Y MORNING, MARCH 23, 1865.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. Advertisements inserted at Five Dollars a square of twelve lines or less, for each insertion. Obituaries and Marriage Notices charged for at regular

## Melus of the Week.

## Congressional.

OND, Macrh 2 .- The Senate conthe House amendment to the ing the office of provost mart within the lines of the army

bill was further considered unur of adjournment.

enate passed the bill authorizing retary of the Treasury to receive from the several States, and use same for the benefit of the several

The report of the committee of conference on the currency bill was concurred in. The House amendment to the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governors of the several States for slave labor was concur-

In the House, J. T. Leach submitted a resolution recommending Gen. Lee to be clothed with power to treat for peace. Referred to the Military committee .-Some time was spent in secret session.

The bill providing for the payment of cotton purchased in the Trans-Mississippi by government agents was further discussed until the hour of adjournment.

RICHMOND, March 6th .- In the Senate the House bill to amend the net regulating the assessment and collection of tax in kind was considered and passed.

The House resolution fixing the day of adjournment was laid on the table.

The bill to muster negroes in the army was taken up, whereupon the Senate reolved into scoret session. It is under ood that final action on this subject will

mmittee of conference was appointed Nothing else of importance.

RICHMOND, March 7 .- In the Senate the report from the Conference on the tax bill was concurred in by yeas 12,

RAYS D. The House bill for the employment of negroes was taken up, when Hon. R. M. T. Hunter addressed the House at length in opposition to the bill, but said that he should vote for it in obedience to instructions from the Legislature of Virginia. Graham also spoke against the bill, Sommes warmly advocated the measure and Orr opposed it; and the Senate took a recess after a speech by Burnett in fa-

vor of it. In the House, Gen. Hood's report of operations in Tennessee was presented.

The report of the Conference Committee on tax bill was agreed to. The bill imposes a tax of eight per cent. on all property not exempted, and an additional tax of one per cent to raise money to pay the soldiers. The current expenses of the government are to be paid one halt in Treasury notes and the other half in certificates of indebtedness. The report of the Committe of Conference on the exemption bill was agreed to.

The bill is substantially the same as the

House bill. After transacting some unimportant

business the House adjourned. RICHMOND, March 8 .- The Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill increasing the military force of the Confederate States. On motion of Mr. Caperton, the bill was amended by inserting a proviso, that no more than twenty-18 and 45 in any State shall be called for under the provisions of the act. The bill,

as amended; passed. Yeas-Brown, Burnett, Caperton, Hen-

Nays-Barnwell, Graham, Johnson of Ga., Maxwell, Orr, Vest, Wigfall, 8.

rom the President notifying Congress in right as God gives us to see right.

adjournment until Tuesday was adopted. The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill setting the time for convening the next session of Con-

In the Senate to-day the House resolution extending the session was concur-

A message was received from the Prosident vetoing the bill providing for the promotion of officers in certain cases, and after a debate, the bill was again passed by year 11, mays 5.

The House bill authorizing the Sceretary of the Treasury to issue eighty millions of Treasury notes for the payment of arrears due to the Army and Navy, was passed by year 9, navs 5.

A message was received from the Pres ident vetoiving the bill abolishing the office of Assistant Quarternasters and Commissaries, and providing for the appointment of bonded agents instead. Pending the consideration of the message the House resolved itself in secret seces-

The House passed the appropriation bill for the expenses of the Government to December 31st, 1865, and sustained the President's veto of the bill providing for the promotion of officers in certain cases, by yeas 14, nays 45.

After a short secret session the House

## Lincoln's Inaugural Address.

Fellow Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than was at first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of the course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations were constantly called at every phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and vigorous energies of the nation, there is little that now could be pre-

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself-I trust with reasonable satisfactory encouragement to and divide its effects by negotiating. all, with high hopes for the future.

ventured on an occasion correspon this. Four years ago all eyes were iously directed to the impending civil war. All dreaded it. All sought to avoid it; ed from this place was devoted altogether, my. The guns and wagons could not be to-saving the Union without war, insur- brought off for want of horses. Many of or a simpleton, who believes that the gent agents were seeking to destroy it the enemy were killed and wounded. Our Northern people would burn and destroy Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let it Hogan, and Harrison, and Majors Lewis, sacrifice to resist invasion; but for con-

War came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and wonderful interest all know.

This interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, extend and perpetuate this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to it more than to restrict territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected a war of the magnitude and duration which it has already attained; neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease or so on. Before the conflict should cease we at least look for an easier triumph and a

result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible, pray to the same God, and invoke his and against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing the bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let usjudge not that we be not judged. The prayers five per cent. of the male slaves between of both should not be answered-neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe to the world! for it must needs be that offences come; ry, Hunter, Oldham, Semmes, Sims, Wat- but wee to that man by whom offences

Finally we hope and fervently pray that the mighty scourge of war may speed The Senate passed the House bill au- ity pass away. If God wills that it conhorizing the Sceretary of the Treasury tinue until the bondman for two hundred borrow specie to be applied to the re- years of unrequitted toil shail be sunk, mption and reduction of the currency. and until every drop of blood drawn with The House resolution fixing the day of cost shall be paid by another drawn with ournment was amended by inserting the sword as was said three thousand ces and defeated, and Sherman was reinstruments of the bord are true and This is not official. CICHMOND, March 11.—In the House righteous together with malice towards Tuesday night, a message was received none, with charity for all, with firmness

deliberative action and before that mes ears for him who has borne the burden all delivered on the James river prior to and in the rains of Charleston the beginsage was sent he requested the session to and heat of the battle, for his widow and the first instant, that they are declared ming of the sequel to the late Peace Con- check, and troops had already gone out prolonged. A resolution postponing his orphans; and to do all which may exchanged.

achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all na-

ANDERSON COURT HOUSE, S. C., THUR

RICHMOND, March 9 .- The following vas received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS, March 9, 1865. Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of

Gen. Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles in front of Kinston and drove him from his position. He disputed the ground obstinately and took a new line three miles from his first. We captured three pieces of artillery and fifteen hundred prisoners.

The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large, ours comparatively small.

The troops behaved most handsomely Major Generals Hill and Hoke exhibited their accustomed zeal and gallantry. R. E. LEE, General.

Kinston, neaf which place the fight occurred, is situated on the direct route from Goldsboro' to Newbern, and is about twenty miles east of Goldsboro', and about thirty 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 upon 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 light and at this juncture it may be of great value to us in embarrassing the movements of Sher-

RICHMOND, March 11.—The following was received at Headquarters last night. Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, Secretary of

Gen. Rosser reports that on the sixth with a few of his men he attacked the enemy near Harrisburg who were guarding provisions captured at Waynesboro. On the next morning he again attacked them near Robe's Hill. Having detained them a day and night at the river he caused them to retire in liaste, abandoning the

Hampton at daylight this morning drove him from his camp, taking his guns and wagons, besides releasing a great while the inaugural address being deliver- number of our men captured by the enewithout war, seeking to dissolve the Union loss was not heavy. Lieut. Col. B. L. King their property to assist in sucjugating the was killed and Brig. Gen. Hames, and Cols. | South. They would make every needful Furgerson and others wounded.

R. E. LEE, General.

RICHMOND, March 12-The Tribune says that Andy Johnson, demented by liquor when sworn into office, made a senseless become a drunkard and does not reform, he dependence or extermination. cannot remain Vice President of the Uni-

New Orleans advices to the 11th state that Gen. Canby with staffleft that day for the vicinity of Mobile.

Orders have been received at New York to commence a draft on the 15th. About thirteen thousand names have to be drawn. Senator Harlow, of Iowa has been confirmed Secretary of the Interior in place of Usher, resigned.

ors from Arkansas and Louisiana was postponed until December.

Green Clay Smith has been appointed minister to Spain. . Piere Soule and family had arrived at

the City of Mexico.

Wilmington.

FATEFIEVILLE, N. C., March 1 .- The la-

Grey's point on the Cape Fear River on Saturday, and is a total wreck.

A gentleman from Lumberton reports that a courier arrived last night from Che. their way to victory or death, dedicating

RIGHMOND, March 6.—Official notice is riots, whether they fall or win.

Against this indomitable with the state of the sta given to all Confederate officers and men ged perseverance, this sublime devotion. that he expected at an early day to send in a communication which may require are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to

Miscellaneous.

News,

From the Y. Y. Daily News, of Feb. 22, 1865. The Ashes of Charleston.

With the fall of Charleston commences assume its fiercest, bloodlest, deadliest great strong heart, defies and baffles us. ber: phase. There is no longer any doubt as to the temper of the South. In the ashes ing of the change of policy that has been ters at Bartonville, the venerable country of the doomed city, the retiring footsteps of its proud defenders traced their determination to conquer independence; whatever might be the sacrifice of comfort, property or life. Charleston was to the Carolinians what Moscow was to the Russians. For beyond its material value they reverenced it for the sake of associations that linked it with their emotions of pride and affection. If they had obeyed their inclinations, they would have stood by the city to the last, spilling their life-blood drop by drop, in its defence. But the hour had come for them to sacrifice all loeal prejudices, all pride, all passion, all sentimentality, all personal considerations to the cause in which they had embarked. They did not hesitate. The appeal was made to their moral courage, and it was answered by a devotion like that which strategy. Who gives a castle looks to fired the sacred city of the Muscovite, and gain a queen. gave to the invader a blackened ruin for his prize, and a desert for his land of

One journal in this city, the most fanatical of its kind, has asserted that it was cowardice which induced the abandonment of Charleston. All men of intelligence know this to be false : all just men will ackowledge it a slander, and all who appreciate true courage will blush for shame that it was over uttered. It was that kind of cowardice that impelled the Black Douglas to fling the heart of Bruce into the centre of the Saracen host, that for its redemption his arm might be nerved to victory. It was the kind of cowardice that caused Tell to aim his shaft at the head of his loved best; that caused the first Brutus to pronounce the doom of death upon his son, and the second Brutus to slay his nearest friend. Some such cowardly instinct induced Fabius to shun the enemy, and Washington to follow his example, even when the failing spirits of his countrymen seemed to upraid his cau-

that fears to jeopardize a cause by gratilying a vanity or ambition. It is moral courage; the loftiest and purest that God has given to his creatures.

quest, only such as are forced upon them by the military power that conducts the war. But at a last the North begins to comprehend the stern, unfaltering and invincible purpose of the foe. They understand at last the true character of the war discreditable harangue, and adds "if he has and they know that it means Southern in-

Three years ago, or two, or even a year tion. ago, the capture of Charleston would have set the Northern pulse in a fever of excitement and exultation. To-day, although the flags are flying, and cities and villages wear a holiday aspect, there is discernable in the midst of strained enthusiasm and superficial rejoicing, a more reflective mood than has been apparent flagration. since the commencement of hostilities. Our people have not lost all their sagacity The question of the admission of Sena- in the whirl of excitement. They know that the Southerners do not burn their cities and destroy their property because of despair or phrensy: or if it be madness there is a method in it that is dangerous to others than themselves.

American freemen go forth to battle with their own. the flames of their homesteads lighting

Against this indomitable will, this doglierence. They imposed conditions that to reinforce those at Thompson's Creek. a white regiment in Charleston.

no free, brave people could accept; and A Touching Incident of the War. now as a brave, free people, the South-

To one who truly conceives the meaninaugurated by the abandonment and destruction of Charleston, the shadow of Bartons, who were formerly one of the coming battles looks darker and more most wealthy and aristocratic families of vast than ever before. To one brain, we Winchester, know how fertile the resources-to one heart we know how firm and true-to one intellect, we know how gifted with martial attributes-to one man, we know how capable to plan, to strike, to thwart, to retrieve error or to take advantage of it, the military fortunes of the South have been confided. Free to act at his own volition, untrammeled by administrative interference, trusted, beloved and honored by soldier and civilian, he has lost no time in using his dictatorial power to remodel the whole system of this warfare. The fall of Charleston is a consequence less of Sherman's prowesss than of Lee's

## The Evacuation of Charleston.

We have at length what we conceive to Charleston. It were worse than useless thousands. Not only those whose homes were in the beautiful "city by the sea," will lament the giving up of the place to the enemy, who for four years have vainly thundered at its portals; but there are myriads of sympathizing hearts throughout Christendom who must mourn the military necessity that has yielded to our vandal foe the seat of so much elegance. Fallen though Charleston be, her name will live in history, and her heroic defence be chronicled on the brightest pages of that record which transmits to posterity the matchless deeds of this revolution. The evacuation was successfully com-

pleted on Thursday, the 16th of February, that her father (Col. John Marshall of between the hours of twelve and one the Confederate army,) is the gallant offtroops left on the cars of the railway going in the are tion of Kingstree.

sorrowful in the extreme, we have to re- his family. cord one of the most horrible calamities filled with stores of the Commissary, Quartermaster and Ordnance Department. supplies as could not be removed were at- | child. lowed to the indigent chizens, and the building was thrown open for them .-While crowded with women and children a most pitiable one, and beggars descrip- to the front.

The flames immediately spread with the greatest rapidity, and it is feared that | destruction to the enemy. . . a large portion of the city must have been destroyed. The fire was in progress when the gallant Col. Marshall is slain at the the Federal troops landed and they imme- head of his command, while bravely pressdiately tendered assistance and protectioning forward immediately in front of his to the firemen engaged in staying the con- homestead, and not three miles distant

The explosion is supposed to have been purely accidental; some boys having been seen engaged in amusing themselves with shells. It was certainly not caused by any military order.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.

SCRAPS OF TIME. Try what you can The South has accepted a great humiti- make of the broken fragments of time. ation as a prelude to a great triumph. Clean up its golden dust-those raspings test from the front locates Sherman at The wonderful intellect that now controls and parings of precious duration-those Lynch's creek, twenty two miles from the the military action of the Confederacy has leavings of days and remnant hours which coast. It is supposed that he is striking prompted the secretice that even the North se many are sweeping, out into the vast for the coast. On the 26th there were no beholds with wonder. Let us confess waste of existence. Perhaps, if you be woe to the world! because of offences; Yankees advancing in this direction from that, beneath the outward seeming of re- a miser of moments-if you be frugal, and joicing there is bewilderment and forebo- hoard up odd minutes, and half hours and The Confedente Steamer Chickamaugu ding and a consciousness that the fruit we unexpected holidays-your careful gleanwas destroyed by her crew to prevent its have so long reached for, and that, at last ing may eke you a long and useful lite falling into the hands of the enemy, at has fallen of its own according to our hands and you may die at last richer in exismay turn to ashes on our lips. When tence than multitudes whose time is all has approved himself to the judgment of

FAYETTEVILLE, 2.—Reliable intelligence raw with intelligence that a portion of their household goods to destruction, and from Cheraw this forenoon states that Sherman's army had been met by our for- giving all their wordly treasures as a trib- Sherman is still in that vicinity with three ute to a political sentiment, the word re army corps. His left wing had taken the turdity, the 11th and adopted, by years ago, so still must be said that the treating in the direction of Charleston. bellion, as applied to them, loses its sig. Tillarr's ferry road towards Cheraw, and nificance, and history records them as pat- the others were crossing lower down. Skirmishing was going on all day on the 28th near Thompson's Creek, about four miles from town.

Prisoners were being brought in in

A correspondent of the New York Trierners are concentrating their energies bune, with Gen. Sheridan's army, makes for war to the uttermost. It has been the following notice of Sheridan's headsaid that the rebellion was a shell; the quarters, and the death of Col. John Marsehll is ours, and while we hold the worth- shall, the grandson of Chief Justice Marthe tug of war. The conflict is about to less fragments, its invulnerable core, the shall, in the fight of the 15th of Novem-

> Gen. Sheridan had made his headquarseat, for more than a century past, of the

> The fine old stone mansion was originally built for a fort, and was long occupied as a frontier post in the olden times, and often garrisoned against the Indians, Washington himself is said to have slept within its walls.

> It stands on the valley pike, facing westward, at the crossing of the Opcquan, and its massive walls, still bombproof; though enlarged and surrounded with everything new and elegant, suggests all that is ivy-grown and venerable in an American family history.

> Its broad acres, now fenceless and wasted, and its beautiful lawn, now scared in the light of crowded camp-fires, afford one of the saddest pictures of the desolation of war.

A beautiful child now stands upon the porch, a girl of ten summers, rosy and be authentic intelligence of the fall of bright, Fannie Marshall by name, a great grand-daughter of the distinguished chief to bemoan over this event, though it will justice of the United States. She clings cause poignant sorrow in the hearts of to the hand of Major-General Sheridan, who listens to her prattle, and looks up inquiringly into his face as the sound of distant cannon comes nearer to warn him he is needed in the front.

General Sheridan is a good looking man, in spite of the wretched pictures of him which prevail, and by no means the brutal ruffian which he is represented to be, but a most genial, kindhearted, amiarefinement, hospitality and true chivalry | bls man, with a face running over with smiles; and disposition full of humor and even boisterous good nature.

As he' stoops to caress the fair child, the human for a moment evidently subdues the heroic, for he lingers at the parting as if he knew, what the child does notcer who so fiercely pressed forward the of his homestead, and whom it is his duty In addition to fall of the city, of itself to sweep from the very hearthstone of

On come the Confederate troopers, evthat ever befel any population. The De- idently arged by more than ordinary zear pot of the South Carolina Railroad com- and impetuosity. Charge follows charge pany between Mary and Ann streets was and volley answers volley. Our bravest are falling; the line wavers; even Custar is forced backward; and the Confederate Upon the departure of our forces such father rushes homeward to his wife and

A strange light kindles in Sheridan's eye. He no longer smiles, but hastily and gently caresses the child, and after ordersome fixed ammunition was exploded, deling his headquarters more to the rear as stroying the louse and causing the death | the hostile cannon come near, with all the of three hundred persons. The sight was soldier again in his face he presses rapidly

Alas for the sad fate of wer, the presence of Sheridan is inevitable death and

He had scarcely reached the field ere

CHARACTER IS POWER,-It is often said that knowledge is power, and this is true. Skill of faculty of any kind carries with it superiority. So to a certain extent, wealth is power and rank is power, and intellect is power, and genius has a trancendant gift of mastery over men. But higher, purer and better than all, more constant in its influence, more lasting in its sway, is the power of character, that power which emanates from a pure and lofty mind. Take any community; who is the man of most influence? To whom do all look up with reverence? Not the "smartest" man, nor the cleverest politician, nor the most brilliant talker; but he who, in a long course of years, tried by the extremes of prosperity and adversity his neighbors, and of all who have seen his life, as worthy to be called good and

soldier, a few nights since, was being conveyed to the guard house for riotous conduct. Confed. quietly submitted, and as he was half carried, half forced along, exclaimed, "You may gag, shoot, hang or kill this individual; but, no matter what you do, I want it distinctly understood I don't belong to that d-d Wheeler cavalry

DON'T BELONG TO THEM .- A drunken

"An officer of Sherman's army is raising