

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, January 25.—Seven shells were fired at the city since last report. The enemy have been engaged all day in hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cumming's Point batteries. Considerable activity has been observed among the fleet. Three monitors have anchored inside between Cummings' Point batteries and Fort Sumner. No other change of importance.

LATER FROM THE NORTH AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, January 28.—The New York World of the 23d received. News unimportant. Sheffield assumes command of Foster's forces at Knoxville, who is ill in East Tennessee. Gold 157 1/2.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—The Herald of the 26th received. On the 3d Longstreet sent a letter to Foster remonstrating against the circulation of Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation amongst his soldiers, suggesting the propriety of communicating any views of the Federal government by hand bills.

Foster, in reply, accepts the suggestion and embraces the opportunity to send twenty copies, relying upon the generosity of Longstreet to give the Proclamation publicity amongst his officers and men. The Canada, from Queenstown, on the 10th, has arrived at Halifax. The Princess of Wales is delivered of a son. The Holston question had a very threatening aspect. The German troops on the borders of Holstein are estimated at 60,000. Affairs in Poland unchanged. The English Parliament will assemble on the 4th February. Liverpool cotton market firmer, and all qualities advanced slightly. Gold in New York unchanged.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H. Jan. 28.—Capt. Strother, 4th Va. Cavalry, captured twelve Yankees near James city, Madison county, on Tuesday evening, together with three teams, equipments and horses. Two prisoners captured near Bristow Station have been recovered here. There will be a review of the Yankee army near Culpeper Court House. Weather very warm, the temperature being at 65 in the shade.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—Johnson's Brigade of North Carolina troops, Army of Northern Virginia, have re-joined for the war. A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night. No news received.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The House passed the Senate bill to appoint an agent of the Postoffice Department west of the Mississippi, with a slight amendment. A resolution was offered that the bill to continue in service during the war all persons now in service, be hereafter considered and acted upon in open session. An open vote on the resolution was asked for. The yeas and nays were called, but the call was not sustained, and no vote was taken. A resolution was offered that in the judgment of the House it is earnestly desirable that in order to secure a comfortable subsistence for our valiant army, and allay the discontent known to exist in certain localities, that the present Commissary General be removed.—The resolution was laid on the table.—Yeas 46, nays 20. Mr. Gartrell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to fix the time of meeting of next Congress, with the recommendation that the House concur in the bill, which fixes the first Monday in May. A motion was made to insert the 19th of February. Another motion was made to postpone the consideration of the whole matter till the 15th of February. The question was taken on the last motion by division—yeas 29, nays 30. The House then went into secret session. In the Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the public debt, in response to a late resolution. In consequence of not knowing the precise amount of notes funded, the liabilities of the government cannot be accurately stated. The funded debt is \$291,711,650; call certificates, \$80,206,770; interest bearing notes, \$10,253,450; non-interest bearing notes, \$720,898,085; small note, over \$10,000,000. As near as can be estimated, the whole liability of the government, of every kind, is about \$906,000,000.

THE NUMBER OF DECD. SOLDIERS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The number of soldiers that have been killed and died in the service from each State may somewhat be approximated from the following: To 31st December last the following number of applications had been filed in the 2nd Auditor's office by widows and orphans of deceased soldiers: Virginia, 4,945; North Carolina 8,261; South Carolina 4,511; Georgia 8,054; Alabama 8,000; Mississippi 3,270; Texas 1,244; Tennessee 871; Florida 561; Arkansas 561; and Louisiana 327.

A correspondent writing to the Raleigh Journal says: "The yankees made a terrible raid through Hyde county, N. C., not long since, destroying an immense quantity of property consisting of provisions, stock, &c. They went to the farm of Judge Donnell on the Lake, and burned 1500 barrels of Corn, besides destroying other property of great value."

These that comprise the army of Northern Virginia, and whatever they be the result of this great struggle, they will stand forth as the heroes of the war, and their commander as the Napoleon of the Revolution. The men not only know how to fight but they know how to suffer and endure, and if victory be short or marching long and exhausting, no word of complaint is heard to come up from that noble band of veterans.

Much has been said about about the army, but we are convinced by our correspondent, "South Star," whose letter appeared yesterday, that they are fighting quite as well as any do at home, and that the men are generally contented with what they get. The greatest difficulty in the way of feeding the army must be in the matter of transportation, for the government has an abundance of supplies stored away throughout the country. We do trust that all obstacles may be overcome and that the army may be supplied with everything needed to make the men comfortable.

Whatever disaster may befall in other sections, we need apprehend no danger in Northern Virginia, for when Gen. Lee leads and his noble veterans follow we can have nothing but success.—Daily Post.

We find the following general order from Gen. Lee, in the Richmond papers: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., January 22d, 1864.

General Order, No. 7.] The Commanding General considers it due to the army to state that the temporary reduction of rations has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of those charged with its supply. Its nature and extent are the object of the constant and earnest solicitude, and an effort has been spared as possible for its wants. It is hoped that the exigencies now being made will render the necessity of but short duration, but the history of the army has shown that the necessity can require no sacrifice too great for its patriotic devotion.

Soldiers! you tread with no unequal steps, the road by which your fathers marched through suffering, persecution and blood to independence!

Continue to maintain in the future, as you have in the past, their valor in arms, their patient endurance of hardships, their high resolve to be free, which no trial could shake, no bribe seduce, no danger appal, and be assured that the just God who crowns their efforts with success, will, in His own good time, send down His blessings upon you.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Genl.

GOING TO NASSAU.

Gen. Whiting is determined (says the Petersburg Register) that with winning the blockade to Nassau will do so under "difficulties." As an instance of the precautions taken we give the following fact. It occurred last week.

The steamer Fanny was made for war, the cotton and tobacco were seized and steam up, when the protest guard came on board. The officers, passengers and crew were all called up, and underwent a strict examination. They were detained on deck while a strict search was made below, and all possible places where a suspicious passenger might conceal himself was closely investigated. All being found correct, away the Fanny steamed for the "open sea," but ere she reached the mouth of the river another party of soldiers boarded her for a passing look. This party was provided with a machine in the shape of a large syringe, filled with some chemical mixture known in that locality as the "smoking compound." The staff was vigorously pumped into every possible and impossible place where a "Nassau" runner could be discovered.

Any man subjected to its influence in close quarters, must sneeze out or "put his hand." It is described as a williamson compound of stink and smoke which no person can sustain and live. All persons had been fumigated except the coal bunk.—On examination, they were found closely packed with bags of coal, two close apparently for the admission of a cat, much like a man. But the "smoking compound" was thrown in freely. After a while a motion was noticed, then a suppressed sneeze, quickly followed by a vigorous "Cot tan." In a few minutes flew anything but jolly Dutchmen, black as negroes, half smothered, and sneezing with a 20-horse power, came forth from their coal bunk berths. They were ordered to shore, and what further occurred we know not. At a late hour the Fanny also came back, but looking at the appearance of the blockading fleet at the entrance of the harbor. We presume she has left before this, but where the jolly Dutchmen are, or whether they have done sneezing yet, this depends each man.

A Compliment to the N. C. soldiers.—A minister, who has recently returned from a visit to the army of Northern Virginia, gives the following: He called at a home of a gentleman, stating his name, profession and place of residence, and soliciting food and shelter for the night. The re-

son, and the postmaster, "I could not refuse to take in a North Carolinian. When the soldiers from your State were camped on my premises, they committed no depredations. I missed no poultry, hogs or cattle, and though my fences were much poorer than the woods, they invariably left my fences unimpaired. I need not tell you that I have received different treatment from the soldiers of other States; nor can I ever forget the gallant North Carolinian." This is indeed a high compliment to our brave boys, from one who has a right to speak, and we hope they will never prove unworthy of the reputation which they have earned.—Bib. Recorder.

Re-Adjutants.—The following telegraphic dispatch, says the Richmond Sentinel, was received yesterday by Senators Henry and Haynes, of Tennessee:

DURHAM, January 9, 1864.—My Brigade unanimously passed the following resolution this evening: Resolved, That we the officers and soldiers of Hoke's brigade, do, to day, agree to exist for the war, determined never to lay down our arms until our homes are rescued from the enemy and the Confederacy permanently established among the nations of the earth.

WILLIAM B. BATE.

Use of the Elder Bush.—The common elder bush of our country is a great safeguard against the devastations of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that insects never touch elder! The leaves of elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes and other plants, subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits subject to the ravages of insects, may be saved by placing on the branches, and through the tree, bunches of the elder leaves.

Archbishop Hughes was buried on the 26th anniversary of his consecration as Bishop; he died on the day of his patron saint, St. John, and it is singular that he had often expressed a wish to die on that day. The courts all adjourned out of respect to his memory, and the flags on the public buildings were displayed at halfmast. All the public offices were closed, and very many stores in different sections of the city.

The Richmond correspondent of the Christian Index says: "A drinking saloon here rejoices in the sobriquet of 'Chickamauga.' The name is not inaptly chosen. The true 'river of death' is there—a river that drowns reason; that sweeps away the balwarks of conscience; that buries under its deluge the sphere of personal, domestic and national happiness, from whose coze and slumber springs murders, robberies, lusts and sorrows and shames and deaths; and which bears all its victims steadily onward—onward to the guilt that is bottomless."

RAISE VEGETABLES.

We commend the advice of the Columbus, Georgia, Times, to our own people. That paper says:

We again urge upon our planting friends the policy and duty of preparing for a bountiful crop of vegetables for their negroes.—There is not, by a large amount, meat enough in the Confederacy to allow full rations to the army and people, negroes included. The army must be fed, we all know, and the smoke houses of planters must furnish the substance. The meat rations of the negro must be reduced to at least two pounds per week. With a plenty of vegetables this is sufficient, or will do very well. Without that addition the negroes will suffer. Let every planter, then, put in at least a half acre in collards to every tenlands. If he will manure the ground highly, that half acre will be worth to him a thousand dollars or more. Now is the time to plant them. Don't mind cold weather. It won't hurt them. In three months from to-day we will receive the thanks of every man who adopts this advice.

RAFWAY.

\$100 REWARD

WILL be paid for JEM, a dark copper colored boy, aged about 22 years. Stout built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; worked at the Farmers trade and bought from Mr. Martin Richmond of this place. JOHN A. HOIT, Salisbury, Feb. 1, 1864. 2c36

Head Quarters 76th Reg. N. C. M. SALISBURY, FEB. 1, 1864.

COMMANDED Officers of this Regiment, will on the 16th day of February, instant, enroll all white males between the ages of 18 and 25 years found in the bounds of the Regiment, whether residents or not; without any exceptions whatever, and return said rolls to the Adjutant immediately thereafter. By order of JNO. A. BRADSHAW, Col. Commandant. B. F. FOSTER, Adj. 2c36

On the 12th instant, at the residence of his mother, by H. Burdette, Esquire, M. A. M. PEELER, of the Roman Artillery, to Miss ELIZA LYERLY, all of this county.

DIED.

In Virginia, on the 4th of May, from a wound received at the battle of Chancellorsville, DANIEL M. LITTLE, in his 25th year.

This young and promising brother called in defence of his country in '62, in the 5th N. Carolina Infantry, Co. —; fought bravely in every battle in which his company was engaged, and received his fatal wound in the fight at Chancellorsville, while contending for his friends and liberty.

Brother Little made a profession of religion at a protracted meeting held by the writer in the fall of 1861, at Jerusalem church, Davis county, where he joined the Evangelical Lutheran church. His letters to his parents show that he lived a consistent life.

Of a burn, on 25th of November, 1863, near Jerusalem, Davis county, GEORGE, son of the deceased, Daniel M. Little, aged one year, six months and seven days. M. A. M.

ELECTION NOTICE

THREE will be held at the several precincts in this county, on the 15th day of February, for a Senator to represent Roman and Davis counties, in the State Legislature, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. J. G. Ramsey.

W. A. WALTON, Sheriff Roman.

P. E. The Judges, at the several precincts, who held the election in November last, will hold the one advertised above. W. A. WALTON, SHERIFF. January 25, 1864.

A CONCERT AND HALL.

By the 4th North Carolina Band, ASSISTED BY PROF. NEAVE. Will be given in Salisbury, on the night of February 3rd, 1864.

We hope there will be no objections urged against our entrance fee, since we have been thoroughly fleeced by landlords and conductors since leaving camp. That we may be enabled to return honorably, we are compelled to "raise the wind" by some means, and this is the most agreeable mode that suggests itself to our minds.

Admittance for adults, \$2 00 Children and servants, 1 00 4TH N. C. BAND. Feb. 1, 1864. 1c36

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, A. D. 1863. Kish P. Harris, Mary Yeat, Martha Yeat, Elizabeth Romple, Heirs of George Stricker, deceased, Robert Stricker, Adam Stricker a minor, and James Stricker, against Moses Stricker and the heirs-at-law of Geo. Stricker, deceased.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Moses Stricker and the heirs-at-law of George Stricker, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, N. C., notifying the said Moses Stricker and the heirs-at-law of George Stricker, deceased, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1864, and answer, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, R. W. Allison, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Cabarrus County, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1863. R. W. ALLISON, C. & M. E. Jan. 25, 1864.—Printers fee \$17 50—6c36

Olin High School, IREDELL COUNTY.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on Wednesday the 24th of February, 1864. There will be two departments, male and female, which will be kept distinct and separate. The location is very beautiful and quite secure from invasion. The undersigned, aided by suitable assistants, will give his undivided attention to the school. Tuition from \$40 to \$60 per session. Music \$45. Board \$60 per month.—Payment in advance, part in currency, and part in provisions.

Students arriving in Stateville on the 23rd, 24th, 25th of February, will find conveyance to Olin. For further information, address the undersigned. S. MILTON FROST. January 22, 1864. 4c36

SUGAR CANE SEED.

THE subscriber believing that he has a superior kind of Sugar Cane Seed, offers it for sale in small lots. It may be found at McNeely and Young's Store and at the Watchman Office, put up in packages. I would state that I produced 13 gallons of Syrup of a very superior quality from the seed of one stalk, last year. A specimen of the syrup may be seen at the above place. A. L. JOHNSON. February 1st, 1864. 1c36

GOODS, GOODS.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following articles: 150 sacks soft, 100 boxes fine-chewing Tobacco, 360 packs Confederate Snuff, 1 case brogan shoes, 175 yards Linen Jeans, 1 case English Prints, 1000 Envelopes, 65 pair cotton socks, Needles and worsted thread. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, Feb. 1st, 1864. 1m36

NOTICE.

I WILL EXCHANGE LEATHER FOR Cotton Yarn, Shirting, Linsey, Jeans, and other domestic cloth, and Iron for my own use. MARTIN RICHWINE. Salisbury, Feb. 1, 1864. 4tp36

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE

CONSCRIPT OFFICE.

RALEIGH, January 23, 1864. THE annual order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular. By order Col. MALLETT, Commanding Conscription for N. C. E. J. HARRIS, Adjutant.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office. RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864. General Order, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

An Act to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military Service of the Confederate States. "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, unless enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28, 1863.]

An Act to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes. "WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons heretofore rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February, 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons heretofore made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April, 1862; provided, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order, S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General. 3w36

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL, IredeLL County, N. C.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES of Rev. S. Milton Frost, who will be aided by suitable assistants, this Institution will be re-opened on Wednesday the 24th of Feb., 1864. For the present, there will be no College organization; but the school will be adapted to the exigencies of the country. There will be two departments, male and female, which will be kept separate and distinct. The location is very beautiful and quite secure from invasion.

Tuition per session of 20 weeks. In the Primary studies \$40, or one barrel of good flour, or eight bushels corn, or thirty pounds bacon or lard, or five gallons syrup. In all the higher studies \$60, or 12 barrels flour, or 12 bushels corn, or 45 pounds bacon or lard, or 7 1/2 gallons syrup.

Music on piano \$45, with use of instrument. Board \$60 per month, or its equivalent in provisions as above in the higher studies. Students must bring their own books, slates, and stationery, &c. Bring all the school books they have of any kind.

They must also bring one knife and fork each, one plate, one cup or goblet; and furnish their rooms with all things necessary, except bedsteads, chairs and tables, or pay for the use of the same as by contract with the families in which they board.

Board and tuition must be paid in advance. Stateville is the nearest station on the Rail Road. Students arriving there on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, at the opening of the session, will find conveyance to carry them to Olin.

JOHN F. FOARD, O. G. FOARD, I. T. WYCHE, J. B. BOBBITT, J. G. CLICK, Examining Committee. Jan. 26, 1864. 41c36

PERSONS who hired servants of me to the past year, and have failed to supply them with clothes, as required in their bond will please settle at once, else they will be sued. JOHN WASHINGTON. Feb. 1, 1864. 2c36

GAS NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of February, instant, charges will be made for all repairs to Gas fixtures. S. R. LINTON, Supr. February 1, 1864. 2wpd36

NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL at public auction at the Court House in Salisbury, 12 o'clock Tuesday next, a very valuable negro boy, 16 years old. SAM'L REEVES, Sr. Jan. 25, 1864. 2p4c36