SENSATIONS BEFORE AND DURING BATTLE.

I have heard some men say that they would as soon fight as eat their breakfast, and others that they dearly loved fighting. If this be true what blood-thirsty dogs they must be! But I should be almost illiberal enough to suspect these boasters of not possessing even ordinary courage. I will not, however, go so far as to assert this positively, but will content myself by asking these terrific soldiers to account to me why some hours previous to storming a fort, or fighting a battle are men pensive, thoughtful, heavy, restless, weighed down with apparent solicitude and care? Why do men, on these occasions more fervently beseech the Divine protection and guidance to save them in the approaching conflict? Are not all feelings the result of reflection, and of a man's regard for his dearest care—his life, which no mortal will part with if he can avoid it? There are periods in war which put men's courage to severe tests—if, for instance, as was my case: I knew I was to lead a forlorn hope on the following evening; innumerable ideas ran in quick succession on my mind; such as "for aught comprehension can tell I may to-morrow be summoned before my Maker. How have I spent the life he has been pleased to preserve to this period? Can I meet that just tribunal?" A man situated as I have supposed, who did not even, amid the cannon's roar and the din of war, experience anxieties approaching to what I have described, may, by possibility, have the courage of a lion, but he cannot possess the feelings of a man. In action man is quite another being, the softer feelings of the roused heart are absorbed in the vortex of danger, and the necessity of self-preservation gives place to others more adapted to the occasion.

In these moments there is an indescribable elation of spirit; the soul rises above its wonted serenity into a kind of frenzied apathy to the scene before you, a heroism bordering on ferocity; the nerves become tight and contracted—the eyes full and open, moving quickly in the sockets with almost maniac wildness—the head is in constant motion—the postrils extending wide and the mouth apparently gasping. If the artist could truly delineate the features of a soldier in the battle's heat, and compare them with the lineaments of the same man in the peaceful calm of domestic life, they would be found to be two different portraits, but a sketch of this kind is not within the power of art—for in action the countenance varies with the battle—as the battle brightens so does the countenance, and as it lowers, so the countenance becomes gloomy. I have known some men to drink enormous quantities of spirituous liquors when going into action, to drive away little intruding thoughts and to create false spirits; they are short lived, as the ephemeral struggles but a moment on the crystal stream, then dies. If a man have not natural courage, he may rest assured that liquor will deaden and destroy the little he has got.

Shipp's Memoirs.

The Lost Book of Solomon.—We have canonical authority for believing that Solomon wrote many volumes that are not now known.

The following report is excitingly interesting:

"The New Monthly Magazine says that M. Ruppel, an accomplished traveller, now on his return from Abyssinia, has discovered, and brings with him a number of manuscripts of great value. The most remarkable of these is a copy of the Bible, containing an additional book by Solomon; one or two additional of Esdras; and a considerable addition to the book of Esther. None of these augmentations of the Bible have yet been heard of in Europe. It contains also the book of Enoch, and the fifteen new Psalms, the existence of which has been for some time known among the learned. Another curious manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians carry as far back as the Council of Nice, when they say it was promulgated by one of their kings. This code is divided into two books; the first of which relates to the canon law, and treats of the relations between the Church and the temporal power; and the second is purely a civil code. M. Ruppel has also with him some Abyssinian hymns, which display the only indication of poetry which has been found to exist among the Abyssinians."

Ex-President Franklin Pierce.—Last Spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor in Baltimore, (writes Rev. Mr. Pritchard to the Biblical Recorder) met at the St. Nicholas, in New York, Ex-President Pierce.

Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence; declared that the only hope for freedom on this continent was in the success of the South; that old as he was he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army.

Monument to Ezra.—A monument is to be erected by the Jews to the memory of Ezra, the Scribe, the great restorer of their sacred writings. His tomb, in which his body has now rested for nearly two thousand years, stands in the desert near the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates. The memorial scheme is under the charge of the Jews of Bagdad, and the monument proposed is the only one befitting the memory of a man venerated alike by Christians and Jews. It is to take the form of a College for the study of the writings preserved through Ezra's care for the benefit of the civilized world.

The Importance of Raising Sorghum.—The importance of attention to the cultivation of the Chinese sugar cane, cannot at this time be too highly estimated. The present supply of sugar and molasses in the Confederacy is not heavy, and is daily reduced. A few months more will, perhaps, suffice to consume it. As a substitute sorghum must supply the deficiency, and if every farmer will but take the pains to cultivate a few acres of the cane he will not only contribute to the production of a crop beneficial to the public, but one which will of necessity prove lucrative to himself.

Earnings of Blockade Runners.—The Herald has been a very fortunate ship, and while others and faster ones have been caught on their first and second trip, has succeeded in eluding the Northern cruisers for upwards of a year and a half. Her owners can well afford to lose her now. Her earnings have been enormous, as may be gathered from the following specimen, relating only to her voyage outward from the South. The Herald has made eighteen runs, and has brought out on an average 800 bales of cotton each run, making in all 14,400 bales. Allow a margin so as to bring the figures within bounds of a certainty, and call these 12,500 bales; put them on a very moderate computation at £50 a bale all round, and it appears the Herald has been successful in bringing into the market no less than £600,000 or $3,000,000 worth of cotton during the last eighteen months, or if we take the full number as given above, £720,000 or $3,600,000.—*Bermuda Advocate.*

A short but remarkably spirited description of a Secessionist town in Tennessee is given by a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He says that before the occupation of the place by our forces "Larkinsville was disloyal; with few exceptions its men, women and children chewed tobacco, drank whiskey, became sallow in complexion and rebellious."

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., April 2, 1864.

The annexed Circular from the Bureau of Conscription, directing the execution of the late Act of Congress known as the "Military Bill," is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant,

E. J. HARDIN, ADJ'T.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, March 18, 1864.

Circular No. 8.

I. General Orders No. 26, A. & I. G. O., March 1st, 1864, is herewith made a part of this Circular, and commandants of Conscripts are enjoined to proceed to the rapid and vigorous execution of its provisions, under the instructions and interpretation herein prescribed.

II. Under the terms of the eighth section of the Act of Congress published in General Orders No 26, A. & I. G. O., and the terms of Circular No. 55 of the Bureau, last series, Commandants will proceed to organize the service in their respective States. In addition to the organization therein provided for, and in further pursuance of paragraph II, of the said General Orders No. 26, Commandants will forthwith organize in each county a Board, to consist of not more than three of the most reliable and intelligent citizens, between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, and who have been enrolled and detailed for the service. These Boards will be charged with aiding the local enrolling officer in obtaining information concerning all applications for exemption and detail, for agricultural or other industrial pursuits, and also in furnishing all other information which may be needed in the duties imposed upon the enrolling officers.

The local and congressional enrolling officer will be required to supervise the action of these Boards and promptly report to the Commandant unfitness or delinquencies on the part of persons detailed for them. So long as the duties are properly performed, the persons so employed will be exempted from other service. Care will be used in the beginning to select proper men; and in view of the grave duties herein devolved upon the enrolling officer, he will, at his discretion, require the written opinion of the Board on claims for exemption or applications for detail, and may call on them for special information concerning matters pertinent to the service. In every case referred by the local or Congressional district enrolling officer to the Commandants, an opinion as to the merit must be endorsed or accompany the case, and the like rule will be rigidly observed by Commandants in referring to this Bureau.

III. Commandants will order the immediate enrollment and examination of all persons within the prescribed ages, who are found in the employment of any department of the Government, and who are not specially exempted by the Act of Congress; and such as are found fit for service in the field, may be detailed until the 10th day of April next, provided an application is made according to the terms of the 6th paragraph of General Orders No. 26, herein cited.

IV. Commandants of Conscripts will forthwith transmit to this Bureau, recommendations for physicians to be employed in accordance with paragraph IX, General Orders No. 26, herein cited. Much complaint reaches this Bureau concerning irregularities in the Medical examinations. Loose or irregular examinations must not be permitted, and Commandants will promptly report any well-ascertained delinquency in the matter.

V. Forms for Consolidated Reports by the Commandants of Conscripts, will be forwarded; also forms for the Records of the Congressional District and Local Enrolling Officers. These records must be accurately kept, and the reports based on them must be in clear and intelligible form, or they will be returned for revision and correction.

VI. Persons and classes enumerated in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th articles of section 10th, except those referred to in the latter clause of the 4th article of said 10th section of the Act of Congress recited, shall be exempted. All other persons referred to in said act shall be detailed.

VII. EXEMPTIONS BY EXAMINING BOARDS.

1. Persons who shall be determined by the Boards of examination to be incapable of performing active service in the field, and any of the duties mentioned in the 8th section of the said Act of Congress, from causes of a permanent nature, shall be exempted from military service by the said board, who shall grant certificates thereof, which shall specify the causes of the incapacity, reciting in full the nature and degree of the disease or other incapacity, and the probable duration of the disability caused by it; and the parties shall not be subject to future examination, unless specially ordered by the Board of the Congressional district in which such parties reside or by the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, or by this Bureau.

2. When, in the opinion of the Enrolling officers, the causes for which exemption was granted to a person, after examination by the Medical board have ceased to exist, they will make a report to the Board, stating the name of the person, when enrolled, when examined, and the disease or other cause of disability, with the reasons for believing it to have disappeared, and that the persons is capable of performing active service in the field, or some of the duties mentioned in the said 8th section of the act aforesaid.

The Examining Board will then order the party to be brought before it for a re-examination. When a person is re-examined by the Board, his former certificate shall be surrendered and cancelled. If again found unfit for duty, a new certificate of exemption shall be issued to him.

3. Every certificate of exemption granted by a Board of Examination shall be approved by the Congressional district enrolling officer, which shall protect the person exempted from molestation by the officers of Conscription, and from re-examination, unless the Board of Examination or the Commandant of Conscripts of the Bureau of Conscription shall order the same.

VIII. EXEMPTION OF SPECIFIED CLASSES AND INDIVIDUALS.

1. Applications for exemption under the 3d and 6th articles of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the Enrolling officer of the county in which the applicant resides, who will thoroughly investigate the case, and if satisfied, by competent evidence, that exemption should be allowed, shall issue a certificate thereof; which must be submitted to the Enrolling officer of the Congressional district, for his approval.

2. Applications for exemptions under the 5th article of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the commandant of Conscripts for the State, who will grant the certificate of exemption authorized by law, to continue during compliance with the conditions prescribed by said act. Exemption, except for the President, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent, shall not be allowed to any officers and employees of a railroad company, unless the President or Superintendent shall certify, on oath, that the parties applied for are indispensable to the efficient operation of such railroad; that the number of persons exempted on said railroad shall not exceed one for each mile thereof in actual use for military transportation; that the exempts for such road shall be reported by name and description, once a month, to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State through which such road passes (or to the Bureau of Conscription), together with the names and descriptive list of any one who may leave the employment of the railroad company, or who may cease to be indispensable to the efficient operation of the said road.

3. The exemption of overseers or agriculturists on each farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were on the first day of January last, fifteen able bodied hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, will be allowed for the space of twelve months, and the certificate of exemption shall be granted by the officer taking the bond required by law, upon being informed by the Commandant for that State that the bond is approved.

4. This bond required to be given upon the exemption of an overseer or agriculturist, under the 4th article of section 10th of the said act, shall be taken by the Enrolling officer of the county or district in which such party resides, with the advice and assistance of the Temporary Board aforesaid. It shall be payable to the Confederate States of America, in a penalty double the estimated value of the products to be delivered to the government and conditioned for the faithful performance of the requirements of the 4th article of the 10th section of the said act. The value of the said products shall be assessed by the Enrolling officer, who shall take the said bond with the assistance of the said temporary Board, according to the market value thereof at the time and place of assessment.

The said bond may be secured by a deposit of the amount of the penalty thereof in notes issued from the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, with any of the depositaries of the said Treasury, or by personal security, the nature of the security to be at the option of the principal obligor in the said bond. Should the person so exempted elect to give personal security, the sureties tendered by him shall justify their sufficiency under oath before some justice of the peace, but shall not be accepted unless the Enrolling officer taking the said bond, under the advice of the said temporary Board, shall deem them sufficient. Such bonds shall, after due execution be transmitted to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, for file in his office, to be surrendered to the obligors when the conditions thereof are fully complied with; and the receipt of any Quartermaster or Commissary, specifying that the amount of produce required by the bond has been duly delivered and accepted, will entitle the person to have the bond cancelled; and copies of such receipts should be forwarded to the Commandant of Conscripts, to be by him forwarded to the Quartermaster General or the Commissary General, through this Bureau.

IX. EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGIOUS FAITH.

Persons entitled to exemption as provided for in paragraph XI, General Orders No. 26, A. & I. G. O., current series will on application, receive certificates thereof from the Congressional District Enrolling officer, on producing satisfactory evidence that they have complied with the requirements of the law.

X. EXEMPTION OF OFFICERS OF CONFEDERATE AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Certificates of exemption for officers of the Confederate and State Governments will be given by the Commandants for the States.

XI. INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION.

1. All other applications for exemption shall be made in writing to the Enrolling officer of the county or district in which the applicant resides; shall be supported by his affidavit and other sworn testimony, and dealt with according to the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series.

2. Every application for exemption should be carefully, minutely and thoroughly investigated by the local Enrolling officer, with the aid of the Temporary Board to be organized under the 2d clause of paragraph II, of this Circular, and be thereafter transmitted to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, with a report of facts, and their respective opinions on the merits of the application.

The report of facts should be somewhat in detail, setting forth in regular order the facts developed in the investigation, giving briefly the reasons for the opinion expressed, and instead of being put in the form of an endorsement, will be made on a separate sheet of paper.

The investigation should not be confined to an examination of the application and the papers that accompany it, or merely into the truth of the statements therein made, but should be directed with a view of ascertaining all the facts and circumstances of the case, and the exact condition of the parties with relation thereto.

XII. DETAILS.—*Agricultural Details.*

1. The officers of Conscription will give the most careful attention to the provisions of paragraph IV, G. O. No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, in connection with the last clause of the 4th article of the 10th section of the Act of Congress cited.

This paragraph embraces the whole system of details provided by law to maintain the industrial production of the country, in view of the public defence.

2. The investigation of every case presented must be the most precise and accurate which can be attained by the Enrolling officer (with the co-operation of the temporary Boards,) and all action must be in direct view of the necessities indicated. Commandants will institute such modes of inquiry and report as will furnish the fullest testimony.

The policy of the law is to enforce the largest amount of production in every case in which the detail is made. The schedule of terms hereto appended will, it is believed, meet a majority of the cases that are likely to be presented. Where it is doubtful whether the case is covered by the classification, Commandants will in general decide by reference to the plain intent of the law, or refer the matter to this Bureau, with full testimony and opinion. In all details there must be satisfactory evidence of the necessity, as expressed in General Orders No. 26, current series.

SCHEDULE OF TERMS.

3. Where there are two or more farms contiguous, or within five miles of each other, measuring from the homesteads, having on each five or more hands, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen hands, or where one person has two or more plantations within five miles of each other, having an aggregate of fifteen or more hands, there may be detailed one person as overseer or manager of the two or more farms: provided there is on neither of the farms a white male adult, declared by the Enrolling officer and the temporary Board capable of managing the farms with a reasonable efficiency, not liable to military duty: and provided the person detailed was, on the first day of January 1864, either owner, manager or overseer residing on one of the farms: and provided the owners of said farms shall execute a joint and several bond, on the terms prescribed for the owners of fifteen hands, except that such persons shall not be allowed the privilege of commutation provided in the 4th article of the 10th section of the act recited.

4. Where details are allowed to persons having less than fifteen, and five, or more than five hands, they shall enter into like obligation as prescribed for the owners of fifteen or more hands, except that for each hand less than fifteen, down to five, there shall be supplied five pounds less meat, thus: each of fourteen hands, ninety-five; thirteen hands, ninety; twelve hands, eighty-five; * * * six hands, fifty-five; five hands, fifty pounds.

5. Where details are allowed to persons having less than five hands, they shall enter into like obligations to sell all their surplus productions to the Government.

6. All details herein prescribed to be allowed are subject to revocation by the Commandant of Conscripts, on the report of the Enrolling officer that the person detailed is not habitually, industriously and in good faith engaged in the occupation for which the detail is granted. Enrolling officers are required to be unusually vigilant in supervising such details. Omission in this duty will constitute grave dereliction.

7. Enrolling officers are required to exercise the utmost caution in recommending details in the classes enumerated. It is by no means intended to grant them indiscriminately, but to limit them as much as is consistent with the public good. All pertinent circumstances will be carefully inquired into. Among these are fitness for the field; ability or aptitude for the purposes of the detail, condition of the family, whether any, or how many are in the military service; public good, justice, equity or necessity, &c., &c.

XIII. DETAILS FOR PUBLIC NECESSITY.

Applications for details, such as are not required for the service of any of the military Bureaux, or for service in any of the Departments of the Government, including service with contractors, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer of the appropriate county or district, and be supported by the affidavit of the applicant, and other testimony under oath.

The Enrolling officer will institute a minute and searching investigation into all the circumstances of the case, the result of which will be set forth on a separate sheet of paper.

The District Enrolling officer may, if he approves the application, grant a detail for sixty days, and forward the papers, through the Commandant, to the Bureau, for its action.

If the application is refused, the reasons in full will be endorsed; and in case of appeal, the papers forwarded to this Bureau, through the same channels.

If the persons for whose detail application is made are engaged in performing the duties on account of which details are asked, they will be allowed to remain until final action. If otherwise, they should be sent to Camps of Instruction.

XIV. DETAILS FOR PERSONS BETWEEN 45 AND 50, FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

Applications for the detail of persons between forty-five and fifty years of age, for service in any of the military bureaux or in any of the departments of the government, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the local or district enrolling officer; and it must set forth the nature of the duties to be performed, the necessity for the detail, and the period for which it is required.

The district enrolling officer, after investigation, made and reported as directed in preceding paragraph, may, if he approve the application, grant a detail for a period not exceeding sixty days, and forward the papers to the commandant, for his action.

An appeal from the action of the enrolling officers and the commandant, may be taken to this bureau.

XV. DETAILS OF ARTISANS, MECHANICS, ETC.

1. Applications for the detail for service in any of the military bureaux, or for any of the departments of the government (including contractors,) of artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties, should be made, with descriptive list, to the enrolling officer. The skill of the party, the duties to be performed, and why his services are indispensable, and the period for which the detail is required, must be distinctly set forth.

Applications for the employees of contractors must, in addition, contain a certificate from the officer contracted with, or the head of the department, that the services of the particular parties are required for the performance of indispensable government work. The district enrolling officer may grant the detail for sixty days, and forward the papers, through the commandant (each expressing his opinion,) to this bureau, for its action.

If the application is refused, reasons in full will be endorsed, and in case of appeal, papers forwarded to this bureau.

If the parties applied for are at work, they will be allowed to remain until action is taken. If otherwise, they should be sent to the camps of instruction.

Applications for the detail of contractors themselves must also contain the certificate of the head of the bureau, required by the 11th section of the act.

XVI. All other applications for exemption or detail, not otherwise provided, will be made to the enrolling officer, and forwarded through the proper channels.

XVII. Great care should be exercised in exempting or detailing able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five.

No case should be acted on until after minute and thorough investigation as to the alleged private or public necessity, advantage, convenience, justice or equity, and as to whether persons not liable to service in the field may not be obtained.

XVIII. REPORTS.

1. Examining Boards, in addition to the lists directed in Paragraph VIII, General Orders No 26, A. and I. G. O., Current Series, will furnish district enrolling officers with lists of men in their districts found fit for military service in the field, specifying in each case what duties they are capable of performing. Congressional District officers to furnish similar lists to county enrolling officers, the object being to enable persons needing detailed men to see who are the subjects of detail, and to choose from them.

2. Enrolling officers will forward to the commandant of conscripts, monthly, a report of all persons enrolled by them, and the action taken in each case.

These reports will be consolidated by the commandant, with reference to the distinctions made in the act of Congress, and the regulations for its enforcement in duplicate, one copy of which will be forwarded to this bureau, and one kept on file in the office of the commandant.

XIX. ENROLLMENT OF RESERVE CLASSES.

1. Commandants of conscripts will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years, in execution of General Orders No. 33, A. and I. G. O., current series, which is herewith made a part of this Circular.

A'DJ'T & INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, March 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

1. The Bureau of Conscription will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, under the 5th section of the Act of Congress of the 17th February, 1864, and organize them into companies, as hereinafter set forth.

2. Persons liable to enrollment will present themselves to the enrolling officer in the States east of the Mississippi river within thirty days from the day when the notice shall be given in the district or county by the enrolling officer for persons of this class to appear for enrollment. The failure to comply with this notice will subject the defaulter to a liability to be called into the general service with the class of persons between eighteen and forty-five, unless he shall have a valid excuse therefor, to be judged of by the Bureau of Conscription.

3. Any person liable to enrollment under this act may join any company for local defence which has been formed under General Orders, No 80, issued 20th June, 1863, for the war, or any other company for local defence which has been accepted into the service, and which, by the terms of its enlistment, is liable to serve anywhere within the State; or persons of this class may form new companies for local defence and special service, under General Orders No. 80, 1863, for the war, and select their own officers.

By order,

S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

2. Commandants will keep a separate and distinct roll of persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty.

3. Commandants of conscripts will assign to duty, as a supporting force for conscription service, such persons as may be recommended by the examining boards as unfit for the field, but as competent for this service; and when as many as sixty-four such persons are so assigned they will be organized into a company, elect their officers, and return the muster rolls to the commandants, and if there be not a sufficient number to form a company in each Congressional district, then the commandant may assign a sufficient number of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, so as to complete a company for each Congressional district. A competent officer, of the rank of colonel, will be assigned by this bureau to organize such companies into a regiment, if there be the requisite number of companies; or into a battalion, if there be less than ten companies; or into two battalions, if deemed preferable.

XX. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Commandants will always bear in mind that General Orders, No. 26, is not only the basis, but forms a large portion of these instructions. They will habitually recur to its provisions, to aid in the application of the other provisions of this circular.

2. Commandants will of course, refer cases of difficulty to this Bureau; but references which bear on their face that they are rather to avoid due responsibility, or labor, will be returned without remarks.

3. The duty of the commandant of conscripts is, in accordance with these instructions, to maintain and invigorate the industrial production of the Confederacy, and supply its armies with men. This duty must be performed, or our struggle for independence and liberty will fail.

By order, Col. J. S. PRESTON, Sup't.

C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. General.

March 30. 21-3t

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1864.

Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Neill McNeill as Trustee of the Estate of Mary J. Harris, and Angus A. Harris, against Dr. David McBryde, Administrator with the Will annexed of Alex McBryde, dec'd, Mrs Mary McBryde, widow of the said deceased, and also Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde and Mary McBryde, Jr.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McBryde, Alex McBryde, and Mary McBryde, Jr., three of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1864.

22*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

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

Margaret Blue vs. M. J. Blue, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of April 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in January 1864.

Issued 9th March 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

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

Ann Steadman vs. William Steadman, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, William and Henry Steadman, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January 1864.

Issued March 9th, 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1864.

Catharine McCrummen and others vs. Daniel McCrummen.

Petition for partition of Lands.

IN this case, upon motion, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant Daniel McCrummen personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April, 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in January, 1864. Issued 4th Feb'y 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement so that I get him, of a NEGRO BOY, who runaway from the plantation of Peter J. Nicholson, dec'd, in Richmond county, N. C., in August 1863.

Said boy's name is George, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs; when spoken to speaks quickly and shows his front teeth, and has a small scar on one side of his chin; has a high forehead, and looks pretty independent, and is black. My address is Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.

JAMES M. BOSTICK, Adm'r.

March 21. 18*5tpd if

FOR SALE,

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WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

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6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition still remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t

We are authorized to

announce Col. S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 31. 20-19t*pd

Camp 18th N. C. Troops.

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

7*t1Apd]

Notice to Soldiers' Families.

THE undersigned respectfully invites soldiers' wives and mothers to call at his shop and get their Farming Utensils repaired on more reasonable terms than they can get it done any where else.

R. D. McLAUCHLIN,
F. & W. Plank-Road, 4 miles below Carthage.

April 7. 22-3tpd

To Cotton Planters.

OFFICE GENERAL AGENT PRODUCE LOAN,
Charlotte, N. C., March 28, 1864.

IT is hoped that the Planters will deliver their tithe Cotton, to-wit: one-tenth of all raised in 1863, by the 1st day of May. Agents are appointed in all the counties, with instructions, who are authorized to receipt for all delivered.

It is the duty of each Planter, whether he has been assessed or not, to deliver the tenth of all produced to the Agents of the Post Quartermasters.

L. S. WILLIAMS,
General Produce Loan Agent for N. C.

March 28. 20-3t

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