# Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.


## How the Yankee Nation "Builds Castles in the Air."

Through the kindness of Gen. Lee we are placed in possession of the New York *Herald* of December the 22d. It is now the only Northern paper which approximates to truth in its narratives, if we except one or two respectable anti-war journals. Aforetime, Bennett was pretty much the biggest *liar* of his calling; but by a perversity of nature which has always been habitual with him, now that lying has been taken up by his whole people as a national accomplishment, he seems to have lost taste for it, and sticks to it now partly by force of habit, that is in comparison with his fellows. But we don't know when we have enjoyed anything more than this number of "Sawney's" journal. His leader bolsters the past, in the main, but indulges in a rare gloomy building of castles in the air." For the hundred thousandth time, Bennett has reached the conclusion that the Confederacy has "*collapsed.*" "Hood (says he) is utterly crushed—has lost all his artillery and has to get his disorganized rout across a swollen river without bridges, and with an energetic and victorious foe at his heels." This is a very old picture, and if true, might well make the Confederacy "shake its locks," and all Yankeedom to howling with delight. But so far from Hood's being utterly crushed, we have the Yankee admission that Thomas lost more men than he did; and we have Yankee admissions fortified by the fact, that Hood retreated calmly, cautiously and slowly, moving only six miles a day; while Thomas, who had before run at the rates of thirteen a night, has not been able to come up to an engagement—this "energetic and victorious foe" taking good care to keep so far from Hood's "*heels*" as not to be able to bite—And we have the still later news that Hood delivered battle on the 20th with success, destroying a brigade of Yankee cavalry, and a very large train of wagons; and have still further information, that Hood's army have crossed the "swollen river" *with secure bridges*, while Reilly was toppling the Yankee gunboats which were endeavoring to prevent the passage.

"Sherman (says Bennett) will capture Savannah, and the man that sees it. Augusta will fall next, and no defence of it will be made. Sherman will then hold the line of the Savannah river, and from this line can move upon Charleston, Columbia, Raleigh, and assist the operations against the rebel capital; while they, the rebels, have got a man to hurl against Sherman." It happens, however, that Sherman has "captured Savannah, and the men who saw it; but the men who saw it are not the men that the Confederacy would care to have sight of it. They are Hardee's men—the fifteen thousand armed soldiers who were under his command. Place quietly crossed over a bridge and brought away their stores and their artillery, and are now joined by many others, in a secure position, to be "hurled against Sherman whenever he shall undertake the wonderful exploits which newspy Bennett has programmed for him. How easy a thing it would be to collapse the Confederacy, if it were to be done with a pen. In this case, Raymond, and Bennett, and George Wilkes, and Mr. Jaques in Forrest Forney, would be just the "quadrilateral" for the job.

But to the *Herald's* further entertainment: "Admiral Porter goes to close up a rebel port, and we doubt not that he will deprive the rebellion of the last harbor that has enabled it to get supplies. It can hardly be premature to say that the last Enfield rifle for the rebel armies has been issued, and the last percussion cap that the rebel ordnance officers will ever get from England, Germany or France, is now in their hands." Behold the gusto with which the Yankee prophet hails the "capture of Wilmington." Well, Porter did go to close up the rebel port; and he found it *wide open* notwithstanding the blockade fleet that kept watch at the bar. Wide open—just in the condition to be *closed up*—for no change would open it any wider. And Porter came, and with him a great gust of wind, and Yankee landsmen, soldiers full of pluck, niggers and whites, were tossed up and down till their insides were turned outside, and all the filth of creation that they contained was poured upon the sea. From the Beast Butler up to the negro corporal, such a nauseating spectacle is said never to have been paralleled. Indeed Porter's vivid description is said to approach photography in its verisimilitude; and jocular old Abraham, on reading, it is reported to have burst with laughter, declaring it to be the best exemplification of "going up spout," ever yet seen.

What with the sick stomachs of the land crew, the bursting of the six one hundred pounder Parrotts, and the mutilated limbs thereby scattered overboard, such a feast for the sharks off Wilmington, they had never enjoyed. It was a "Christmas present" to the sea-fish, got up in the last Yankee style. And Porter did his part in the entertainment. He sent his two hundred and fifteen tons of gunpowder close into the fort, and there blew it up with an explosion that was heard distinctly in the counties of Wake and Johnston; and he expected thereby to demoralize the well disciplined garrison of Colonel Lamb; but the boys didn't know what it was, but mistook it for a Yankee ironclad "going up" and cheered most lustily. And the "last harbor of the rebellion" is still wide open. Confederate sea-gulls flew out and in, in the very midst of the bombardment. And General Whiting, who planned and managed the defence, and Col. Lamb and his noble boys, have the proud satisfaction of making the most glorious defence of the war. Savney has been too "*premature*," by odds, in saying that the "last Enfield rifle from Europe is in the hands of the rebels." And Wilmington yet stands! North Carolina has given another token of her prowess, and Confederate hearts are glad.

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We received no Virginia, or Southern papers yesterday, and our columns are therefore barren of news this morning. We commence, and shall conclude to-morrow, the admirable speech of Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, on the Currency Bill, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The principles of the bill are explained in this speech, which we think will enable the reader to understand the plan proposed by Mr. Trenholm. The well known sound and truly conservative character of this eminent Statesman, will yield force to and confidence in the opinion and views he expresses.

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## New Advertisements.

W. F. Askew & Co., advertise fourteen likely Negroes for sale on the 10th of January.

The N. C. Railroad Company wants 500 Negro Men.

A first rate Boot and Shoe maker is advertised for hire by Gov. Manly.

Mr. Nat. Allen offers a liberal reward for a Chest of books and papers lost on the N. C. railroad.

Mrs. Keziah Olive a, soldier's wife, has had her mare stolen. We hope the thief will be caught and punished and the good woman recover her mare.

See Notice of J. M. Worth, County Commissioner, for the sale of $50,000 Randolph County Bonds, at Auction, on the 7th of next month.

See advertisement of Auction Firm and Brokerage, of C. F. Harris & Co., at Charlotte, N. C.

Davenport Female College, Lenoir, Caldwell county—one of the best and most prosperous Seminaries in the country.

Attention Mechanics of Raleigh—Attend a meeting at the Town Hall on Friday night.

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OUR SURE REFUGE.—The *Argus* and *Crisis* says: "We firmly believe, as we have stated heretofore in these columns, that could our people be made to see and fully realize the great necessity for, and the mighty power of prayer, and would use it as the great and lasting force against the enemy, this war would close in less than thirty days with victory and independence perching upon our banners. We have fought, and fought valiantly, for a peace for the last four long years, but as sure as the Great God reigns supremely in heaven as on earth it will never come until we pray as well as fight for it.—This declaration is based upon past observation, a full belief in the power and efficacy of prayer. It is the duty, then, while our brave men are fighting and suffering the hardships of the tented field, for all who are blessed with the privilege of remaining at home to aid them by prayers and supplications to the God of battles, who never yet has forsaken or turned a deaf ear to those who fervently invoke His favor."

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## Connally's Brigade.

We learn that this brigade, composed of the 5th Regiment and Lithgoe's Battalion of Senior Reserves; the 3d Regiment of Junior Reserves consisting of Reece's, French's and Ellington's Battalions, together with the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, and some light artillery, all under the command of Colonel Connally, acting Brigadier, were charged with the arduous duty of guarding the coast from the Fort to Masonboro' and of supporting Fort Fisher or Sugar Loaf in case of an attack upon either. This arduous duty they performed until the arrival of General Kirkland, they being encamped and having their headquarters at a point convenient to support any menaced point. On Saturday, we believe the Juniors were ordered into Fisher; the Seniors occupied the lines at Sugar Loaf, which positions they held until the re-embarkation of the enemy. The promptitude of the men in obeying all orders—their patience in the endurance of fatigue and privation, and their general qualities as soldiers were worthy of all praise. Although the enemy threw shell into Sugar Loaf as well as into Fisher, yet did the men, not on guard, sleep as soundly and as quietly on the second night of the shelling as though resting tranquilly at home, such had been their fatigues for days before.

Of the Juniors ordered to Fort Fisher, some were put into the bombproofs and some were ordered to another point. Of these latter, something like one hundred and fifty under command of Major Reece, were surrendered to a Captain and five men, who demanded the surrender, informing the Major that he was surrounded and that resistance was useless. Lt. Hamblin, as we learn, refused to surrender and walked off, and some twelve men with him. The enemy had no force to stop them. They had no force to compel a surrender. It was a transparent sell which ought not to have deceived Major Reece or anybody else, but apparently it did. No one suspects treachery, that we know of.

The reserves showed themselves ready and willing to do anything that might be required of them, and if they were not closely engaged with the enemy, it was not that they shrank from their duty, but from the fact that there really was no serious encounter with the enemy's land forces, and that the positions they held were not attacked.

It may be as well to say here, that it turns out that there was a mistake in the information regarding an assault or assaults said to have been made on Fort Fisher. The enemy's skirmish line approached within long musket range of the Fort, but no attempt was made at storming.—*Wilmington Journal.*

## Sketch of a Speech of Hon. W. C. Rives, of Va.,

*In the House of Representatives, on the Currency Bill, Dec. 19th, 1864.*

Mr. Rives said he desired to express, with all possible brevity, a few general thoughts on the important bill before the House. He should not, in fact in the state of his health, have attempted to occupy the attention of House at all, but for the deep conviction he felt that no question is more vitally connected with the success of the great struggle in which we are engaged, than that now presented for discussion. All the efforts to go forward with the sacred contest for the liberties and independence of the country must be struck with paralysis in advance, if something be not done, and promptly and efficiently done, to restore value to the currency. Thanks to the noble spirit of patriotism and devotion which animates our army of citizen soldiers, we can find men to offer up their lives in defence of their country without pay; for the pittance they receive does not deserve the name of pay, and certainly forms no part of the inadequate remuneration of their gallant and patriotic services. But to render these services efficient in the field, the army must be fed and clothed and armed. These costly and indispensable supplies can be obtained only with money or its representative. The enormous prices now given for them in a depreciated and still depreciating currency, must surpass the ability of any country, however wealthy and prosperous, to bear. Nor is this all. Unless we have some medium of real value to offer in exchange for them, these supplies will no longer be produced in the quantities necessary for the wants of the army. We have all seen how much the practice of impressment has discouraged production throughout the country. It is this be added a progressive and unlimited depreciation in the value of the currency, which form the sole medium of payment, the effect on production must be ruinous and total.—The great, the urging, the supreme necessity of the situation, our first, is a reform of the currency. It is that without which everything else will be worse than useless. Unless the evil be remedied by voluntary and timely and judicious action on the part of the Government, it will, in the expressive language of the Secretary of the Treasury, infallibly "rectify itself by a violent and disastrous convulsion," involving the whole system of our national existence, our liberties, our independence, our properties, our all, in one wide and irretrievable ruin.

The great practical inquiry, then, is, by what means this vital reformation of the currency is to be effected? The reduction of its amount, the fixation of a maximum limit which it shall, in no event, be permitted to transcend, are undoubtedly essential and obvious conditions of any plan of reform. But these alone are not sufficient. The chief desideratum is to re-inspire public confidence in the ultimate payment of the notes of the government which now forms the actual currency of the country. And here was the unfortunate mistake of our predecessors, the late Congress, whose patriotism and energy and wisdom in other respects, especially in the magnanimous resolution with which they called for to the resources of the country, at a most critical juncture, by the sanitary vigor of the conscription and tax laws, have justly won for them the gratitude and applause of the country. To those great acts of courageous patriotism, Mr. Rives said he had rendered, and would always render the homage of his sincere and unqualified admiration.

But, in acting on the delicate and difficult question of the currency, they seem to have relied too exclusively on the application of the ordinary law of commercial value, which respects the relation of demand and supply; and, in their eagerness to reduce the volume of circulation, inflicted a serious blow on the public credit by summarily discarding and striking out of existence, without payment, one-third of the obligations of the Government existing in the form of outstanding treasury notes. The consequence has been that, notwithstanding the large reduction in the aggregate of the notes in circulation, the depreciation of their current value has continued, and even increased, and is still increasing. Such is the inevitable effect upon the public credit of any departure from the plighted faith of the government, however specious the arguments which may be adduced to justify or excuse it.

Mr. Rives said he did not wish to be understood as visiting with the harshness of reproach what he had always regarded, and could not but still regard, as an unfortunate error of the late Congress. He well knew the extreme uncertainty of all speculations *a priori* with respect to questions of this character, and the impossibility of applying to them any infallible criterion of truth. It was the remark of a great writer—one who, by his early speculations on subjects of this sort, may be said to have laid the foundation of the modern science of political economy—that in questions of trade and finance, reasonings *a priori*, especially when they are refined and embrace a long chain of consequences, are apt to lead to false conclusions in practice. "Something," he says, "is sure to produce an event different from what was expected."*

Bearing in mind this inherent liability to error in dealing with questions so intricate and complex, Mr. Rives said he was far from an uncharitable or censorious spirit, on the action of the late Congress, which had, at the time, the sanction of some of the most enlightened opinions of the Confederacy. It was his firm conviction, however, then as well as now, that very injurious consequences must inevitably follow any attempt to *scale* the notes of the Government. He had not the honor then of being a member of Congress, but being in communication, either personally or by letter, with several leading members of the body, he took the liberty of freely and earnestly expressing to them his opinions, for the little they were worth, in opposition to the contemplated measure. The orator gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Boyce,) who was the chairman of the committee raised on that occasion, may, perhaps recollect that he had taken the liberty of writing to him on the subject; and another honorable gentleman, (Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana,) may also, probably, recall the earnestness with which he had stated his objections to the measure in a conversation with him at the house of a common friend in this city.

Mr. Rives said he had no claim to any peculiar sagacity in these opinions. It had been his lot to be engaged, for some time past, in historical inquiries connected with an early period of the Government of this country, both before and after the adoption of the Constitution of 1788. And it was impossible for any one, who had been occupied in researches of that kind, not to be deeply impressed, on the one hand, with the ruinous and disastrous effects which had attended a disregard of the public faith in the infancy of this government, on the other, with the magical return of prosperity and the instantaneous revival of public and private credit, which followed punctilious compliance with the national engagements after the adoption of the Constitution. He was quite sure that any other member of the body whose fortune might have been to be engaged in the same line of political investigations would have derived from them the same impressions and entertained the same conclusions.

Such was, however, that in the exigency of a great crisis, and with the most patriotic intentions, doubtless the late Congress, with a view to a more rapid reduction of the currency, by which means they persuaded themselves increased value would be given to what was then in circulation, set the example of extinguishing without payment, or in other words repudiating one-third of the outstanding notes of the Government then outstanding. This gave so rude a shock to public confidence, and excited so much distrust as to the redemption of any portion of the government, that the depreciation has gone on increasing hand in hand with the reduction of the amount.

The remedy pleaded by this state of things is, by some means or other, to restore public confidence in the ultimate payment of the notes of the circulation. After what has happened, this cannot be done by any general legislative declaration, or by a more didactic pledge of the public faith. There must be some specific, practical, tangible security given for the redemption of the notes. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes, and the Committee of Ways and Means have reported the bill on your table, to set apart for this purpose the tithes now received by the Government of the three great staples of cotton, corn and wheat; to continue the collection of these tithes after the war until the whole of the Treasury notes in circulation shall have been redeemed with them; and, in the meantime, to allow the holders of Treasury notes to exchange their notes for certificates entitling them to receive payment in the tithes so set apart, to certain specified proportions of each, and at certain designated periods—the said certificates to bear an interest of six per cent., to be made assignable, and, at the option of the holder, receivable in lieu of the corresponding taxes in kind to which he may be subjected. To this fulfilment of all these provisions, the faith of the Confederacy is solemnly and irrevocably pledged by the bill.

It would be an act of temerity on his part, after what he had already said as to the inherent uncertainty of all speculations beforehand on subjects of this sort, to express a very confident opinion as to the efficacy of the proposed measure in imparting a stable value to the existing currency. He could not, however, but entertain strong hopes of a large measure of success from it. The Secretary of the Treasury, who has been extensively and practically conversant with questions of this character, tells us that "after the most careful investigation," he firmly believes "a sure appreciation of the currency may be confidently expected from it." It has received the favorable and unanimous judgment of the Committee of Finance, and it is a remarkable circumstance that in the discussion which has taken place in this House down to the present time, the opponents of the measure, with a single exception, have not ventured to assign to the currency a further value than the specie standard.

That, Mr. Rives said, was not among his fears. He hoped to see a sensible approximation to the gold and silver standard of exchange value; but he certainly apprehended no transgression beyond it. The measure was in the right direction; it proceeded upon a right principle—a faithful and honest effort to keep the public engagements; and it might yet be found that a country of great national wealth and resources, in the constrained absence of the precious metals, would be able, by a strict adherence to the obligations of good faith and integrity, to found a stable currency for its own uses upon the pledge of the annual produce of its soil and industry, for which there is an universal and constant demand. It might say to its creditors, after a great and holy example, "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I thee."

It is objected, however, that, admitting the appreciation of the currency to be the probable consequence of the measure now proposed, that appreciation would not enure to the benefit of the Government, or of the more meritorious classes of the community, but would fall to the lot of the speculator and large capitalist. This, Mr. Rives said, was unmeaningly a great mistake. The Government, from the receipt of taxes and the proceeds of the public loans, was much the largest holder of Treasury notes, and also the largest purchaser in the market of supplies of various kinds needed for the army. In both capacities, it would receive by far the largest benefit from the appreciation of the currency, and the corresponding fall of prices.

At the same time all the middle classes of society—the small farmers and mechanics who live on the wages of their skill and industry, are compelled to keep their hard and honest earnings in the currency of the day by them, in order to supply their daily wants—the soldier and his family, who receive in Treasury notes their small pittance, the price of his blood so lavishly poured out for the defence of the country—all these numerous and most meritorious classes of society would be partakers with the Government in the benefits resulting from an appreciation of the currency and the fall of prices. The speculator and capitalist, who hasten to invest their current funds as fast as they receive them, in the purchase of other property, either for a rapid profit or for greater security—these are the classes least interested in the measure before us; and from some of them we sometimes hear the raven cry of the distress, as they call it, which would follow the sudden and rapid fall of prices!

But even if all this were otherwise, and some of the classes who are held up to public odium were to be benefitted by it, it would form no just or solid objection to the measure. The true principle of public morality and an enlightened public policy is, that the government should faithfully perform its engagements, no matter who gains or loses. On this subject we may derive a lesson of great moment from the conduct and example of the wise and virtuous men who administered the government of the Union in its earliest, and perhaps brightest period—when Washington was President, Jefferson Secretary of State, Hamilton Secretary of Treasury, and Madison and Richard Henry Lee, with their illustrious compeers from other States, leaders in the one and other branch of Congress. The certificates of the debt of the Revolution, which survived the general wreck of the Continental paper money, and which, at the period of the adoption of the Constitution, amounted to from eighty to a hundred millions of dollars—then a very large sum compared with the population and undeveloped resources of the country—had greatly depreciated from the failure of every effort to provide for them under the articles of confederation, and had been bought up, for the most part, by speculators at the rate of three or four shillings in the pound.

One of the first and most delicate questions that arose after the adoption of the constitution was, what was to be done with regard to the liquidation of this debt? There were those who contended that, as the debt was then mainly held by speculators who had acquired it for a sixth or seventh of its nominal value, it ought not to be paid to them in full. But Congress, by an overwhelming majority, and with the hearty approval of Washington and his cabinet, determined to act in good faith to the holders of the debt dollar for dollar. Thereupon arose a difference of opinion, and one was upon a proposition of Mr. Madison, who held that the government was bound to pay, and ought to pay every dollar borne on the face of the certificate, but, where practicable, the payment he thought should be divided between the original holder and purchaser of the certificate, and so much of the consideration paid by the purchaser—the latter rarely, if ever, the higher price in the market for the produce of the country, and the residue of the sum due to be paid to the original holder. Notwithstanding the great and persuasive consideration which recommended the proposition, and the great influence with which it was enforced by the mover, it was rejected by the vote of a large majority, and the whole amount of the certificates was paid, dollar for dollar, to the actual holder, on whatever terms he may have come possessed of them.

It is instructive to look back to the other portion of the Secretary of the Treasury's report of that day, to see by what sort of a great act of faith he called upon Congress, the final redemption of national liabilities, to strengthen their great expectations to the contrary. First and foremost was the establishment of public honor—the sanctity of the national faith. But the Secretary was far from confining his views to leave the appeal there. He invoked, also, an enlightened political expediency by anticipating the time when the new Government would have occasion to contract further loans, or to make purchase upon credit, and showed how much it would gain in the more favorable terms on which all such transactions could be negotiated in future, if they set then the example of a scrupulous and unblemished faith in the fulfilment of the national engagements. These were high and enlightened considerations; but they were of an abstract character, looking back to the past or forward to the future. The great struggle for national existence was terminated, and crowned with success. We are now in the midst of that great struggle, and its success vitally depends, as I have already endeavored to show, on the wisdom and success of the measures we may adopt for giving confidence and value to the currency—the instrument by which all the operations of the war are to be carried on and supported.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

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The question of employing negroes in the army as soldiers, is attracting more serious attention, and we doubt not will be decided in favor of doing so. Gen. Lee has at last spoken on the subject, and given it his approval. He says it is a practical one, to wit: whether we shall employ the negro to help us against the enemy or allow the enemy to employ him against us. Presented in this light, with the manifest inequality of our armies compared with those of the enemy, and in view of the important advantage that the enemy has already gained from the use of negro soldiers, it will be strange if our Congress shall hold out against the adoption of the measure. We, conclude, therefore, from the present signs of the times, that our Government will decide to employ negroes in the army, and that not many weeks hence they will be called for in sufficient numbers to make up a powerful army.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

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DEAD.—Col. Rudson, the leader of the plot among the Yankee officers to break up the prison at Richmond days ago, and who was shot through the body in the melee, died of his wound on Thursday night. He was Colonel of the 24th New York Cavalry.—*Danville Register.*


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION MECHANICS!!

A meeting of great importance (concerning Mechanics only) will be held at the

TOWN HALL ON FRIDAY EVENING,

the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. Every one should attend.
jan 5-d2t

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY N. C.

The next Session will commence February 23d, and end July 30th. Charges in provisions at *Peace* prices, per Session of half year:

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|---|---|
| Board and Washing | $45.00 |
| Tuition ordinary branches | 18 50 |
| Music and use of Piano | 22 50 |

Provisions will be delivered at the nearest Depot to the patron, he taking Agent's receipt and bearing half the risk and expense of transportation. Prices in Confederate currency not yet fixed. Young ladies will be conducted to the College by the undersigned from Columbia, or any intervening point. Address the President immediately, and state the kind and amount of provisions you will furnish.

A. G. STACY, President.
jan 5 d2t

AUCTION FIRM AND BROKERAGE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

C. F. HARRIS & CO.

We will buy and sell on consignment and commission

COTTON, TOBACCO, NEGROES, GOLD, SILVER, BANK BILLS, STATE AND CONFEDERATE BONDS, &c., &c.

*** Orders from a distance are respectfully solicited.

C. F. HARRIS, Concord, N. C.
A. W. BURTON, Lincolnton, N. C.
W. SLOAN, Charlotte, N. C.

REFERENCES.—Wm. Johnston, Esq., President C. & S. C. R. R.; B. W. Guion, Superintendent W. C. & R. R. R.; L. F. Bates, Superintendent Southern Express Company; E. H. Britton, late editor Times; Drucker & Heilbron; J. J. Blackwood, Pres't Bank of Charlotte; T. W. Dewey, Cashier Bank North Carolina, at Charlotte, N. C., and L. Cohn, Augusta, Ga.
jan 5-d8t [wlw bw]



# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


## Confederate Congress.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 4.—Nothing of interest in Senate to-day.

The House was occupied in the further discussion of the Consolidation Bill.

## From Savannah and Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Jan 4.—A gentleman who left Savannah last week says the city continues quiet—citizens not molested. Private property protected. An order had been issued not to cut the shade trees for fuel. Sherman promises to bring wood by the Gulf road. The fourteenth and fifteenth corps are in entrenchments reaching from Savannah river to the plank road. The Yankee are building a new pontoon bridge opposite the Exchange. The churches on Sunday were filled with ladies.

Many negroes who joined Sherman in the country are leaving. The roads are lined with them.

Sherman is giving levees to the negroes in Savannah. A federal paper entitled the Daily Local Georgian, is issued from the News office, by Capt. M. Simmons. General W. Geary in command of the post.

Several federal steamers are engaged in removing obstructions from the river. Adams Express has opened an office.

In Augusta on Tuesday, about three hundred negroes were sold by various Auction Houses at an average of three thousand to thirty-five hundred dollars.

## Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4—Northern papers of the second received. A Washington telegram says it is understood the Brazilian Minister is perfectly satisfied with the decision of the Lincoln Government in the Florida case.

Ten new regiments of Ohio troops are now organizing and will be ready for the field in six weeks.

The departure of Montgomery Blair and Frank P. Blair on a visit to Grant's army, gave rise to a rumor that they had gone to Richmond on a peace mission.

A new Confederate steamer, Sea King, is reported actively at work on the Atlantic. She has captured and burned several Yankee ships.

The Government has determined to sell the cotton found at Savannah and re-imburse the owners, if they can establish a valid claim before the proper tribunal.

George D. Prentice arrived at City Point on the 30th from Richmond, *en route* to Louisville.

Nothing from Sherman or Thomas.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce A. CREECH, a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners for the Western Ward.

MANY VOTERS.
jan 5-die

A FIRST RATE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

For Hire the present year.

CHAS. MANLY.
Raleigh, January 5th, '64.—d1t

IF a certain somebody does not send a certain somebody's PHOTOGRAPH immediately, to Wilmington, they will see their name in print in a way they would not like.
jan 5 d1t*

LOST,

On the night of the 26th December last, a

CHEST OF BOOKS AND PAPERS,

marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, C. S., Wilmington," which was put on the mail train at Goldsboro' and was missing on the arrival of the cars at Raleigh. Any information resulting in its recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address,

NAT. ALLEN,
jan 5-d3t* Wilmington, N. C.

STOLEN,

From my stable, on the night of the 3rd inst., my

LIGHT SORREL MARE,

5 years old next Spring, medium size, and in good order. She has a star in her face, both hind legs white to her knees, left hip perceptibly lower than the right. Any information given to the subscriber at Cary P. O., Wake county, N. C., will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscriber, a soldier's wife.

MRS. KEZIAH OLIVE.
jan 5-eod1jan 0*

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Company Shops, Jan. 2, 1865.

500 NEGROES WANTED!

The North Carolina Railroad Company desires to hire

FIVE HUNDRED NEGRO MEN.

It will pay eight hundred dollars for laborers, and one thousand dollars for Mechanics in Confederate money, for the year.

Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.

T. J. SUMNER,
jan 5-d3t Engineer and Sup't.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10th January, 1865, at their Sales Rooms, will offer

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES

AS FOLLOWS:

3 Likely young men.
1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children.
1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.
1 do " " " "
1 Girl, 9 years old, likely.
1 " 11 " " fancy and smart.
1 " 8 " "
1 Boy 6 " "

Others to be added by day of sale.

ALSO,

2 Fine young Blood Mares, and a fine new double set Buggy Harness.

At the same time a likely young Negro man for hire.
jan 5-d5t

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.

By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Ashboro', on the 7th day of February, 1865,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for two years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.

This second of January, 1865.

J. M. WORTH,
jan 5-d3t County Commissioner.