at Cedar Creek. Col. Wells, 1st Vermont Cavalry, has been nominated Brigadier by Brexit.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Both Houses have passed the bill to establish a home for disabled soldiers. It incorporates Lieut. Gen. Grant and 99 others. The capital is to consist of a million of dollars, made up of military fines, deductions from pay, &c., and no expense to the Government.

—One thing is at last definitely settled. The last ditch isn't in South Carolina. —*Prentice.*

—One of the citizens of Savannah who had in store a large quantity of cotton, attempted to protect it by lifting over it the English flag. He was brought to his senses and given to understand that the American flag ran in that place, by the order—"Take down that rag or we'll riddle it."

—The account of the inauguration was put to press in the daily on Monday morning in too much haste to permit "proof reading," and, by error in a single letter, Chief Justice Chase was represented as administering "oats" to the President!

—The *United Service Gazette* states that the oldest officer now in the army is Adjutant G. Pencocke of the regular army, who is on half pay, and whose commission bears date March 21, 1783.

—A member of the Arkansas Legislature, in a debate on the question of a restoration of the Union, made a speech in favor of it, which he concluded by saying "That it would change the barren hills into fruitful valleys."

Miss Emma Hardinge, a California girl, lectured in New York, Thursday night, on the war. She compared Abraham Lincoln to Moses, and James Buchanan to Judas Iscariot. Poor Judas!

—The statement is made that the loss of life in this war has been two hundred and forty thousand! Of these, two hundred and twenty thousand have died in the service from wounds and sickness in the field and hospitals. Twenty thousand more are estimated to be the smaller which have died after discharge, from wounds received and disease contracted while in service. Meantime the emigration to the country has more than kept this number good.

—It is related that at a Christmas celebration by a contraband school in Norfolk, the

teacher sang the little dingles whose birthday they were celebrating, and they all with one voice cried out, "Gen. Butler's!" —*Golden Rule* says of President Lincoln's little Gettysburg speech—a perfect gem, by the by, and the best speech he ever made. "It may be doubted whether any king in Europe would have expressed himself more royally."

ARMY NEWS.

Washington, Mar. 12.—The *Richmond Dispatch* of Friday has the following dispatch from Gen. Lee giving the particulars of a battle near Kingston, N. C., between the Union forces which moved from Newbern to meet Sherman in the vicinity of Goldsboro.

Headquarters, &c., March 9.—To Hon. John C. Breckinridge: Gen. Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles from Kingston, and drove him from his position. He disputed the ground obstinately and took up a new line three miles from his front. We captured three pieces of artillery and 1600 prisoners.

The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field was large. Ours comparatively was small. The troops behaved most handsomely and Maj. Gens. Hill and Hoke displayed their usual zeal and energy.

R. E. LEE.

"Kinston, near which the fight occurred, is situated on the direct route from Goldsboro to Newbern, and is about twenty miles east of Goldsboro, and about thirty miles from Newbern. It is supposed that this force of the enemy was advancing from Newbern against Goldsboro for the purpose of cutting the railroad at that point.

"It is not probable, after this repulse, that the enemy will attempt to advance, and it is likely we shall next hear of them falling back on Newbern or changing their course to some other point of the compass.

"This movement of the enemy was evidently designed to be co-operative with Sherman and in this juncture it may be of great value to us in embarrassing the movement of Sherman."

New York, March 12.—Reliable information has reached us of the capture of Lynchburg. Sherman was within twenty miles of Wilmington, where a sanguine battle was fought, Sherman was successful, and scattered the rebel forces, capturing a number of rebel guns. Johnston's were scattered. There was a Federal force advancing from Newbern which first brought on the fight. It is reported that Goldsboro and Fayetteville were taken on Sherman's advance on Raleigh, and that Raleigh had also been taken. The news appears to be reliable.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent has information from Mobile to the 6th inst., at which time the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and strengthening the defenses. Beauregard was there on the 4th inspecting the works, and made a speech, expressing great confidence about the place can be held. The force in Mobile is said to be much larger than has been generally believed. Gen. Granger was at Pensacola on the 11th, and reviewing the Union troops.

RECRUITING IN CHARLESTON.

Recruiting for the colored troops has progressed finely since we have occupied the city. Two or three thousand have already been recruited, and every day augments the force. A large brigade will be formed from the material thus obtained by the capture of the city. Not a day passes that a large number of negroes do not come in from the country, and those who are fit and suitable are enlisted at once. They are all crazy to get into a blue uniform and carry a musket for the Yankees, and their wishes are gratified with little trouble. The country above is still full of negroes, and I should not be surprised if a fine division could and will be enlisted within a month.

TENNESSEE.

The Constitutional Election was held in this State on the 22d ult., and a vote of over 20,000 cast for purging the State of Human Bondage. Gov. Andrew Johnson on the 27th proclaimed the amendment to the 27th proclaimed the amendment duly adopted and henceforth a part of the Constitution. He adds:

"A new era dawn upon the people of Tennessee. By their solemn act, the shackles are struck from more than two hundred and seventy-five thousand slaves. The whole social system is reconstructed on the basis of honest industry and personal worth. Intelligent enterprise and free labor are alone wanted to clothe the State with a richness and beauty surpassed by none of her sisters."

UNION SENTIMENT IN WILMINGTON.

A letter in the *New York World* says:

There were decided and quite general manifestations of Union feeling on the part of the inhabitants as Gen. Terry's command passed through, to a large extent from the poorer portion of the people. The stars and stripes suspended from a window of a dwelling house or raised on a staff in front, is not an infrequent sight, while ladies looked smilingly from windows and doorways. Protested Unionists here say that no great share of the inhabitants have departed, except those who came here to engage in blockade running. The oath of allegiance, it is thought, will be very generally taken. Expressions of disgust of the rebel currency, and weariness of the rebel rule are heard on every side. The negroes are particularly jubilant and through the streets. As Gen. Paine's colored division brought up the rear of General Terry's command, their expressions of delight were especially uproarious.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Gold closed at 150 1/2.

A CHANGE.—Neither the white or colored people comprehend the change which has taken place in their fortunes. The whites forget that they are no longer slave drivers. Passing down Rutledge street one morning, I saw a crowd around the door of a building. A friend who was there in advance of me said that he heard an outcry, looked in, and found a white man whipping a colored woman. Her outcries brought a colored provost guard and a squad of men, who quietly entered, marched the woman away and told her to go where she pleased, and informed the man that that sort of thing was "played out." Two white women were passing at the time. "Oh, my God! To think that we should come to this!" was the exclamation of one. "Yes, madam, you have come to it, and will have to come to a great deal more," was the reply of my friend.

CONDITION OF FORT SUMTER.—After the occupation of Charleston, Fort Sumter was found to be in a very strong condition for defense. It had nine guns in its armament—two rifled thirty-two, one ten-inch columbiad, two rifled twenty-four inch, in casemate, looking toward Moultrie, and four mountain howitzers and Dahlgren howitzers on the parapet to repel assaulting parties. Within it was so arranged that an assaulting party got over the iron entanglements, abatis and obstructions, gained the parapet and descended to the *terrapin* of the work, they would be under a musketry fire from all points which they could not reply to. The work could have been taken only by a heavy loss of life. It is stronger than when the first gun was fired against it.

COTTON.

A letter from Hilton Head in the *Herald* says:

Over a hundred thousand bales of Cotton are collected in Augusta, and there is a tremendous fight going on as to the propriety of applying the torch to it, thereby removing it from the range of Yankee cupidity. The rebel authorities are strong in favor of the plan, but the owners are strongly opposed to it, and only a thousand bales have been put in position where they could be destroyed by fire without endangering the whole city. The rebels are not inclined to burn the town for the privilege of throwing away the cotton, and so it remains there intact and ready for our occupation, or what is still better, for transportation to the city of Savannah, for sale, as soon as the Government will pursue a sensible course and the railroads are repaired.

RATIONS FURNISHED IN REBEL PRISONS.

At the close of the Special Session, the Speaker exhibited to the members a specimen of the "Rations" allowed to the Union prisoners at Danville, Va. It was obtained by Charles D. Currie of Swanton Falls, a member of Co. E, 10th regiment, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864, and paroled Feb. 22, 1865. It consisted of only one piece of coarse corn meal bread, about four inches long, two and a half wide, and one and three-fourths inches thick. It is now placed on exhibition in the State Cabinet as a relic of the barbarism of slavery and a specimen of the fruits of this unholy rebellion. —*Walton's.*

A SOUTH CAROLINA D. D.—REV. DR. PORTER.

Rev. Dr. Porter was pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion. He was especially bitter against the Yankees. He called upon his people to fight to the bitter end, till the streets ran with blood—to perish in the last ditch. But he left Charleston very suddenly last week, going to Cheraw, probably in search of it. Perhaps he will find it, for Sherman is in that vicinity. He turned over his house to the care of an English lady where he obtained lodgings. In the morning I found the old negro cook very jubilant at something. She was dancing in great glee, laughing, holding her sides, and making extravagant demonstrations of joy.

What pleases you, aunty? I asked.

"O, massa, I've tickled to find that Massa Dr. Porter, who said that no Yankee eber would set his foot in dis year city, had to cut for his life, and dat a Yankee slept in his bed last night! Bless de Lord for dat!"

A jury in Onondaga county (N. Y.) have fixed the value of a pet crow at \$75. The crow was thoroughly tamed, and could articulate several words. Among others it would sing out "Old Bob Crouse," in a very loud tone of voice. For this offense Mr. Crouse hired a boy to wring the neck of the offending bird, which was done, and the owner brought an action for damages.

Advices from Mexico through private sources state that the Imperial Government is very bitter and unfriendly towards the United States, having caused the arrest of, and sentence to a year's imprisonment, a man named Valders, for speaking favorably of this country, and predicting the speedy end of the rebellion. We hope, ere long, to be in a position to command good behavior toward us on the part of Maximilian and his subordinates.

Gen. Grant wrote a private letter on the 15th ult., to a friend in Illinois in which he said:

"Everything looks to me to be very favorable for a speedy termination of the war. The people of the South are ready for it if they can get clear of their leaders. It is hard to predict what will become of them—the leaders; whether they will flee the country or whether the people will forcibly depose them and take the matter in their own hands. One or the other will likely occur if our spring campaign is as successful as I have every hope it will be."

Rebel Deserters.

A letter from the Army of the James, written last Saturday, (10th), says:

"A squad of deserters who came over on Thursday night were fired on furiously, but strange to tell, not a man of them was injured. After they reached a place of safety, some of our men inquired how it was they all escaped. 'Oh,' said the spokesman of the party, 'them fellows fired too high for us!' 'Yes, yes,' returned the picket officer, 'but why did they fire so high?' 'Oh, why, don't you know,' replied the rebel, 'well, it's because they are coming over themselves tomorrow night!' Another lot of fifty-three deserters, from a South Carolina regiment, who also came in on Thursday night, reported themselves as 'peace commissioners.' They said as Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell had failed to make terms with the Administration and bring them back into the Union, they concluded to come over themselves and see what they could accomplish in that line.

One of this number declared that they had gone into this war to 'put down the heresy that a negro was as good as a white man,' but as that doctrine was now apparently about to be adopted at the South, and the negroes were to be placed in the ranks there and made their equals, they wished to go north, where there were fewer of such equals to be found. The introduction of negro soldiers into the Southern army is represented as being exceedingly distasteful to the white men, and likely to make desertion more numerous than ever.

The number of desertions reported at army headquarters, in the last 24 hours, is one hundred and eleven. This makes an aggregate of over 300 in three days, on this side the Appomattox, and two hundred on the north side. Those received here generally had from South Carolina and Georgia. Many of them bring their arms with them, and the cavalry, in some instances, their horses and equipments. One of the teamsters came, bringing his team of six mules and wagon. He sold the wagon and mules to the Quartermaster's Department. Among the deserters are several commissioned officers, but these generally conceal the fact of their rank, and report themselves as privates.

CONDUCT OF THE CHIVALRY.

Felix G. De Fontaine, editor of the *Columbia South Carolinian* writes a letter to the *Richmond Whig* descriptive of the evacuation of Columbia, in which he says:—

"The worst feature of the entire scene occurred on the day of which I write. A party of Wheeler's cavalry, accompanied by their officers, dashed into town, tied their horses, and systematically as if they had been bred to the business, proceeded to break into the stores along Main street and rob them of their contents. A detachment of detailed men fired on one party and drove them out. Captain Hamilton, the Provost Marshal, with another of his men, drew swords and pistols on another party, and succeeded in clearing several establishments; but the valiant raiders still swarmed like locusts, and to-day a hundred miles from Columbia you may see men smoking the cigars and wearing on their saddles the elegant clubs stolen from the merchants of that city. It is said that two of the cavalry drew pistols on General Hampton, who was attempting to protect a store, and threatened his life.

Under these circumstances you may well imagine that our people rather see the Yankees or old Satan himself, than a party of the infamous Wheeler's cavalry. The barbarities committed by some of them are represented to be frightful, 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' being perfectly incompatible with their presence.

Common rumor says that Sherman's treatment of citizens and private property was uniformly lenient and conciliatory.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, for fifty years the advocate of State rights, as expounded by South Carolina, has at last had enough of them. The thing of State rights, it now declares, is 'the weakness of our cause.' The theory was beautiful, but in practice utterly defective." Governor Brown, of Ga., has been giving those Richmond philosophers a dose of State rights which has taken the conceit entirely out of them. They are disgusted with State rights.

"The negroes do not want their liberty; they are happy and contented," used to be the assertion of the Southern slave masters. In the report of Brig. Gen. Shoup upon the subject of employing negroes as soldiers—a report which is understood to reflect the views of Gen. Lee—among the arguments in favor of the measure is the following: "The greatest possible advantage can be had by skillfully using their desire for freedom."

Nassau has come to grief. Business is almost entirely suspended. There are said to be no less than thirty-five blockade runners lying in the port. If an earthquake should sink the miserable sandhill into the bottom of the sea, the world would gain quite as much as it lost. Nassau has gained an infamous prominence as a rebel skulking hole.

On the occupation of Charleston by our troops, in the office of the *Charleston Mercury* was found the following paragraph in type, ready for publishing in the columns of that sheet, but which had never received ink:

There are no indications that our authorities have the first intention of abandoning Charleston, as I have ascertained by careful enquiry.

NEGRO TROOPS IN CHARLESTON.

The hardest to the Charlestonians is the presence of negro soldiers. They are the provost guard of the city, with their headquarters at the Citadel. Whoever desires protection papers or passes—whether his business with the marshal or the general commanding the city—rich or poor, high born or low born, white or black, man or woman, must meet a colored sentinel face to face and obtain from a colored sergeant permission to enter the gates. They were first in the city, and it is their privilege to guard it, their duty to maintain law and order.

It gave me great satisfaction to see a major in rebel uniform marched off to the guard house by these colored soldiers. It was galling to his pride; he marched with downcast eyes and sorry countenance. It gave me pleasure, also, to see the citizens and women of the city who came to obtain protection of the general, wait at the gate obedient to the will of the courteous sergeant, who treated them fairly, giving them their turn and showing no distinction on account of color.

The 55th Massachusetts, which is in Gen. Potter's brigade, entered the city last night, singing the John Brown song, and making Charleston ring with cheers for Abraham Lincoln and John A. Andrew! Think of it! All this in the city of Charleston!

Last evening, while passing through the city, I inquired my way of a white woman, and improved the opportunity to ascertain her opinion of the Yankees.

"How do the Yankees behave?" I asked.

"O, they behave well enough; but the nigger troops are dreadful sassy." (She spells nigger with two g's.)

"They have not insulted you, I hope?"

"O, no, they haven't insulted me, but they have other folks. They don't turn out when we meet them; they smoke cigars, and they go right up to a gentleman and ask him for a light!"

"Dear me, that is very bad; but I suppose we shall have to put up with it," I said.

"I suppose so," was the reply of the lady. —*Boston Journal.*

The Charleston Mercury of Jan. 21st, in an article on the "situation," said:

We say, unhesitatingly, to those in authority, there are brave men here who are prepared to make Charleston a second Sagorosa. We use no fancy phrase. We mean the exact thing. We mean to fight the country inch by inch to her outer limits; and we mean then to fight it brick by brick to the foot of old St. Michael's walls. We say to the commander here there is the spirit here in Carolina to do the thing. Let him try us. Let him give us a fair manly chance to stand or fall here in behalf of the cause and State we love. We want no Atlanta, no Savannah business here.

Mrs. Sterling, wife of ex-Albany Sterling, of Toronto, who was instrumental in bringing the Pirate Bury to justice, was knocked down by a ruffian, who exclaimed as he approached her: "It had not been for your d-d husband, Bury wouldn't be where he is." The cowardly assault was undoubtedly made by some 'chivalric' Southerner.

Horace Greeley was in Washington the other day, and in conversation with some well known politicians said, "I'll tell you whom to appoint Secretary of the Treasury." "Whom?" all exclaimed. "Our old New York politician, now Nevada Senator Jim Nye, of course! He's the best man at borrowing, and troubles himself the least about pay-day of any man in the United States."

An immense cave, nearly as large as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, has recently been discovered about ten miles from Fort Ruby, California. It has been explored to the distance of half a mile. It was found to be an immense subterranean lake of clear water, with high walls of limestone on either side. The ceiling or arch is fifty feet high. The party explored it to the distance of half a mile in cliffs and finding no indications of a stopping-place, returned to explore it at some future time.

The Rebel House of Representatives has tigger on the brain violently. It has passed another bill to place 300,000 blacks in the army; and in order to satisfy the scruples of the Senate, it omits to guarantee freedom to the enlisted slaves, but leaves the question of emancipation open.

Trouble is brewing in Utah. Gen. Connor lately established a Provost Guard in Salt Lake City to keep order, and Brigham demanded their removal. Connor turned his guns upon Brigham's harem, and told him that he must remove it himself if he wanted it. Brigham didn't venture to attack them, but he feels very grouchy about it.

The *Richmond Enquirer* says the Yankee nation 'have got Sherman on the brain.'

The rebels have got Sherman on their backs, and a crushing load they find him, too.

Wm. G. Brownlow, (Parson,) was elected Governor of Tennessee under the