## ADDRESS OF CONGRESS To the People of the Confederate States.

In closing the labors of the First Permanent and adverse circumstances, has been accomplished; to invite attention to the prospect before us and sis; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, culminating at last in the selection of a President and Vice-President by a party confessedly sectional and hostile to the South and her institutions, these States withdrew from the former Union, and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, based on the proper ken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exand the Union, or exemption from submission to an alien Government. The Southern States claimed had been accustomed, they submitted cheerfully liey on the part of the government and some assumed. only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights to the scanty fare and exactive service of the rance is received that efforts at negotiation will guarantied by the Constitution. Finding, by pain- camps. Their services above price, the only re- not be spurned, the Congress are of opinion that ful and protracted experience, that this was per- muneration they have sought is the protection of any direct overtures for peace would compromise sistently denied, we determined to separate from their altars, firesides and liberty. In the Norwe- our self-respect, be fruitless of good, and enterpreshose enemics who had manifested the inclination gian wars, the actors were, every one of them, ted by the enemy as an indication of weakness. and ability to impoverish and destroy us, we fell named and patronymically described as the King's We can only repeat the desire of the people for back upon the right for which the colonies main- friend and companion. The same wonderful indi- peace, and our readiness to accept terms consistent able. The unanimity and zeal with which the chine, but an army of intelligent units. To desig- domestic institutions. parallel in history. The people rose en masse to cial valor, would be to enumerate nearly all in the peaceful settlement of the controversy, a cruel war rights There never was before such universality from different States has prevented any special has been marked by a brutality and disregard of of conviction, among any people, on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of political and international relations. This grew out of the clearness of the right so to act, and the certainty of the perils of farther association with the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the logical sequence upon as a pretext by some discontented persons to credible for narration. Instead of a regular was, the wisdom of our fathers, and the best illustration of the correctness of those principles. This Government is a child of law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection. Its early life was attended by no when separation took place, to procure an amicable a war against the whole population. Houses are anarchy, no rebellion, no suspension of authority, adjustment of all matters in dispute. These at- pillaged and burned. Churches are defaces. ereignty was not for one moment in abeyance. been done. In every form in which expression children are stripped from their persons. Jewely The utmost conservatism marked every proceeding | could be given to the sentiment-in public meet- and mementoes of the dead are stolen. Mills and and public act. The object was "to do what was ings, through the press, by legislative resolves- implements of agriculture are destroyed. Private his report to the Convention of France, in 1793, has been made known. The President, more au- wantonly wasted to produce beggary. Prisoners said : "A people has but one dangerous enemy, and that is government." We adopted no such absurdity. In nearly every instance, the first steps were taken legally, in accordance with the will and prescribed direction of the constituted authorities of the seceding States. We were not remitted to brute force or natural law, or the instincts of reason. The charters of freedom were scrupulously preserved. As in the English Revolution, of 1688, and ours of 1776, there was no material alteration in the laws beyond what was necessary to redress the abuses that provoked the struggle No attempt was made to build on speculative principles. The effort was confined within the narrowest limits of historical and constitutional right. The controversy turned on the records and muniments of the past. We merely resisted innovation tiate for softening the asperities of war, and their and Milroys, who are favorite generals of our eneand tyranny, and contended for our birthrights and the covenanted principles of our race. We have had our Governors, General Assemblies and Courts; the same electors, the same corporations, in the following resolution, recently adopted by captured slaves. Unoffending none-combatants "the same rules for property, the same subordina- the House of Representatives in Washington: tions, the same order in the law and in the magistracy." When the sovereign States met in couneil, they, in truth and substance, and in a consti-

Commencing our new national life under such circumstances, we had a right to expect that we would be permitted, without molestation, to culti- United States: and to that end we oppose any armistice, vate the arts of peace, and vindicate, on our chosen or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel arena, and with the selected type of social charac- from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel ty purposes and machinations in reference to the teristics, our claims to civilization. It was thought, names, lines and issues, and recognise but two parties in too, by many, that war would not be resorted to this war-patriots and traitors.' by an enlightened country, except on the direct necessity. That a people, professing to be anima- The Republican party was founded to destroy ted by Christian sentiment, and who had regarded slavery and the equality of the States, and Lincoln our peculiar institution as a blot and blur upon the was selected as the instrument to accomplish this fair escutcheon of their common Christianity, object. The Union was a barrier to the consumshould make war upon the South for doing what mation of this policy, because the Constitution, they had a perfect right to do, and for relieving which was its bond, recognized and protected sla- 1862, said: "If the Government of the United them of the incubus which, they professed, rested very and the sovereignty of the States. The Un- States should precipitately decree the abolition of upon them by the association, was deemed almost ion must, therefore, be sacrificed, and to ensure its slavery, it would reinvigorate the declining insurbeyond belief by many of our wisest minds. It destruction, war was determined on. was hoped, too, that the obvious interest of the two sections would restrain the wild frenzy of extwo sections would restrain the wild frenzy of ex- to, and sympathized in no such design. They ceded States caused a change of policy, and Mr citement and turn into peaceful channels the loved the Union and wished to preserve it. To Lincoln issued his celebrated proclamation, a mere vested with power in the United States.

disappointment The red glare of battle, kindled of which agreement was an indispensable element her separation from the mother country was that, at Sumter, dissipated all hopes of peace, and the and condition, could be preserved by coercion. It in her sister colonies, the "King had excited the 4 wo Governments were arrayed in hostility against is absurd to pretend that a Government, really de- negroes to revolt," and to imbus their hands in each other. We charge the responsibility of this sirous of restoring the Union, would adopt such the blood of their masters, in a manner unpractiswar upon the United States. They are accounta- measures as the confiscation of private property, ed by civilized nations." This, probably, had reble for the blood and havoc and ruin it has caused. the emancipation of slaves, systematic efforts to in- ference to the proclamation of Duamore, the last For such a war we were not prepared. The dif- vite them to insurrection, forcible abduction from royal Governor of Virginia, in 1775, declaring ference in military resources between our enemies their homes and compulsory colistment in the ar. freedom to all servants or negroes, if they would and ourselves; the immense advantages possessed my, the division of a sovereign State without its join "for the reducing the colony to a proper sense in the organized machinery of an established gov- consent, and a proclamation that one tenth of the of its duty." The invitation to the slaves to rise ernment; a powerful navy; the nucleus of an army; population of a State, and that tenth under mili- against their masters, the suggested insurrection oredit abroad, and illimitable facilities in mechani- tary rule, should control the will of the remaining caused, says Bancroft, "a thrill of indignation to cal and, manufacturing power, placed them on the nine-tenths. The only relation possible between run through Virginia, effacing all differences of "vantage ground." In our infancy, we were with- the two sections, under such a policy, is that of party, and rousing one strong, impassioned purout a seaman or soldier, without revenue, without conqueror and conquered, superior and dependent. pose to drive away the insolent power by which it gold and silver, without a recognized place in the Rest assured, fellow-citizens, that although resto- had been put forth." A cotemporary annalist, adfamily of nations, without external commerce, ration may still be a war cry by the Northern verting to the same proclamation, said "it was rewithout foreign credit, with the prejudices of the Government, it is only to delude and betray. Fa- ceived with the greatest horror in all the colonies." world against us. While we were without manu- natieism has summoned to its aid cupidity and . "The policy adopted by Dunmore," says Lawrence in facturing facilities to supply our wants, our ports vengeance; and nothing short of your utter subju- his notes on Wheaton, "of arming the slaves against their were blockaded; we had to grapple with a giant gation, the destruction of your State Governments, masters, was not pursued during the war of the Revolution; and when negroes were taken by the English, they have alfuded to in this address. adversary, defend 2,000 miles of sea-coast and an inland frontier of equal extent. If we had succeeded in preventing any successes on the part of coeded in preventing any successes on the coeded in preventing any successes on the coeded to in this address.

The coeded in preventing and political fabric, we coefficient the coeded to in this address.

Th our enemy, it would have been a miracle. What be a man so vile, so debased, so unworthy of liter, we have accomplished, with a normalization so inferious to a second state of the Countries of t we have accomplished, with a population so inferity as to accept peace on such humiliating terms? States, in their authority just quoted, "that slaves the results that have rewarded our labors. Remembering of the world.

upon their sex and counsy. .

who labor to obtain their freedom.

"Resolved, That as our country and the very existhope of saving this country and preserving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the satraps for provinces, and Haynaus for cities.

The motive of such strange conduct is obvious.

thoughts of those who had but recently been in- rally the people to the support of the war, its ob- brutem fulmen, liberating the slaves in the "in-These reasonable anticipations were doomed to Union," as if that which implied voluntary assent, one of the reasons assigned by Pennsylvania for

or in numbers, and means so wastly disproportion- It would hardly be fair to assert that all the were private property, and for them. as such, they have reate, has excited the astonishment and admiration Northern people participate in these designs. On peatedly received compensation from England." Napo- sources and the deficiency of skilled labor in the South, the contrary there exists a powerful political par-The war in which we are engaged was wickedly and against all our protests, and the most earnest efforts to the contrary, forced upon us. South Carolina sent a commission to Washington to ad seduce, by its legions of "Hessian" mercenaries to just all questions of dispute between her and the overawe the masses, to control the elections, and to of the treaty of peace of 1814, and the proffered mediation United States One of the first acts of the Proestablish an arbitrary despotism. It cannot be visional Government was to accredit agents to visit possible that this state of things can continue. Washington and to use all honorable means to ob- The people of the United States, accustomed to among the acts of legitimate warfare.' In the instructions tain a satisfactory settlement of all questions of freedom, cannot consent to be ruined and enslav- Middleton, at Saint Petersburg, Oct 18th, 1820, it is said: dispute with that Government. Both efforts failed. ed, in order to ruin and applave us. Moral, like Commissioners were descived and rejected, and physical epidemics, have their allotted periods, and commissioners were made their allotted periods, and physical epidemics, have their allotted periods, and the supplies. It is expendential but victorius preparations were made their allotted periods, and the supplies of their Government the certain the usurpation of their Government the certain the certa for war. In proportion to our perseverance and anxiety have been the obstinacy and arrogance in the case of the control of the spurning offers of peace. It seems we can be in- ted such capabilities, and extemporized such re- to use poisoned weapons, to assassinate." debted for nothing to the virtues of our enemy. sources, can never be subdued; that a vast expanse

to our strength. We owe as much to his insolence and blindness, as to our precaution.

The wager of battle having been tendered, it was accepted. The alacrity with which our people the struggle would be renewed between generations. The investinguishable quarrel would be transmitted "from bleeding sire to son," and the impotent malice of each was folled by the fidelity of those who by the meanness of the conspiration, and a cessation of this between generations. The place of N. Carolina—Meck tenburg Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan Term, 1864.

Dunmore, and the impotent malice of each was folled by the fidelity of those who by the meanness of the conspiration, and a cessation of this between generations, we exhort our fellow citizens to be of the struggle would only if successful, have been seduced into idleness, filth, vice, beggary and death. Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit occa- of heroic daring, patient endurance, ready submis- be to dry up some of the springs of Northern prossion to give some account of their stewardship; to sion to discipline, and numerous victories, are in perity—to destroy Southern wealth is to reduce review briefly what, under such embarrassments keeping with the fervent patriotism that prompted Northern profits, while the restoration of peace Long those who committed and encouraged such crimes their early volunteering. Quite recently, scores would necessarily re-establish some commercial inof regiments have re-enlisted for the war, testify- tercourse. It may not be amiss in this connexion, the duties incombent on every citizen in this cri- ing their determination to fight until their liber- to say, that at one time it was the wish and expecties were achieved. Coupled with and contributing tation of many at the South, to form a treaty of greatly to this enthusiastic ardor, was the lofty smity and friendship with the Northern States, by courage, the indomitable resolve, the self-denying which both peoples might derive the benefits of spirit of our noble women, who, by their labors of commercial intercourse and move on side by side, love, their patience of hope, their unflinching con- in the arts of peace and civilization. History has stancy, their uncomplaining submission to priva- confirmed the lesson taught by Divine authority, tions of the war, have shed an immortal lustre that each nation, as well as each individual, should relations of labor and capital. This step was ta- from paupers, criminals or emigrants. It was general welfare of all is the highest dictate of originally raised by the free, unconstrained, unpurmoral duty and economic policy, while a heritage haustion of every measure that was likely to secure chaseable assent of the men. All vocations and of triumphant wrong is the greatest curse that can

tained the war of the revolution, and which our viduality has been seen in this war. Our soldiers with the honor and integrity and independence of heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and inalien- are not a consolidated mass, an unthinking ma- the States, and compatible with the safety of our

separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no nate all who have distinguished themselves by spe- Not content with rejecting all proposals for a assert their liberties and protect their menaced army. The generous rivalry between the troops of invasion was commenced, which, in its progress, pre-eminence, and hereafter, for centuries to come, the rules of civilized warfare, as stand out in unthe gallant bearing and unconquerable devotion of exampled barbarity in the history of modern wars. Confederate soldiers will inspire the hearts and en- Accompanied by every act of cruelty and rapine, courage the hopes and strengthen the faith of all the conduct of the enemy has been destitute of that forbearance and magnanimity, which civiliza-For three years this cruel war has been waged tion and Christianity have introduced to mitigate against us, and its continuance has been seized the asperities of war. The atrocities are too inof principles, which are the highest testimony to excite hostility to the Government. Recent and our resistance of the unholy efforts to crush out public as have been the occurrences, it is strange our national existance is treated as a rebellion, and that a misapprehension exists as to the conduct of the settled international rules between belligerent the two Governments in reference to peace. Al- are ignored. Instead of conducting the war as be lusion has been made to the unsuccessful efforts, | twixt two military and political organizations, it is no social disorders, no lawless disturbances. Sov- tempts at negotiation do not comprise all that has Towns are ransacked. Clothing of women and thoritatively, in several of his messages, while pro- are returned with contagious diseases. The last testing the utter absence of all desire to interfere morsel of food has been taken from families, wlo with the United States, or acquire any of their were not allowed to carry on a trade or branch of or personal freedom; members of the Legislature are arwill be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has been introduced to fermet out "disloyalty." Per pressions of a merciless tyranny.

In Kentucky, the ballot box has been overthrown, free least the pressions of a merciless tyranny. territory, has avowed that the "advent of peace industry. A rigid and offensive espionage has war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest of helpless children and taking the oath of allegiand the insane passions of our foes, are known to ance to a hated Government. The cartel for exchange of prisoners has been suspended and our uprising of the noble patriots of 'the dark and bloody The course of the Federal Government has unfortunate soldiers subjected to the grossest in ground." Notes of gladness, assurances of a brighter day proved that it did not desire peace, and would not dignities. " The wounded at Gettysburg-were de consent to it on any terms that we could possibly prived of their nurses and inhumanly left to perish concede. In proof of this, we refer to the repeat- on the field. Helpless women have been exposed promise, to their recent contemptuous refusal to which is infinitely worse than death. Citizens receive the Vice-President, who was sent to nego- have been murdered by the Butlers and McNeils scornful rejection of the offer of a neutral Power mies. Refined and delicate ladies have been seizto mediate between the contending parties. If ed, bound with cords, imprisoned, guarded by necumulative evidence be needed, it can be found groes, and held as hostage's for the return of rehave been banished or dragged from their quiet homes to be immured in filthy jails. Preaching ting this struggle. It is no mere war of calculation, no ence of the best Government ever instituted by man are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that of taking the oath of allegiance. Parents have tutional light, did not make but prevented a revo- the world has seen; and believing, as we do, that the only been forbidden to name their children in bonor of "rebel" chiefs. Property has been confiscated.

> These cruelties and atrocities of the enemy have been exceeded by their malicious and blood-thirsslaves. Early in this war, President Lincoln averred his constitutional inability and personal unwillingness to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States and the relation between master and servant. Presidential considerations may ence and essential constitution, as now governed, it must have been veiled under conscientious scruples, for Seward, in a confidential instruction to Mr Adams, the Minister to Great Britain, on 10th March, rection in every part of the South." Subsequent ject was proclaimed to be "a restoration of the surrectionary districts." On the 24th June, 1776,

iron I, was never induced to issue a proclamation for the our accomplishments have surpassed those recorded of emancipation of the serfs in his war with Russia. He any people in the world. There is no just reason for hopethousands of families." In the discussions growing out abiy in the breasts of those who are subject to foreign do-"The British have broadly asserted the right of emancipa-

idleness, filth, vice, beggary and death.

But we tire of these indignities and enormities. They are too sickening for recital. History will hereafter PIL-

slavery." He does not paint too strongly the purposes of the enemy or the consequences of subjugation. What has been done in certain districts, is but the prologue of the bloody drama that will be enacted. It is well that every man and woman should have some just conception of the horrors of conquest. The fate of Ireland at the period of its conquest, and of Poland, distinctly foreshadows what would await us. The guillotine, in its ceaseless work of blood, would be revived for the execution of the "rebel seek their happiness in the prosperity of others, leaders." The heroes of our contest would be required to

A hateful inquisition, made atrocious by spies and in-formers; star chamber courts, enforcing their decisions by confiscations, imprisonments, banishments and death; a band of detectives, ferreting out secrets, lurking in every family, existing in every conveyance; the suppression of free speech; the deprivation of arms and franchises; and the everpresent sense of inferiority would make our condition abject and miserable beyond what freemen can imagine Subjugation involves everything that the tortur-ing malice and devilish ingenuity of our foes can suggest. The destruction of our nationalty. the equalization of whites and blacks, the obliteration of State lines, degradation to colonial vassalage and the reduction of many of our citizens to dreary. hopeless, remediless bondage. A hostile police would keep "order" in every town and city. Judges, like Busteed, would hold our courts, pretected by Yankee soldiers. Churches would be filled by Yankee or tory preachers. Every office would be bestowed on aliens. Absenteeism would curse us with all its vices. Superadded to these, sinking us into a lower abyss of degradation, we would be made slaves of our slaves, hewers of wood and drawers of water for those upon whom God has stamped indellibly the marks of physical and intellectual inferiority. The past or foreign countries need not be sought into to furnish illustrations of the heritage of shame that subjugation would entail. Baltimore, Saint Louis. Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans. Vicksburg, Huntsville, Norfolk, Newbern. Louisville and Fredericksburg are the first fruits of the ignominy and poverty of

Yankee domination. The sad story of the wrongs and indignities endured by those States which have been in the complete or partial possession of the enemy, will give the best evidence of the consequences of subjugation. Missouri, a magnificent empire of agricultural and mineral wealth, is to-day a smoking ruin and the theatre of the most revolting cruelties and barbarisms. The minions of tyranny consume her substance, plunder her citizens, and destroy her peace. The sacred rights of freemen are struck down, and the blood of her children, her maiders and her old men, is made to flow, out of mere wantonness and recklessness. No whispers of freedom go unpunished, and the very instincts of self preservation are outlawed. The worship of God and the rites of sepulture have been shamefully interrupted, and, in many instances, the cultivation of the soil is prohibited to her own citizens. These facts are atnecessary, and no more; and to do that with the the desire of this people for peace, for the unin- salt-works are broken up. The introduction of tested by many witnesses, and it is but a just tribute to utmost temperance and prudence." St. Just, in the desire of this people for peace, for the units and produce are that noble and chivalrous people, that, amid barbarities alterrupted enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, unedicines is forbidden. Means of subsistence are most unparalleled, they still maintain a proud and defiant ticulars of the victory at Ocean Pond, except that She has very large feet 6 inches.

In Maryland, the judiciary, made subservient to executive absolutism, furnishes no security for individual rights rested and imprisoned without process of law or assign- | with the enemy's dead and wounded.

speech is suppressed, the most vexatious annoyances harass and embitter, and all the arts and appliances of an unscrupulous despotism are freely used to prevent the teach us, and the exiles may take courage and hope for

In Virginia. the model of all that illustrates human heroism and self-denying patriotism, although the tempest ed rejection of all terms of conciliation and com- to the most cruel outrages and to that dishonor of desolation has swept over her fair domains, no sign of repentance for her separation from the North can be found. Her homesteads dismantled, her ancestral relics destroyed, her people impoverished, her territory made the battle ground for the rude shocks of contending hosts, and then divided, with bireling parasites mockingly claiming juris-diction and authority, the Old Dominion still stands with proud crest and defiant mein, ready to tramp beneath her eel every usurper and tyrant, and to illustrate afresh her SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS, the proudest motto that ever blazed on a nation's shield or a warrior's arms.'

contest for peculiar kind of property, no barter of precious blood for filthy lucre. Everything involved in manhood, civilization. religion. law, property. country, home, is at stake. We fight not for plunder, spoils, pillage, territorial conquest. The Government tempts by no prizes of ment is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and Military governors have been appointed for States, "beauty or booty," to be drawn in the lottery of this war. We seek to preserve civil freedom, honor, equality, firesides; and blood is well shed, when "shed for our family, for our friends, for our kind, for our country, for our God." Burke said, "a State, resolved to hazard its existence rather than abandon its object, must have an infinite advantage over that which is resolved to yield rather than to carry its resistance beyond a certain point." It is better to be conquered by any other nation than by the United States. It is better to be a dependency of any other power than of that. By the condition of its existbe in perpetual hostility to us. As the Spanish invader burned his ships to make retreat impossible, so we cannot afford to take steps backward. Retreat is more dangerous than advance. Behind us, are inferiority and degradation.

Before us is everything enticing to a patriot. Our bitter and implacable foes are preparing vigorously for the coming campaign. Corresponding efforts should be made on our part. Without murmuring, our people with some efficient military organization. The utmost energies of the whole population should be taxed to produce food and clothing, and a spirit of cheerfulness and trust in an all-wise and overruling Providence should be

The history of the past three years has much to animate us to renewed effort, and a firmer and more assured hope. A whole people have given their hearts and bodies to repel the invader, and costly sacrifices have been made on the altar of our country. Ne similar instance is to be found of such spontaneous uprising and volunteering. Inspired by a holy patriotism. again and again have our brave soldiers, with the aid of Heaven, baffled the efforts of our

It is in no arrogant spirit, that we refer to successes that have cost us so much blood, and brought sorrow to so many hearts. We may find in all this an earnest of what, subjugation and slavery-and we cannot fail to discern in our deliverance from so many and so great perils, the interposition of that being who will not forsake us in the trials that are to come. Let us, then, looking upon the bodies of our loved and honored dead, catch inspiration from their example, and gather renewed confidence and a firmer resolve to tread, with unfaltering trust, the path that leads to honor and peace, though it leads through tears and suffering and blood.

We have no alternative but to do our duty. We combat for property, homes, the honor of our wives, the future of our children, the preservation of our fair land from pollution, and to avert a doom which we can read, both in the threats of our enemies and the acts of oppression, we

mination. We yet have in our uninterrupted control a

abundant harvests in Europe, will hasten what was othercomplete subversion of constitutional freedom by Abra-Disregarding the teachings of the approved writers on ham Lincoln, and feel in their own persons the bitterness international law and the practice and claims of his own of the slavery which three years of war have failed to in-We are obliged to his vices, which have enured of territory, with such a population, cannot be gov. Government in its purer days, President Lincoln has flict on the South. Brave and earnest men at the North

In conclusion, we exhort our fellow citizens to be of good cheer and spare no labor, nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have just entered We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the schoolmasters that lead nations to self-reliance and inde-Gen. Robert E. Lee, in a recent battle order, stated to his invincible legions that the "cruel foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers. our wives and children to abject supplies and resources of the country, which are ample, may be sold to the Government to support and equip its armies. Let all spirit of faction and past party differences be forgotten in the presence of our crucl foe. We should be self-denying. We should labor to extend to the ulmost, the productive resources of the country. We should economize. The families of soldiers should be cared for and liberally supplied. We entreat from all, a generous and hearty co-operation with the Government in all branches of its administration, and with the agents, civil

or military, in the performance of their duty.

Moral aid has the "power of the incommunicable," and by united efforts. by an all-comprehending and self-sacri-ficing patriotism, we can with the blessing of God, avert the perils which environ us, and achieve for ourselves and children peace and freedom. Hitherto, the Lord has interposed graciously to bring us victory, and in His hand there is present power to prevent this great multitude which come against us, from casting us out of the possession which He has given us to inherit

J. L. ORR. A. E. MAXWELL, Committee on the part of Senate-J. W. CLAPP. J. L. M. CURRY. JOHN GOODE, JR., W. N. H. SMITH;

[In addition to the above, all the members present

# War News.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN FLORIDA TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Feb. 21.

To the President: I have just received the following despatch from Gen. Finnegan, dated yes-

"I met the enemy in full force to-day, under Gen. Seymour, and defeated him with great loss. I captured five pieces of artillery, hold possession of the field, and the killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit. I don't know precisely the number of prisoners, as they are being brought in constantly. My whole loss will not, I think, exceed 250 killed and wounded. Among them I mourn the loss of many brave officers and men."

I understand that Gen. Finnegan also captured many small arms.

(Signed). JOHN MILTON, Governor.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23 .- To Gen. S. Cooper: The latest reports from Gen Finnegan give no par- JANE, belonging to the estate of A. A. Coffey, dec'd. he has taken all of the enemy's artillery; some five or six hundred stand of small arms already collected, and that the roads for three miles are strewed ing berself as free. I will pay one hundred dollars for G. T. BEAUREGARD.

An official dispatch from Gen Finnegan, dated Sandersville, via Tallahassee, 26th inst., says: "My advanced guard occupy Baldwin; my main force will reach there this afternoon. The enemy have retreated to Jacksonville."

## FROM MISSISSIPPI.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Feb 23 — The enemy's forces are along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in and are making a retrogade movement in the direction of the Mississippi river. Their mounted infantry in North Mississippi are also retiring, being closely pressed by Gens Forrest and Lee.

A letter states that on the 20th the enemy left Meridian for Raymond or Canton, our cavalry pursuing. Gen Forest has Grierson surrounded, and next, and as such will be voted for by has captured many prisoners.

An official telegram has been received in Richmond from Gen Polk, transmitting a dispatch from Gen Lee, dated Starksville Miss., 23d. Gen Lee says Forrest reports severe fighting all day yester. our next regular election in August, and as such will day, ten miles south of Pontotoc. We killed 40 of the enemy, and captured 100. Our lose not so large. We also captured four fine pieces of artil-

Fighting commenced near Okalona this evening. forced to make repeated stands to hold us in check, Drug Store, opposite the Democrat Office. and save his pack mules from stampading. The fight closed with a grand cavalry charge, by which the enemy's whole force was completely routed, with heavy loss.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb 26 .- Later intelligence from Mississippi states that Gen. Forrest's loss, during the recent engagement near Okalona, did not exceed two thousand, while the enemy's loss is estimated at six thousand. Late on the evening of the 22d, the enemy formed three several times and made desperate stands, but our troops charged them on borseback, with sabres, and each time the enemy recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many of them passed through our lines and were captured. The road was lined with sutler's stores thrown away, dead horses and

Next morning Gen. Forrest's command were too much fatigued to continue the pursuit. Gen Gholson with six or seven hundred Mississippi State troops went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our bands. Among our wounded is Col. Barton of Bell's Brigade, severely with either of the undersigned. in the breast. Gen. Gholson has captured many prisoners, small arms, sabres, saddles, &c., and still s pursuing them. Gen. Forrest had two horses shot under him. He killed two Yankees with his

Sherman's advance has reached Pearl river. FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

DALTON, Ga., Feb. 25 -Our army is in line of battle at Tunnell Hill. There was a sharp engagement yesterday between Clayton's brigade and the enemy, which lasted half the day. Woolford's

There has been heavy artillery skirmishing along the lines, at intervals, all day, with occasional volleys of musketry. Both sides are evidently maneuvering for position. Casualties trifling.

# FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Feb 24 .- A letter from Powell's riv- the Eurolling Officer " myself of a measure which would have devoted to death not conquest. The fires of patriotism still burn unquencher, near Cumberland Gap, dated 20th inst., states that several Yankee regiments lately passed through the Gap, on sixty days' furlough, declaring they would never return. Gen. Grant refused The enemy is not free from difficulties. With an enormous debt, the financial convuision, long postponed, is surely coming. The short crops in the United States, and regiments at the Gap. They are closely besieged, and suffering for supplies. It is expected they

The notorious tory Jones, of Claiborne county, was captured near Tazewell, a few days ago.

session of Knoxville whenever he chooses to do so. Brownlow must skedaddle again.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W H Nicholson and wife M. H., defendants in this case. reside-beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western

Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Char. lotte, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard exparte as to him. Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at

office, in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in January, 1864. WM. MAXWELL, Clerk. Feb 23

### State of N. Carolina-Catawba County. In Equity to Spring Term, 1864.

Electius Connor vs. Wm. Long and Columbus Connor. In this case it appearing from the oath of Election Connor that Columbus Connor is not an inhabitant of this State, publication is therefore made (in accordance with an act of the Legislature) in the Western Democrat, published at Charlotte, for six weeks, for the said Columbus Connor to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held at the court house in Newton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

JULIAN HARTRIDGE, Witness, O. Campbell, Clerk and Master at biffice the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in October, 1863. O. CAMPBELL, C. M. R. [pr adv \$15.]

> State of North Carolina-Union County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Jan. Term, 1864. Cullen Curlee, Ex'r of Obediah Curlee, vs. Thomas G. Curlee and others.

> Petition for Settlement. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Obediah Baucom, Josiah Baucom, Elisha Mullis, and Herron Williams, are beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

> Witness, J E Irby, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in January, A D 1864. J E IRBY, Clerk.

#### HOUSE FOR RENT, In Monroe, Union county, N C., neat and comfortable

buildings and pleasant situation, in the suburbs of D. A. COVINGTON. Monroe, Feb 2, 1864 1m

## \$100 REWARD.

Ranaway about the 1st May last, a negro girl named high, very dark. She has very large feet, toes turned out much more than common. It is supposed that she is in the neighborhood of Charlotte, N. C., and is passthe apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, or if lodged in any Jail so that I can get her. R. C. POTTS, Admr.

Pleasant Valley, Lancaster Dist., S. C.

# RUNAWAY

From the plantation of Mrs. R. A. Hunter, in Sharon neighborhood, a negro man named WASH, about 35 years old, medium size, and copper color. It is supposed that he has been persuaded off by some mean white person, and may be trying to make his way to the Yankees. . A reward of \$100 will be paid for his

Announcement. We, as soldiers, respectfully announce THOMAS R. MAGILL as a candidate for the House of Commons for Union county, at our next regular election in Aug. MANY SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

December 22, 1863 tepd

# Announcement.

We, as soldiers, respectfully announce Capt. J. E. MOORE as a candidate for Sheriff of Union county at MANY SOLDIERS. be voted for by

# DR. J. M. MILLER,

Charlotte, N. C., and was stubbornly contested, as the enemy was Can be found at his Office next door to ellutchison's Jan. 12, 1864.

> State of N. Carolina -- Mecklenburg Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-Jan. Term, 1863. James Hood vs. Martin Harky.

> Petition for the partition of the Lands of John Harky,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Martin Harky, the defendant in this case, resides bethat advertisement be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, commanding said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2nd Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be ontered against him.

Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in January, 1864. WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

#### NOTICE. The firm of WILLIAMS, OATES & CO., is this day

(Jan. 1st, 1864) dissolved by mutual consent. Al persons interested will call and close their accounts L. S. WILLIAMS, L. W. SANDERS.

January 12, 1864

### Salt! Salt! Salt! We will exchange Virginia Salt for Pork, on as good

terms as any body. YOUNG, WRISTON & ORR. December 1, 1863 Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., February 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from the Bureau of Conscription, is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the in-

vestigation of their claims. By order of the commandant,

NOTICE. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WAR DEP'T. Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, Jan. 29, 1864. Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to

If the Iceal Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, be will after investigation under Circular No. 2, current series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels, to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will

time and prolonged suspense. Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers. and of the commandant of Conscripts for the State, will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal 18 get forth. Commandant of Conscripts will give this notice ex-

tensive circulation in the local press of their respec-It is stated that Gen. Longstreet can take pos- tive States. By order of Col. Preston, Supt., C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.