

MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS.

The meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on Monday the 17th inst. Gov. Wm. Smith presiding, after a full, free and harmonious conference and interchange of counsel, the following among other views were expressed:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field, and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military force of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executive from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able bodied man without exception, in any of its various departments whose place can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior citizens or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters or stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops, and that it be made the special duty under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

And, whereas, the public enemy having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us, Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms, and when they shall fail to do so, that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on our part; and, whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the common support of their troops in service, upon any vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And, lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow citizens, to maintain our right of self government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be laid before the respective bodies.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN ITEMS.—Several prominent business houses in Baltimore and Washington were closed by order of the Government, and the proprietors arrested on a charge of engaging in contraband trade with the rebels.

The new constitution in Maryland was adopted by a majority of 1510, the army vote having overcome the home majority against it.

Gold had advanced in New York to 223, but closed at 218 in consequence of the reported evacuation of Richmond.

A peace address, signed by 300,000 persons has been transmitted from England to Gov. Seymour to be placed before the American people. The signatures were obtained within three weeks, and embrace every class. The clergy of all denominations have supported it, especially the Catholic priesthood of Ireland.

The crop of potatoes in Ireland is said to be excellent this year.

LATER.—Yankee papers state that Hood's main force was at Lafayette, Ga., on the night of the 10th, and Sherman's at Shipp's Gap, at which point part of the 24th North Carolina regiment was captured. Hood's army left Lafayette going South at daylight on the 17th.

A St. Louis telegram, of the 18th, says Price's headquarters are at Lexington. Curtis drove the rebels out of Independence on Tuesday. Great excitement prevailed at Memphis on Sunday evening, in consequence of an expected attack on the city by a strong body of Forrest's forces.

Twelve hundred guerrillas have concentrated under Hinds, near Bradenburg, Kentucky. A peace convention is in session at Cincinnati. Long is talked of as a candidate for President.

Gold closed in New York at 210.

FIRES IN RUSSIA.—The Moscow Gazette publishes a frightful list of fires, since April last, have taken place in different parts of Russia; and it adds, that the account of the principal disasters is not complete. The work of incendiaries commenced at the end of April, in the Government of Kalouga, by the destruction of fifty-four houses; next at Oklansk, two hundred and four houses were burnt; at Surobort, four hundred and four houses were destroyed; at Moira, one-half of the town; at Mologa, more than two hundred; and at the fair of Nijni-Novogorod, fifteen hundred booths and one hundred and forty-eight houses; at Patrofsk, there were six fires in June, and entire quarters of the town were consumed. The powder magazine of Nazim and that of Okhta, near Petersburg, were blown up. At Riga, two fires occurred; the same at Tulnen, where the finest quarters of the town were consumed. At Orenburg, six hundred houses were burnt, and Baki is only a heap of ruins. Four conflagrations took place at St. Petersburg; six at Simbirsk, a town which, as well as Yaroslavl, are now in ruins. Previous to April, two imperial cannon foundries were destroyed.

WAR NEWS.

BATTLES IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.—Official dispatches state that General Early attacked Sheridan's camp at Cedar creek, before day on the 19th inst., surprised and routed the 18th and 10th corps, drove the 6th corps beyond Middletown, captured 18 pieces of artillery and 1,300 prisoners which were safely brought off.

The enemy subsequently made a stand and in turn attacked Early causing his line to give way. On the retreat the enemy captured 30 pieces of artillery. Our next loss is 23 pieces of artillery, some wagons and ambulances. Our loss in killed and wounded is less than 1,000. Our loss in prisoners is thought to be small.

The enemy's infantry are reported very badly demoralized. We did not pursue. His loss is very severe.

Gen. Ransauer was seriously wounded while acting with great gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

MOSBY'S OPERATIONS.—Mosby is again on the grand round. Ten days ago he struck the enemy at Salem, on the Manassas Gap railroad, whipping the Yankee troops, capturing their baggage and trains, and breaking up their railroad-building operations. The next we hear of him is through the following official dispatch, from which it appears he has suddenly manifested himself at Duffield, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. We give the dispatch:

Headq's Army Northern Va., Oct 16, 1864. Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War: On the 14th Col. Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Duffield, and destroyed the United States mail train, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars, securing twenty prisoners and 150 horses. Among the prisoners are two Yankee pay-masters and \$168,000 of Government funds.

Another fight in East Tennessee.—Gen. Vaughn appears to be giving the Yankees in East Tennessee no rest. On Wednesday, as heretofore announced, says the Lynchburg 'Republican,' he whipped them at Greenville, and on Thursday morning he again came up with them eight miles west of that place, and gave them another handsome drubbing, capturing thirty prisoners, several wagons and ambulances, and a good many horses, besides killing a considerable number. The enemy lay their dead on the field and retreated in confusion towards Bull's Gap, Gen Vaughn pursuing.

FROM GENERAL PRICE.—The following, in the N. Y. Herald, is given as the latest from Missouri. After asserting the recapture of Pilot Knob by the Yankees, where they found two hundred and fifteen of the Confederate wounded, the account says:

"Parties of the rebel Price's forces in the State are now pillaging and conscripting in the country north of the Missouri river. Price himself, with the main portion of his army is still at Booneville. The Union troops garrisoning several small detached locations have been withdrawn and concentrated at Macon. In a speech which Price recently made to the people of Booneville, he told them that if they did not rally to his standard, it was the last time he would come into the State to 'relieve' them, but if they came promptly forward to his support, he would remain among them."

OPERATIONS OF HOOD'S ARMY.—An official dispatch from Georgia states that General Hood's forces have destroyed the Western and Atlantic railroad, from near Resaca to within a short distance of Tunnel Hill, and all intermediate garisons, with stores, arms and equipments, and about one thousand prisoners.

The last official intelligence we had from our army in Georgia previous to the above-mentioned dispatch, was to the effect that General Hood had, by a circuitous march from Jonesboro, on the Macon and Western railroad, twenty miles south of Atlanta, placed himself on the Western and Atlantic railroad at Big Shanty, twenty-five miles northwest of Atlanta, and had destroyed the railroad from Big Shanty to Acworth, a point ten miles further north. In this position he was directly in Sherman's rear, the latter being at Atlanta, and the Western and Atlantic road being his sole line of communication. It was believed, if Hood would hold this position, Sherman would be compelled, by lack of subsistence, to march out from Atlanta and attack us, with the hope of reopening his communications with Chattanooga.

But it seems Hood did not maintain this position. From Acworth he sent French against Altoona, Sherman's principal depot of supplies, which is only five miles north of Acworth, and is, in point of strength, quite a fortress. French failed to take Altoona. He is said to have stormed the outer works without difficulty, but drew off his forces without attempting to carry the inner line of entrenchments. The Yankee accounts of French's loss in this attack were grossly exaggerated. They say he left a thousand dead and wounded on the field, when, in fact, his whole loss is now ascertained to have been considerably short of six hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

For some reason unknown to us, Hood, after this failure to take Altoona, left the Western and Atlantic railroad at Acworth to strike it again, according to the above-mentioned dispatch, at Resaca, which is fifty miles north of Acworth and eighty-four miles north by west of Atlanta.

The dispatch tells us his "forces have destroyed the Western and Atlantic railroad from near Resaca to within a short distance of Tunnel Hill, and a portion of the Cleveland road, capturing Dalton, &c., &c." Dalton is sixteen miles due north of Resaca, at the junction of the Western and Atlantic and the Cleveland roads. From this point of junction the Western and Atlantic runs north-west to Chattanooga, passing Tunnel Hill seven miles beyond Dalton. The Cleveland road runs due north from Dalton to Cleveland, where it forms a junction with the Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

It will be seen that Altoona, like Sherman's army, is, by these recent operations of General Hood's army, entirely cut off and isolated from Chattanooga and Cleveland. For ten or fifteen days they have been in this isolated condition, without communication with Yankee land, and dependent for their subsistence upon whatever supplies the providence of Sherman had laid in beforehand.

From the accounts given by the Georgia papers, these supplies have already run low, and the Yankee army are reduced to limited rations of hard bread. When Stanton daily telegraphs Dix that he has received dispatches from Sherman—as we see by the Northern papers he never fails to do—he simply tells a falsehood.

The reader will agree with us, that the military operations now in progress in Georgia are of absorbing interest.—Their result may settle the question whether we are to have immediate peace or a continued and protracted war.

General Braxton Bragg, hitherto commanding general, with his headquarters at Richmond, has been relieved, and goes at once to take command of an important military post in one of the more southern States. The transfer of Gen. Bragg is only temporary.

THE SITUATION.

Upon the whole the news appears to us to be good. Even as derived from Northern sources, the balance of advantage is rapidly getting over to our side, if it was not there already, and the rapid rise of gold at the North, spite of all the lies, concealments, and electioneering efforts of the Lincoln administration, now that it finds itself on the eve of the Presidential struggle, shows that this is felt at the North. This Fall campaign promises to close as gloriously as the Spring opening, leaving us in substantial possession, by the Winter, of every State that actually and truly joined the Confederate cause. We must bear in mind that Maryland never was, even in name, a Confederate State, and that Kentucky and Missouri, especially the former, are only so constructively. They have never had a chance freely to declare themselves. Missouri, we really think is and has been in feeling and de facto so far as her own citizens are concerned, a Confederate State. Kentucky may be, and we think is so now, but she, more than any other State, "patented a double sense,"—was true neither to herself nor her natural affinities. Now, the iron has entered her soul, and she sees her mistake. We think it possible that Kentucky may act upon her knowledge. We need Kentucky for our own strength,—we want Kentucky because of the many noble and brave Southern men she contains, and to whom she has given birth, but still more because of the heroic men she does not contain, but who have left their homes in her bosom to follow the Confederate banner.

But leaving this discussion, we may anticipate the possession of more territory than we held when the campaign commenced. We may at least hope for it, and with it the possession of greatly augmented moral power. Should we, in the course of events, be enabled to snatch back Northern Georgia and East Tennessee, after Sherman's boasted and really able advance—the Yankees had expended over one hundred thousand men and had advanced the effect would be unsurpassing since Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. Will we?—We hope so.—Wilmington Journal.

PARLOR GENERALS.—An exchange remarks that a stranger would naturally conclude that our entire population had been educated in the art of war, from the incessant criticisms on the conduct and movements of our military leaders. This is emphatically too true. Editors especially are given to such criticisms. They not only criticize what our generals have done, but advise them what they ought to do. And even then, should the Generals do what they advise, they complain that it was not done at the right time or in the right way. We have an instance before us in which this system is applied to the War Department also. The Richmond Examiner says: "The revocation of details, like many other measures of the War Department, ought to have been earlier. If the Order had been published three weeks ago," &c. &c. We will suppose that the Examiner advised the measure three weeks ago, (though we consider that doubtful) Perhaps the Secretary was not able to jump at conclusions, like the Examiner, and required the three weeks to examine into the matter. Three weeks' deliberation upon so serious a step would not seem to be unreasonable—the time is but a moment in the life of a nation—and we think the Examiner should have refrained from carping when his wish was accomplished. But perhaps the Examiner has an eye to the future. If things turn out well, nobody will remember the Examiner's complaints. If ill, the Examiner will be able to say, "it's all owing to your not doing it three weeks earlier, as we advised." It was, we will know the principle of action of Mr. Macon, during his Congressional career, to vote against measures because, as he said, if they passed at the time of public utility, no one would remember that he voted against them. If they should prove of evil tendency, he could say, "I told you so—I voted against them."

We have heard an officer of some experience say, that the soldiers in the field look with unquestioning reliance at the orders and movements of their leaders. They do not criticize, but rely upon the skill and devotion of those whose duty it is to plan and to order, and who have opportunities to secure the information necessary to the formation of wise plans and orders. It might cure some of our parlor generals of their propensity to criticism, if they would take the field in the ranks, learn to obey, and thus qualify themselves to command.

We are looking to see some of the grumblers rail out against Gen Hood's movement to Sherman's rear. It affords a fine opportunity for criticism, upon Mr. Macon's principle.—Fayetteville Observer.

THE NORTHWESTERN CONSPIRACY.—Astonishing Developments.—A commission is in session at Indianapolis, Indiana, to investigate the case of H. B. Dodd and others, charged with being connected with a treasonable organization for the overthrow of the United States. The cross-examination of Felix S. Stiger, the Government witness, brought out the fact that the revolutionary programme of the "Order of the Sons of Liberty," of which Dr. Bowles is military chief, included a rebellion in the West in co-operation with an invasion by the Confederates. According to this programme, Illinois was to furnish fifty thousand men, who were to concentrate at St. Louis and to co-operate with Missouri, which was to furnish thirty thousand; and these combined forces, to co-operate with Price, were to invade Missouri with twenty thousand, or what force President Davis could furnish; and that the one hundred thousand in all were to hold Missouri against any Federal force brought against them. Indiana was to furnish forty thousand or sixty thousand men to co-operate with whatever force Ohio might send; and all these were to be thrown on Louisville, and were to co-operate with whatever force President Davis could send to Eastern Kentucky, under Buckner and Breckinridge, or whoever he might deem best to conduct the operations. This was the programme Dr. Bowles gave the witness in the early part of May, 1864. Early in June, of the present year, Dr. Bowles told the witness that the uprising would take place if they could obtain the co-operation of Colonels Jesse, Siphert and Walker, in Kentucky.

[There is a good deal of humbuggery in the above.]

A GIANT OAK.—A friend informs us that in the yard of the late Gen. Alexander Gray, of Randolph county, there stands a white oak tree whose diameter is 8 feet. It stands on a rich plat of land, without any competitor or companion, as there is no tree near it. It shades a neat mansion, the late residence of the deceased proprietor, who died in July last, at the great age of 96. Often has our informant seen him, with book in hand, sitting in the shade of this noble tree, whose limbs, themselves as large as ordinary trees, tower away up to the heavens—tree and man alike venerable.

This estate, in fact, has on it an abundance of large timber, of various kinds, not including pine, however, which does not flourish in that kind of soil. Our informant remembers the tree in question for 60 years past, when it was comparatively small. It has grown very fast for the last 30 or 40 years.—Fayetteville Observer.

CONSCRIPTING NEGROES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The proposition to extend the Conscription Law to the slaves of the States, was first formally advanced by the "Enquirer" in the issue of the 6th inst. Since that time, we have received many assurances of its popular favor, and none whatever of opposition to it. We learn that the planters in the extreme Southern States favor the proposition, and some have signified their readiness to free five, ten or fifteen of their slaves, if they will enter the army. The near approach of the time when the Congress meets again, requires that expression be given to the sentiments of the country upon this important measure. We therefore earnestly invite its discussion, and open our columns to opponents as well as friends of the proposition.

The result of the late elections is still in doubt, and whether Lincoln or McClellan will be elected, it is yet impossible to determine, but there is no uncertainty as to the question of carrying on the war. Whether Lincoln or McClellan be the next President, the voice, and the almost unanimous voice, of that people is for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The duty of preparing to meet that issue, will be before the approaching session of the Confederate Congress; that body will have before it, for consideration, the ways and means, as well of men as of money, for carrying on the war, on our part.

The war cry of the enemy, "no parley with Rebellion in the field—no compromise with Slavery in the readjustment," fully informs our people that, in plain vernacular, the whites of these States are to be subjugated to slavery, and their slaves reduced to the miserable condition of Yankee free negroes. This is the view of the people, among our enemies, and this will be the result of the war, whether ended by Lincoln or McClellan, if the people of these States permit themselves to be conquered.

The conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States; this is no part of abolitionism, it is the exercise by the master of the unquestionable right of manumission; it is remunerating those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. Nor should this important subject be prejudiced with questions about putting the negro on an equality with our friends, brothers and fathers. Many of the soldiers in their childhood were fondled and nursed by faithful negro nurses, and yet no question of equality was ever raised.—Many a man has manumitted slaves without ever being subjected to the suspicion of being an abolitionist.

The issues involved in this war are too exalted in their importance and character for us to permit them to be compromised by being degraded to a question of property. The liberty and freedom of ourselves and of our children, the nationality of our country, the right of enjoying any kind of property, the houses over our heads, and the very graves of our children and friends, are involved in this struggle.—Failure makes slaves of all, white and black; robs all of property, real and personal; divides our lands among our conquerors, who will plough up the very graves of our dead as fertilized ground for making money. We have in our midst a half million of fighting material which is property—shall we use that property for the common cause? Justice and sound policy demands that we make freemen of those who fight for freedom. We conscript the master and we impress his horses, cattle, wheat and every other property, except slaves. This very exception is an imputation that this war is for slavery and not for freedom. By conscripting the negroes we show to the world the weakness that is in our people; we prove to our enemies that at the moment of our supposed exhaustion, in the fifth year of the war, we shall meet them with larger armies than we have before raised; and we explode the false sensation that we are fighting for slavery, or a slave-holder's Confederacy.

There are those who doubt whether sound policy would trust negroes with arms? We are not of those who entertain any fears upon that subject. Drill and discipline makes valuable soldiers of Kneisaner's and no negroes in these States are so ignorant and brutal as those serfs. Between service with the Confederacy and with the Yankees, between living among us with all their strong local attachments, and going among strangers, who are now openly buying and selling them to recruiting officers, our slaves will find no difficulty in choosing. And, when once it is understood that freedom and a home in the South are the privileges offered by the Confederate authorities, while the enemy extend the beggarly hospitalities of Yankee philanthropy, not only will desertion from our ranks be infrequent, but the drafted negroes of the Yankee armies will exchange services.

This subject addresses itself to the consideration of our people, at this particular time, with great force. The prospect of four more years of war are before our people; the enemy will not even "parley" with us without unconditional surrender, the fruits of which would be the confiscation of all property, the deportation of whole communities; the degradation of the people, and the domination and tyranny of Yankee masters. There can be no reconstruction which does not embrace a surrender first, which will not permit confiscation afterwards, which does not insure enslaving the white, with out freeing the blacks. If there are any weak-kneed people who imagine they can save their property by reconstruction, let them study the Shibboleth of all parties in the United States—"no parley with rebellion in the field; no compromise with slavery in the adjustment." Unconditional surrender is first demanded before even a parley. We are to lay down our arms and submit to the kindness of the Butlers, Grants, Shermans and Sheridans; to the fate of New Orleans, the condition of the Valley, the misery of Atlanta, and, after all that degradation, to give up all our slaves in the adjustment.—If there are any reasons against extending the conscription to slaves, we should like to have them stated, but we are decidedly of opinion that the whole country will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day the next Congress will be called upon to provide for it by law.

GENERAL LEE AT HIS HEADQUARTERS.—A correspondent, describing a recent visit he made to the army around Petersburg, writes the Mobile Register:

We found General Lee quartered in a grassy yard, his tents shaded by noble trees. General Lee was in his tent, which is by no means a pretentious one, at the time of our visit, and my cousin and myself strolled by in order to get a look at him. The old fellow was seated in a split-bottom chair, engaged in reading one of the morning papers through a pair of spectacles.—The back of his head was turned to us, so that we were hardly paid for our pains of our only observation. Not far from the great Captain's tent, the inside of which looked very clean and cozy, was his ambulance, and under it a number of chickens were pecking about.—One of them, a cock, is said to be a great pet with the General, who has had him from the beginning of the war, and carries him wherever he goes. I suspect the secret of this apparent whim is nothing more than a very rational desire for fresh laid eggs for breakfast, for the rooster is not deprived of his harom.

CHEROKEE INDIANS—NO. 2.

WEBBSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 6, 1864.

Editors State Journal.—Time and opportunity being again favorable the above subject is resumed: What was known as the Cherokee nation was formed by the union of seven clans resembling in some respects, the tribes of Israel. They were known and are now by the following names:

- 1. In-c-wah-he-yuh, or Wolf clan.
2. In-c-ow-wih, or Deer clan.
3. In-c-ches-quah, or Bird clan.
4. In-c-wah-eh, or Paint clan.
5. In-c-eh-ho-nih, or Blue clan.
6. In-c-oh-te-ca-wih, or Blind Savannah clan.
7. In-c-gil-oh-ee, or as interpreted by some, Pretty Woman clan.

These clans are very probably the descendants of the same number of families. Inter-marriages between the members of the same clan were prohibited. A violation of this custom or law, was punishable with death.

Tradition says that a different practice, that of inter-marriages between near relatives, existed in ancient times, which were followed by physical defects, such as blindness, deafness, idiocy, &c., which under the advice of the medicine men, led to the adoption of the prohibitory law referred to. This cause, more than any other, is supposed to have kept up the physical energies of that tribe and measurably freed them from those defects of blindness, deafness, &c., which are said to have been numerous before its adoption.

The Cherokee nation or tribe, when first visited by the whites, was one of the most numerous, warlike and powerful, that was found on this continent. Their hunting grounds extended over a large portion of the highlands and mountainous portions of the Territory now embraced within the limits of south-western Virginia, western North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, east Tennessee and the Cumberland mountains in Kentucky.—Throughout this extensive territory larger than either England or France, the Cherokees are said to have been regarded as the eldest brothers or governing tribe.

Near the centre of this vast country of Highlands, which now occupies a central position, in the Southern Confederacy, struggling for existence, was, if tradition be true, the garden of Eden for the first parents of the Red Man.—Here the Great Spirit, in the creation, was supposed to have performed some of his noblest works. After furnishing it with a salubrious climate, he encircled and fenced it in with the high mountains of the Blue Ridge and the Cumberland, watered it with the beautiful streams of the Tan-na-see (called by the whites Tennessee) which flowed through rich and fertile valleys, interspersed with undulating hills, rising upon hills and mountains upon mountains covered with rich herbage, impenetrable forests, ravines and precipices, dotted over with innumerable towering craggy peaks whose summits peered beyond the clouds. In the midst of this Switzerland of the South, tradition says, the Great Spirit created, of red earth, the first parents of the Red Men of the forest long before the white man or pale faces had made his foot prints on this continent, placed them in this garden and commanded them to multiply and occupy the country given to them. He also gave them for food, the fruits of the earth, including maize or Indian corn, the fishes in the streams and the innumerable herds of the deer, elk and buffalo and other animals that fed on their plains, and enjoined it upon them and their descendants while water runs and grass grows never to be enslaved.

The North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference met pursuant to adjournment, at Antioch church, Chatham county, North Carolina, and was called to order by Elder John K. Holt, on Wednesday before the first Sabbath in October.

A committee on the character and standing of Ministers, reported Elder Wm. N. Bragg, of Raleigh, N. C., in bad standing, for having had affiliation with a political faction called "Heroes of America," which has ever been regarded as treasonable in its character. Whereupon after a fair and impartial trial, he was expelled from the Conference, and ordered to surrender his credentials.—Confederate.

\$50 REWARD.—Strayed from the residence of Mr. S. Stafford on Rock River, in Cabarrus county, a light-red COW, in fine order, with the right horn broken off. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or to Mr. Stafford. J. M. SPRINGS. Charlotte, Oct 10, 1864.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C., Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1864. General Orders No. 15. THE following orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not otherwise so required, will be immediately returned to their several commands.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Sept. 20th, 1864. Special Order No. 233 (Extract). XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands. By command of the Secretary of War. (Signed) JNO. WITHER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1864. Special Orders No. 233 (Extract). I. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operations of Paragraph XXV, Special Order No. 229, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 28, 1864. These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments. By command of the Secretary of War. (Signed) JNO. W. RIBLY, Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C., Raleigh, October 1st, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12. I. All men reported for light duty in the State of North Carolina, and who have not been assigned, will report themselves in person, without delay, to the Commandant of Conscripts. All officers in the State, in command of light duty men, will report their numbers and employment to the Commandant of Conscripts. II. All officers in the State, of the Invalid Corps, or who have been ordered for light duty, and who are unassigned, will immediately report in person, or if unable, by letter, to these Headquarters, forwarding a copy of their orders of retirement from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. III. Capt. A. W. Lawrence, of C. S. Ordnance, having, in obedience to Special Order, No. 207, Par. XX, A. L. G. O., current series, reported for duty at these Headquarters, is announced as Ordnance Officer on the Staff of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, and will relieve Lieut. Graham Daves, Acting Ordnance Officer, Reserve, N. C. By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes. JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen. October 10, 1864. 3t.

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