#### DECEMBER 14 1864. WEDNESDAY.

Oated to the indisposition of our carrier the Conservative for our city subscribers will be sent to the Post Office for a few days.

LEGULATIVE SUMMALY. Little of interest was de ne in either House yesterday.

In the Senate the public school bill was discussed and present its second reading.

In the Heurs a resolution of thanks to Col. Jos. B. Sterr and his command for gallantry at K aston was adopted, and the revenue bill discussed at

After to-day the House will sit at night also, session esmaneing at 7 p. m.

The currougings of the Confederate upon our "Irisad" Mr. Phillips had been so constant for several days before our article of Monday that we thought it might be becoming in us to try and create a slight "diversion" in his favor, to use a military expression, but we have really received more than we bargained for, and we find the whole torrent turned upon our devoted head. Ours we regarded as only a small volley of mustatry but we receive in return a terrible cannonade. We thought the weapon of attack we were using was only the small instrument of pointless steel used by the fencer, but we see cur neighbor has mistaken it for a sharp poinard and instead of mere'y parrying our thrust with a weapon like to our own and giving us another, he almost splinters car helmet with vigorous blows

frem a broadsword. Now seriously, we thought our article of Monday was exactly in the style of the Confederate's attacks upen Mr. Phillips, parteking of the badinage for which that paper is so remarkable, and after reflection apen it, with the new light thrown over it by used et it is etherwise than entirely uncalled for. Is there wything we have said about Mr. Phillips' assailant that the style adopted by him towards Mr. P. decases jestify, warrant, nay, suggest? Is the postrien of public journalists less liable to criticism than that of a mamber of the House of Commons? The latter is remarkable for his course to the House and his engineeris-the former is responsible to the public We cannot see that me are "intermeddling" se car defence of Mr. Phillips. We did not bring his besent the public, nor do we intend to bring any settleman of the House of Commons or Senate with when we differ in politics, negligibly before the public, but he being brought before the public by another, erely we have a right to defend him as a "hiend" with just such we pons as his assailants use. We are not jestified in using greater force than is necessary to protect him, nor have we done se. How on Mr. Phillips' health and strength be " germain" to the question of his right to take his seat in the Legislature, or to the nature of his reso-Intiem and erosches in the Legislature? Our neighber is a better legician than we if he can see how. No can go on aby the fact that Mr. Phillips is not serving his wuntry "among the soldiers and the beyones," to use a feverite phrase of our neighbor's, Is any more esterial to the questions of constitue timal law, &c, then the feet that other people, editers of newspapers for example, are serving their country elsenthere or otherwise. Every man in his dealings with the world should be willing to take the same kind of currency (the word coin is absolete) he offers. We venture to affirm that if the Confederate's strictures en Mr. Phillips, these of last sum. mer, and the late enes, and his article of yesterday upon us are estiated with ours, the prize for farthest transcending the bounds of "decorum" would not be awarded to us.

As for our offering to lecture the Confederate we have no idea of doing any such thing. If he takes a harmless, friendly criticism of his rough manner of handling "a friend" of ours in such a spirit as he does, we dare not brave his indignation by an attempt on our part to lecture him.

As to the categorical question put by the Confederate as to the writer of our editorials we have only to say that such proquiries are inadmissable on the score of courtesy and yet we return an answer. The paper is ours and its articles, whether by birth or adoption-it makes no difference to the public -are also odrs.

Dr. R Busks Harwood has been appointed by Gov. Vance a Director in the Insane Asylum o North Carelina, to all the unexpired term of Law rence Hinter, deceased.

[From the Artery Correspondent of the Conservative

LANE'S BRIGADE, A. N. V December 6th, 1864. . Mitter : - If your readers expect to hear evework of a "big batile," and if nothing else from army is leteresting, then I shall not be able to tify them. The armies before Petersburg serm to session - but the weather is very fine, and the we we so too. Grant may move at any time, he make a raid a few days ago on a Depot some where is his rear, called "Stony Creek", I think, the hearty se ion, co-operation and harmony of the and then he octaally captured a few hundred bushels of earn and burned some railswood buildings, but our efficient cavalry, coming up, he retired with his usual feetness of foot. We killed a few of his people, captured more, and with this ended the great 'on to Stony Creek." Grant evidently captured the place but did not hold it. This is reliable. We expect him to make snother attack upon Peterse burg before finelly settling down into winter quarters. Being always prepared for him, he will not surarise us, should his wisdom dictate another flank movement or assault-nor indeed will we be particular vexed should be forego the pleasure al-

we have received the message of Gov. Vance.

they will be seeded. Gov. Vance is indefitigable in | kind, by any person claiming authority to impress, brehalf of the soldiers, and he will allow us to hope that his usval good lock will at end h sefforts to supply us with that indispensable article. SIGMA.

Tun Erus Home - This is the tille of an institution ablished by the State of Georgia to provide for the support of the women and children who have been driven from their homes. It has plready between seventy five and one hundred families in charge. Among them are only six men, all of whom are disabled. Looms, spinning wheels, and other facilities for self support are

For the Conservative. IMPRESSMENTS.

I desire to call the attention of your readers to some considerations connected with the subject of impressments, because there is so much real igno rance of the law on the part of the people and a total and probable disregard of the law, by the officers of the government charged with its execu tion. I am the more anxious to bring this matter to the public attention now, because impressments are, unfortunately, becoming general, and I may s. of daily occurrences Impressments of horses, catrle, bacon, flour, and, in fact, almost everything, and yet I venture to assert that in not a single instance has the requirements of the law been observed, Indeed it is owing to this fact that impressments have become so extremely odious. The provisions of the impressment laws are firm and just and such as ne one that I have met with objects to but the illegal irregular, arbitrary conduct of the impressing agents is doing a vast deal of mischief.

The law directs that in all cases where supplies of any kind are wanted by the government, that the impressing agent shall offer price for the same which, if refused by the owner, the officer and the owner are each to select from the neighborhood two appraisers who are to fix the price if they agree, and if not, to call in a third, and the decision in either case is final from which there is no appeal except in those cases where the article has been purchased, is held for speculation. This is the law-the practice is entirely different. The Government agen's offer only the schedule price of the commissaries which is upon an average about one fourth the market price. This is of course as a general thing refused and the property is impressed and often without paying anything except in a pro-

It was the intention of Congress that a fair market price shou'd be paid, and indeed Congress has no authority under the constitution to impress property for less than the market price. This is clear, In the case of W. B. Isaacs vs. Clairborne, tried bes fore Judge Lyons, in Richmond on the 23rd March. 1863, that eminent Judge delivered an elaborate and able opinion on the subject of impress ments and with reference to the price the Government was under the constitution bound to pay used this language, "according to numerous decisthe Confederate, we cannot see that the language ions, "just compensation" means an equivalent, a recompense in value for the property taken, what price which the owner might demand or which one person for especial reason might be willing to give and for this he quotes several authorfiles." Richmond Examiner, March 24, 1863.

While Cong ess therefore under the constitution can impress or take private property for the mblid use, it can only do so open paying just compensation" in the language of the constitution and this means according to Judge Lyons the, " market val-This decision was made before the impressment I-w was passed and inde d while the suffect was before that body and the decision too was made at their very door, while the subject was before their eyes, and with sheh an expression of the constitution before them declaring that Congress could pass no law to take private property, except upon the condition of paying a fine to wir, the muket price. the impressment law was passed which wisely provided for the pryment of the just compensation and which principle has never been d parted from in any subsequent amendment that I have seen. These tacts I think conclusive'v show what was the intention of Congress; indeed so manifestly was it the purpose of Congress, that no property should be impress d without a full ( market) price being part. that upon the passage of the law or some amend ment; Mr. Foote exclaimed "now the Government can get what supplies it needs," because it was gov ing to pay the market price; and it would have gotten and can still get what it needs if it will pay the market price. It never will without,

Yet the language of the able Judge in the case re fer ed to is so very stiking that I must quote a pos sage more. "Can the Government" says he, "by failing to procure supplies for the army at the prop of time or by refusing to buy them at the price paid by all crizen's because it considers these prices too high, create a case of necessity and then appeal to hat necessity to justify the forcible seizure of them? If it has the right to seize flour for instance at an arbitrary valuation, why has it not the same right to fix any price which it may choose to say is reasonable, and make those persons who happen to own supplies bear the chief expense of the armies and of the war. . Does not the same principle which would justify the impressment also justify any ken up and variously amended so as to make all measures which may be necessary to overcome or punish any epposition to it? If this doctrine be maintained what does the Government become but an unmittigated despotism-one to be administered by force according to the will of its officers and not according to the laws of the land?"

Again he says "t'e Constitution of the Confederate States was made for time of war as well as of peace. It was passed and adopted by the several States when it was evident we should soon be engaged in a blo dy and cruel war, &c.'

Indeed, if some remedy is not applied to this terrible evil, the industry of the country will be paralysed; people say they have no inducement to thor when the fruits of their toil are taken from them without just compensation. I have heard men declare that they would not fitten more bogs than was absolutely necessary for their own families. because their surplus of bacon or park is impressed at prices that will not compensate them for the expense of doing so. This is a false view of the matter, because everything should be done by all means to increase the supply of provisions for our armies especially, but still men will thus reason and act, and as long as you take any from them the inducement to labor, spart from patriotism, few will exert thems seive: Better, far better would at be for the government to pay, in every instance, the full market price, fet it be ever so high, than to discourage the been, that the government cannot afford to pay these high prices. Tois is a great mistake; the cost of our struggle for independence is nothing compared with people. We can afford to pay high prices for all our personal presence and courtesy of personal manners supplies, but we cannot aff ad to discourage our citi. zens, or impress them with the belief that they are to be the victims of a cruel and oppressive government. But the people are not without remedy. Thank God we still live under a government of laws which will shield and protect her innecent and loyal citizens If any agent of the Confederate govern ment violates the impressment law, let the party injured sue him in a writ of repleyin, then the officer will have to give bond in double the value of the article unlawfully impressed for the delivery of it to the owner at the determination of the suit, if it shall appear that he has violated the law in the seizure of

it. This will effectually put a stop to all unlawful Like all his the papers, it evinces a deep interest seizures of property. In addition to this, the Genith the wellness of the suddiers. But he sees no way of supplying the ed a law which makes the unlawful seizure of any soldiers with shees. This we very much regret, as provisions, stock, or other private property of any a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction sha'l be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court. It also is made the duty of any Justice of the Peace the years 1859, 1860, 1861, we find that 78 girls opon complaint on oath of the party, to issue his warrant for the arrest of the parties charged with 16, 17 youths entered the state of matrimony, and such unlawful proceedings, and upon satisfactory 637 girls For both sexes, 20 seems to be the most Court of the county in which the off-nce was com-

> UNION OF CHURCHES.—Rev. Arther Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Western New 10,621 men married at that age, only 7,840 wemen York, preached a sermon in Brooklyn, a few days found husbands. The males having once obtained since, in which he proposed a Union of Episcopalians, the preponderance maintained it to the last. At 70,

OLD NORTH STATE.

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13th, 1864. The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Itkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Bills to amend the anti-distillation act (the proposed amendment extending the prohibition to the brewing of beer or malt liquous, or the distill ation of sorrey, and requiring the exporure of still houses, rte, to the inspection of Magistrate ), to remove the Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Co., to pay bounties to the Junior Reserves, and resolutions to procure the release from active military service of certain infirm citizens were severally read a second

The School Bill then being before the Smate, Mr. Dick proceeded to say that this was a matter of great importance and, next to military affairs, of interest to the State; and then discussed seriatim the chan- ance. ges contemplated by the fill in the school system of the State. The most important of these changes were those which alter the pame from the common to the public schools of North Carolina, and provide that the ages for pupils thall hereafter be, instead of from 6 to 21 years as heretofore, in all cases, ex tended to twenty-seven-for all females desirous of qualifying themselves for teaching, and to thirty-six for males, disabled in service, who have a like wish. The object of these changes was, Mr. D. proceeded to say, to provide a sufficiency of teachers to meet the educational requirements of the State. It was often difficult to procure teachers, and this difficulty might be greatly lessened by permitting the mapy females whom the exigencies of the wor har forced to their own support to qualify themselves to

After some further dissultory discussion; the bill passed its second reading. Mr. Wiggins, of Halifax, moved that the bill pas-

sed on yesterday regulating the mileage and per diem of members he reconsidered. The Speaker decided the motion, under the 16th

rule, out of order. Mr. Long, of Caswell, appealed from the decision of the chair, but on a call of the Senate the decis-

ion was sustained by yeas 40, navs 2. The bill to amend the Militia and Home Guard ac's was taken up but on motion laid on the table and the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 12, acjourned.

#### MOUSE OF COMMONS.

On leave of the House, Messrs. McAden, Clipp, Cunningham, Patterson and Baxter were allowed to record their votes on the passage on the habeas corpus resolutions, all save Mr. Baxter voting in the

The bill, to make the forcible entry or robbery of a dwelling house in the daystime, a capital offence, and resolutions protecting against the overthrow of State Sovereignty and civil liberty, were severally reported with recommendations that they do not

Mr. Shepherd introduced resolution of thanks to Col Jos. B. Starr, and his command, for their suc-

. Mr. Smith, of Johnston, introduced resolutions calling for the punishment of certain parties calling themselves agents of the Confederate (+)vernment, for illegal impresements and in sdvocacy of their adoption, stated that in his county orders had been re ceived forbidding the retent on of more than one-half of the usual amount of provisions beretofere kept some remedy were not otherwise provided his constituents would right themselves, irrespective of all Hardly's day has passed that Wheeler has not government, by the strong arm. Mr. Caldwell deprecated hasty action on a matter

ef such importance, and Mr. McGehee stated General Holmes had tele graphed to Richmond to learn if there were authorinot to proceed to further action in the premisses till further information could be obtained. The resolutions were then informally passed over.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution in reference to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus (calling on the Governor to procure the discharge from cus tody of any one who is not allowed a trial at his lia. bility to militery service) which was r ferred to the Sherman, and, strike where he will, he will find committee on Confederate relations.

The resolutions relative to the sessions of the brutal minions. House was taken up and, after being amended so as to provide for a morning session at 10 and evening

at 7 o'clock, passed. coupons pass due, save those of the State issued prior to Feb. 23d, 1861, taxable as money, so as to allow a soldier or sailor one year sfier his discharge for several bours. At the moment of the assault, slave dealers live per cent, on total amount of sales. Pending its consideration the llouse adjourned.

# ELECTION OF SENATOR.

It would not be easy to express the feeling of relief and thankfulness with which we welcomed the telegram from Raleigh on Thursday last announce ing the election of the Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, as Smator from the State of North Carolina, to the Congress of the Confederate States, for six years from the 19th of February 1866, when Mr. Dortch's te in will expire. The Raleigh papers received that dry had led us to apprehend as a fixed fact the election of another gentleman-one altege her unexcep- no proportion with the enemy. Among our killed tionable but for his (understood) indentification was Col. Graves, who on the occasion was acting with the so called "peace" party and movement - as Brigadier. one whose admitted ability and wigh personal character had, we doubt not, secured him a much larger vote in the early stages of the contest than his peace" proclivities warranted.

The honor is most worthily bestowed, the trust confided to one who never proved faithless, one who industry of the country. It may be said, as it has sten is "without fear and without reproach." Such a man is an honor to his Sta e, his country, and his kind. Personally, professionally and politically, his whole life has exhibited ability, industry and integrity, and he is peculiarly possessed of that dignity of which attract attention and win favor. In these, as in all respects, the Senatorial delegation from North Careina, - Graham and Ashe -will unquestionably rank above that of any other State in the Confede.

In old party times Mr. Ashe was a Whig. We do not think he ever connected himself with any other party organization. Since the war he has belonged to the party of the Confederacy. As such, his election over one of the mest gifted and popular men in the State is a guarantee to the world of the continued devotion of North Carolina to the great and vital issue of Confederate Independence.- Fay etteville Observer.

The statistics culled from the British Registrar General's report give some curious details as to the ages at which men are most likely to marry, and woto be married. After a woman passes 20, her pros. pects of getting a husband begins to fade. "Taking were married at 15 years of age, but no males. At evidence, shall bind him over to the next Superior favorel age for marriage. In 1861 the number of Comen. At 25 this proportion C's reversed, the numbers being 26,478 men to 20,673 women; and at

### WAR NEWS.

FROM PICKETT'S LINE.

The (pen y crossed a small force of infantry to the south side of the James river on Wednesday morning, at Cox's Landing, near the mouth of Dutch Gap canal and below battery Simms-They are upon the neck of low grounds where they can do nothing and cannot advance. Our picket line extends series their from and within three hundred pards of the canal. It is not desirable to hold this point with our forces, but simply to keep them in check in the useless position which they have assumed.

There is no truth in the rumor that they have effected any crossing at a point higher up the

Our mortars and batteries command the position and are keeping up the usual amount of annoy-

THE RAIDERS ON THE WELDON ROAD. We leart that the forces sent by Grant down the Weldon road consisted of one entire corps, besides the cavalry. Every man of them ought to be cap-

FROM GEORGIA

There is no news later than the 7th December. At that time the entire force of Sherman was comoined on the east side of the Orecnee. On the 6th it advanced no less than eighteen miles His men were represented as much fatigued, and their spirits flagging. In numbers there were 20,000 nuskets, and a most enormous wagon train. The country in his rear was swarming with stragg!ers and deservers, who are begging or pillaging at every hous. Cifizens who have talked with the officers concur in the declaration that they are universally disgusted with the expedition and the war. The officers spoke very freely of Sherman's plans. They said he would not risk an engage- by official reports to be one hundred and ten officers, ment if he "could help it, because he had no ammunition to spare but would make his way to the sea coast at the nearest practicable point. The enemy had three or four hundred negroes with them. They had no arms, but were merely camp of the weather. A furious snow storm prevailed in followers, slipping off and making their way home Northern cities on Saturday, extending as far as Halis at every stopping, to be replaced by others. No fax. attention is now paid to the General Order of Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 284. Sherman, issued at the freginning of the march, and the whole country has been piliaged by mobile of soldiers without officers. Wheeler is operating on the confused mass at every step - E.caminer.

#### THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

The pertinacions manner in which the gallant Wheeler has hung upon the flinks and rear of the lowe: ful army now invading our State, attacking hem by day and by wight, when they least expect it, and keeping watch overall their more nents, ce sful repu'se of the public enemy at Kinston, which should entitle him to the lasting gratitude of every Georgian, and the praise of all his countrymen: From the departure from Atlanta up to the present hour, he has kept on their track and bayed them at every step of their progress. They believe ed when their expedition moved that there was no such enemy to harrass them, and to him we are indebted for the delays and hindrances that are for a support. This would not be borne, and if likely to prove the ruin of our barbarous and cruel

engaged some portion of Sherman's army, and the boastful Kilpatrick has been whipped by him as often as he has fingers and toes. Besides fighting | 22" December, Forty Thousand dollars of North Carolina wherever he could find the enemy, roads have ty for the issual of these orders, and thought it best | been obstructed, cattle and negroes driven off, the people forewarned provisi as that could not be removed destroyed every thing else done to embarrass and distract the raiders. In this way Wheeler has rendered most vital service to the cause, for it has given us time to complete defencts and bring up our men. We are now ready for a foe ready and able to cope with his hired and

On Sunday last, the 4th inst, a batt'e was fought which exceeds in magnitude any that has characterized the campaign, and therefore worthy of some particular mention. The 14th Yankee corps. united with Kilpattick's entire cavalry force made an attack on Wheeler, and a severe bittle raged to redeem his land sold for taxes and so as to tax Wheeler's hines was very much extended for the purpose of foraging, but he speedily brought his forces together and received the attack of the encmy with a vigor that made them stagger. Several times were they driven back by our men in connter charge, and some imes from behind breas works. Finally Wheeler findinghimself nearly surrounded by a greatly superior force, quietly and in good order retired and left the field to the enemy. The losses of the latter were very heavy and the blow cannot have failed greatly to cripple them. We captured a number of prisoners, one a Colonel who was taken in a ha d to hand fight. We also lost severely in efficers and men, but in, Of the present whereabouts of Sherman, it

might graffy coriesity; but would do no good, to speak. From his movements we judge that he himself is not so sure of his lattitude and longitude. Suffice it to say that he has many days hard marching before him ere he will be able to respond visibly to the reckets of his friends on the coast, with a good prospect of having to fight his way though the entire distance. - Savannah Republican, Gin,

COLUMBIA, Ala., Dec. 4 via Tallahassee, Madison and Doctortown, December 9.

The following is a statement of the Rev. Mr. Browning, just from the Army of Tennessee : A fight took place on the 30th nit, between Harpeth Creek and Franklin, in which the enemy were routed from his breast works, losing 4000 killed and wounded and 6000 prisoners, General Cheatham's corps was principally engaged.

Thenemy are falling back to Murfreesboro. Forrest is reported to be at Bentwater, between the enemy and Nashville. The enemy are said to de concentrating at Murfreesboro.

How Lincoln's Message was received .- A dis-

patch from Washington save: During the reading of the Presidet's Message in the House of Representatives, it was several times interrupted by applause, especially the concluding portion, in which he says he will not be the instrument to re-enslave such persons as are made free by the Emancipation Proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress : and where he says that, "in staeach sex then married were 48,495 men and 50,640 ting a single condition of peace, be meant to say these who began it." The applause wes by clapping of hands, with exclamations, "Good!" "That's right," etc. The Speaker rapped with his gavel to prevent a further infraction of the rules of decorum, although it was evident that he himself shared in the "Conservative." that the war will cease on the part of the Governbeing provided, and it is thought the Home will Presbyterians, Methodists, Moravians, and other require only limited aid from the Treasury.

Presbyterians, Methodists, Moravians, and other sects, on the basis of the Nicene creed.

Presbyterians, Methodists, Moravians, and other sects, on the basis of the Nicene creed.

# TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AFSOCIATION.

S. TRAASUER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

#### Congressional,

RICHMOND, Dic. 13. The Senate passed a bill to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage. Also passed a bill for the employment of all fee negroes, and forty the usand slaves to work upon fortificati us and perform other labor connected with the defense of the country. Gen. J.s E. Johnson oc. cupied a privileged seat in the Senate Chamber to

In the House the sequestration and currency bill was further discussed. SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13 The Senate passe I concurrent resolutions for a recess from the 24th inst. until the 21 of J musry.

Mr Orr-from the Committee on foreign affairs reported back Henry's resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States, declaring the determination of Congress and the people thereof to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged, and the resolutions parsed, year 16, nays none, The bill to provide for the remission of penalty for non-delivery of bacon. Passed the House. The seques ration and currency bil's were discuss-

A bill was passed increasing the pay of members of Congress fifty per cent. Passed, yeas 45, nays 41. Several bills were reported and ordered to be prin-

#### Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13. The Washington Chronicle of Sunday has been received. A Nashville telegram of the 10th says the Federal loss in the battle of Franklin is ascertained and two thousand and fifteen men killed, wounded and missing. Scouts report that Hood is about to make a movement of some sort. The rebels can be plainly seen from the fourth corps standing about their camp fire. Hostilities have ceased on account

General Davis' expedition from Vicksburg des troyed the Mississippi central railroad for thirty miles above Big Lick Crossing. Twenty five hundred bales of cotton were destroyed.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED! WANTED!!

PEMALE TEACHER, OF SOME EXIFRIENCE TO - take a priv te School in the country, where she would be required to teach only such bratch s as are usually taught in Common Schoole. Address, stating terns &c . Piak Hi l, Lenoir co. N. C. 261-ditwat. Dec. 14, 1864;

NOTICE. .

I HAVE LOST OR MISPLACED A 4 PER CENT CER.

ford, N. C., for \$1400 No. 417, date March 26th, 1864. Also a

Certificate for \$100, issued by R. H. Kingsbury, D positary Oxford N. C., to R. J. E um. No. 478 date March 26th, 1864. All persons are warned not to trade for said certificates. I have made application to the Depository at Oxford for a re-ISAAC H. DAVIS.

Dec. 14, 1864. 201-d3L\*

\$40,000 Internal Improvement, North Carolina State Bends for Sale!

WILL BE SOLD IN THATITY OF RALEIGH, N. C. AT the Auction rooms of Creech & Litchford, on Thursday, twenty year Coupo a bouds. These bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company and, are secured by a special sinking fund provided for their redemption when one No better investment can be found. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue can be had on appication to the undersigned or to Mesars. Creech & Litchford

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers KEMP P. BATTLE President C. R. R. Co. Dec 13, 1864 200-did.

WANTED,

LADY AS A GOVERNESS QUALIFIED TO teach the English branches, French, Latin, and music, in a private family near Raleigh. Address BOX NO, 58, Ra'eigh, N. C. References given and required.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and WH C. F. DEEMS.

Jones, Cashier. Sorghum Mills and Boilers. TUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Milis and Boilers from

20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt., for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864.

Post Q. M. Department, C. S. A., RALEIGH, Dec. 6, 1864. I WISH TO HIRE (3) THREE NO. 1 TEAMSTERS FOR Capt. S. S. Kirkland. A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C. (5) Six Stout Laborers to bale forage f. r. J. J. Minetree, Agent Q. M., Department, Raleigh. Pay, \$37.50 per month, medical attendance and rations,
195-6t. W. E. PEJRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

Negroes Wanted at Pettigrew Hospital. WANTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR FIFTY OR SIX ty negroes, men, and women, as nn ses, cooks and laus dresses. The women must not be encumbered with children Good rations and comfortable quarters will be furnished and the highest price paid allowed by gov roment.

Apply to H. H. PETIIT. Hospital steward Pettigrew Hospital. 198 - de ididec25.

Der. 10, 1864. IMPORTANT NOTICE. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE DONORS TO THE

North Carolina Orphan Endowment Faud and of the Directors in the bases ent of the Baptist Church in the city of Ruleich, on Thursday the 15th of Dec, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is occurable. C. F. DEEMS. Financial Agent.

Raleigh, Dec. 12, 1864. 199-34. NEGROES AT AUCTION. ON THURSDAY, 29 in DECEMBER, WILL BE SOLD in frent of our sales room—one Negro Woman 30 years and an excellent Washer, Ironer and Scamstress, one Negro

Man 44 years old, good field hand, one Woman 37 years old with two children. · CREECH & LITCHFORD, Commission Merchants and Auctioneer

December 8, 1864. 196-eodtds Important Sale of Valuable Negroes at Auction WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM ON Thesday, the 13th Dec., 30 Valuable Negrors, consisting of men and women, among them a good blacksmith, and one

good shoe maker, a namber of young women, gods, boys, and children, cooks, house servants and field hands. Taking all tegether, the most valuable and desirable lot of negroes that have been offered for sale in this market. Persons in want or valuable years servants weald do well to aftend this sale as it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselver. They are it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselves. They cold for no fault. CREECH & LITCHFORD.

S. T. WILDER, Auction and Commission Merchant, LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

Oct. 31, 1864. Oct. 31, 1864.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

October 18, 1864.

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