

When the Constitution of the Confederate States vested in Congress the power to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for the calling forth of the militia; and for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; and to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

And when it further gave power to Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it, and further gave authority to the President, whom it had made commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the Confederate States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties and forbade the States to enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, to enter into any agreement or compact with another State with a foreign power; it clothed the central government with a panoply of power deemed to be sufficient for all offensive or defensive measures which might become necessary to maintain the honor, assert the rights and defend the interests and liberties of the nation and people.

These powers, so explicit and so comprehensive, were self-imposed, by the representatives of the States themselves, in the most solemn form, by organic enactment; being an act of self-abnegation by the States of certain sovereign qualities and their delegation to a chosen representative.

By virtue of these powers, it is clear that Congress may, after having declared war, employ all the resources of the nation to carry it on. It may conscript the citizens and enroll them in the Confederate service, whether as regular troops or as militia, as to it may appear fit. The only exception being, perhaps, that it is not contemplated that such constitutional officers of any State shall be taken, by whose conscription the State government would be hindered in its administration. It is further clear that no State has any right or exempt from service, except for the absolute necessity of carrying on its own government, any person or persons who may be liable to conscription by the Confederate Congress. And in order to guard against the possibility of this authority being weakened or obstructed, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended, when by rebellion or invasion the public safety requires it. If Congress then were to pass a law of conscription, securing to the military service all the able-bodied strength of the nation, and were to proceed through what Departments the rules and regulations for the government of the army and navy should be enforced, and should call forth the militia and organize, arm and discipline and employ it in the service of the Confederate States, and should suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus during the invasion, it would unquestionably exercise only its constitutional power; it would perform the functions prescribed for it in the organic law, and would be in the line of legitimate, rightful authority. There would be no oppression, tyranny or even injustice in its conduct, all of which has been thoroughly settled by judicial decisions.

To assert that there would be, is simply to accuse the States of having formally and deliberately created a despotism over their own heads, and over their citizens, by their ratification of the National Constitution. Since Congress possesses the power thus to use the citizen, and by another clause of the Constitution to take his property (not just compensation) for the public use, broadly and amply, and completely as the Constitution allows—whether it will exercise it, is not to be discussed as a question of right, but as one of expediency. No citizen who is law-abiding, and has regard for his country and the allegiance which he bears towards it, could for a moment himself resist or hinder the exercise of these powers, or advocate such resistance in others, and if he be a public officer, he must forswear himself if he do so.

Inasmuch as these powers have been adopted in the Central Government in so formal and solemn a shape, having been engrained into the organic law, and subsequently ratified by the sovereign States, it is manifest that they were deemed to be necessary powers; for the exercise of which, occasion might arise. Indeed, surrendering as they do so much of the natural individual rights of the citizen, it must be taken for granted that they would never have been bestowed, except they were essential to the formation of a stable and capable government. These powers constitute the highest attributes of sovereignty, being inherent in other governments as the paramount authority, and made so in ours by organic investment.

It having been established that these powers are granted, and in contemplation of their exercise, and in contemplation of a necessity where their exercise might become imperative, the next question is, under what circumstances is their exercise most justifiable?

What doubt there may be in any moral mind as to the propriety of making an offensive war, there can never be a question in morals or ethics of the right of self defence. If there would ever be a time when all the sovereignty should display itself in the plenitude of power, it would be in the event it should be assailed and invaded by a foreign power, and threatened in its existence. If this be a general rule, worthy of adoption, how apply and fully does our situation fall within its examples? We are invaded by a powerful foe; and for the express purpose of destroying our Government, and exercising us into another form of Government, with a different association. The invading armies are occupying our territory, besieging our cities, laying waste our territory, consuming our property, blockading our ports and imprisoning and murdering our people, and conscripting others to fill the ranks of their armies, still further to devastate and subjugate us. At the same time that our national, social and individual safety are all thus imperilled from foreign invasion, division, discussion, prompted by ill-timed and injudicious interference with Government authority, are enervating our strength and making us a more easy prey to our enemies. If this be not an emergency to call forth the energies of the Government—if this situation do not demand the assumption of the sovereign authority—then it is impossible to conceive that any emergency or any situation can ever invoke it.

We propose next to show the advantages to arise to the people from strong measures.

We publish to-day the able Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge BATTLE, in *Bridgman's case*. It will be seen that it overrules the case of *Russell*, before decided by Judge Pearson at Chambers. This case then settles the law in this State, it will be seen, as to the liability of all State officers to military service, save those named in the State Constitution, which is left an open question. We shall follow this case with the opinion in the case of *Matthew Johnson*, which settles the law as to Mail Contractors and Stage Drivers. Both of these are leading cases, and these and other cases founded upon them, and of which we have published an abstract, settle pretty generally and definitely the law in this State, as to military exemptions.

The News.

HEMMA MICO, OR JOHN JUMPER.

The Macon Telegraph says it has recently been put in possession of some interesting facts with regard to this Indian—the Principal Chief of the Seminole nation. He is, at present, a Colonel in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and commands a regiment of Indians, composed principally of Seminoles. Considerably over six feet in height, as straight as an arrow, and as graceful and light-footed as the deer which feed upon the prairies of his western home, he looks every inch the soldier and the chief. He is, withal, as gentle as a woman, as brave as the bravest, able in council, influential with his people, a pure patriot, and thoroughly devoted to the cause of the South. His name should become a household word with the citizens of the Confederate States.

The Telegraph gives an extract from his "talk" to Colonel S. S. Scott, Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Fort Washington, 9th October last: We give an extract. It will be found scarcely less eloquent in its simplicity and true feeling than the celebrated speech of Logan:

"Permit me to express to you the gratification we feel because of your visit. We thank you for the very friendly and satisfactory address this morning. We are strengthened and encouraged. We will remember your words when you are far away. We will profit by them.

"In the fall of 1862, I first met you at Fort Arbuckle. You asked me if I had any request to make of the President of the Confederate States. I told you I had none. We were then by our firesides, living in comparative quiet. But war came to our country and drove us from pleasant homes. We are now wanderers and strangers; yet the Confederate States have not deserted us. We have been provided for, our women and children are fed; our soldiers get all they should expect.

"The Government is engaged in a great war. She cannot do any more for us than she is doing. Perhaps, when the war is over, we shall be perfectly satisfied with her bounty. All claims will be adjusted. In view of these things, I again say to you, I have no request to make of the President. He will, without asking, deal for us that we should expect. I wish you, however, to assure the President that the Seminoles are yet true and loyal.—Their treaty stipulations are sacred; the destiny of your government shall be ours; if she fails we will go with her; if she triumphs, we rejoicing will be more sincere than ours.

FROM VICKSBURG.

A lady who arrived in Jackson the 10th, direct from Vicksburg, informs the *Mississippi* that for several days previous the authorities were anticipating an attack upon the place from the Confederates, and that every male inhabitant between the ages of 18 and 45 has been enrolled and organized into the militia, and they are mustered and drilled daily. There is scarcely any business done in Vicksburg—goods are high, the place is crowded with people, mostly negroes. A raid is intended to be made across the Big Black soon, and probably an effort will be made to come as far out as Jackson.

A PROFITABLE OPERATION.

At Columbia, Tenn., says a correspondent, hats and boots were gobbled up by officers for \$10 and \$14 each in Confederate money. Our army got immediate supplies sufficient for six months.

GEN. JOHN ADAMS.

Brigadier General John Adams of the Mississippi Brigade, says a correspondent of the *Rebel*, was spotted through the body at Franklin nine times. No one ever died more bravely or gallantly. The Yankees robbed his body of his pocket book, watch, and his large seal ring. They took his wife's picture, and gave it to one of the wounded men, who returned it.

A Sister's Shame.

We copy to-day from the *Constitutionalist* the proceedings of a meeting held in Savannah, presided over by the Mayor of the city, Dr. Arnold.

The action of the meeting formally dissolves all connection between the city and the Confederacy, and burying the head of secession in sack cloth and ashes, they see at the fact of infamy for a niche in the temple of disgrace. We wish for Savannah, and as such as we execute the conduct of the people, we wish to be fair to the Forest City is furnished by the disreputable conduct of what we cannot but believe to be the smallest portion of her citizens. They have looked down the black vista of ruin and desolation which Sherman left behind him in his march through the heart of the Empire State to their city; they have had the record of the past, written in blood from the glory of the field of Manassas to the not less memorable but fatal one of Franklin—they can look upon the bleeding bones of thousands of heroes who have died for their country—and yet are willing to throttle the voice that comes from these bloody fields to bid us fight on, and say to miserable tyrants who have worked the ruin of our country, and murdered our best citizens, "take us back, we will be one with you!" Oh, shame, shame upon the pretidy; away with the ignominy. We believe Savannah will yet be dishonored, and then she will spew from her mouth the impious wretches who would sell her honor to him who knows not honor. The men who would sell their country in such an hour as this, would sell their souls for a consideration in dollars and cents—would sell their Lord for less than thirty pieces of silver.

The foregoing from the *Augusta Daily Register*, speaks in bitter terms of the action taken by certain citizens of Savannah who, in a public meeting held upon the call of the Mayor, have formally renounced their allegiance to the Confederacy and, in the language of their resolution "seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authorities," claiming "the immunities and privileges contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States." This is the end to which we have expected all unwarrantable peace negotiations, to come; this the terminus of "State sovereignty and separate State action," as harped upon by their especial champions. What we have heretofore said of Georgia in connection with Sherman's successful march through her territory, was not intended to add a pang to the sensibilities of any loyal son of hers. We intended to attribute the fault of that great calamity to those who have subdued the spirit of Georgia patriotism, or weakened it by disaffection. And the truth of what we said is now more apparent; and we fear that not in Savannah alone are there to be found numbers who are ready to make the same tame and shameful submission. But these men in Savannah, whoever they may be, are fixing their own lot, but by no means settling the destiny of the Confederacy.

But this should be an admonition to Congress for action—prompt, vigorous action—worthy of a Government possessed of sovereignty and holding in charge the vital interests of a multitude of people. Let it call into requisition the military strength, employ all the means that our enemies use for assailing us, in order to resist them—and Sherman will be brought to grief, and the cowardly conduct of the submissionists in Savannah will recoil on their heads with such terrible force, that never again will there be found others willing to follow their example.

We are glad to see that the "duties of Editor" of the *Conservative* have been assumed by a known and responsible person. We shall have no difficulty in the discussion of points of difference, now that we know with whom we have to deal. Mr. Robbins promises all that could be desired of an independent and patriotic editor, and we wish him an abundant success, personally, and in all his efforts to support the Confederate and State governments and to restore to us an honorable peace. We submit his Card Salutatory:

Having assumed the duties of Editor of the *Conservative*, the undersigned begs leave to say to the patrons of the paper and the public, that his time and whatever little talents he may possess, will be devoted to, in the earnest endeavor to make it in every respect worthy of not only the extensive patronage it has heretofore enjoyed, but still more extensive, if possible. It will continue in future, as heretofore, to contain the latest telegraphic and other news, faithful reports of the proceedings of the Legislature when in session, and such news as will be most interesting and important to the public. In politics it will continue to advocate conservative policy as the only hope of the country. And while it will eschew any and all political wrangling, the end and aim of which rise not above party, it will not shrink from a discussion favoring the weak or woe of the country. In its columns all measures emanating from either the Confederate or State government, which are believed to be dictated by sound policy, will receive a cordial support; while such as will not bear being tried by the standard of the constitution will be calmly and honestly but tearlessly criticised and condemned.

In regard to the terrible war in which we are now engaged, the *Conservative* will respond and advocate any practicable and constitutional plan which presents a fair prospect of producing a cessation of arms by restoring to us an honorable peace, and at the same time it will oppose any impracticable propositions, which may be in conflict with the constitution and the fundamental principles of our government, tending as such propositions generally do, to encourage the public enemy, and distract, divide and weaken ourselves; and in all respects we shall endeavor so far as a candid and truthful statement of facts and the reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom, can be pleasant, in times like these, to make the *Daily* and *Weekly* visits of the *Conservative* both agreeable and profitable.

MARMADUKE S. ROBBINS.

We received our full complement of exchanges yesterday, North and South, but find no news of importance from any direction.—Our columns are occupied with articles of a local and miscellaneous character, which we trust will be acceptable to our readers.

Supreme Court Decisions.

SETH BRIDGMAN vs. PETER MALLETT.

The petitioner was, prior to the 26th day of April, 1864, a Lieutenant in the army of the Confederate States, but, by an order of that date, he was dropped from the roll as an officer. At the August Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Hyde, he was elected Register of the county and was duly qualified as such, by entering into bond and taking the necessary oaths. Subsequently, to-wit, on the 22d of September, 1864, he was ordered, as a conscript, by the enrolling officer of the county to report himself without delay to the camp of instruction, near Raleigh. The date of enrollment is not distinctly specified, either in the petition or return; though it is strongly to be inferred from the allegations of the petitioner, that it was prior to his election as Register, because I consider as immaterial, because I think that, under the army regulations, he was in the military service, as a private, as soon as he was dropped from the roll as an officer. See Army Regulations. It is agreed by the counsel that a Register of a county is a civil officer of the State, and that the Governor had claimed the petitioner as an exempt from military service in the army of the Confederate States. Upon this statement of facts, it is contended by the counsel for the petitioner first, that he is entitled to a discharge from custody upon a just construction of the 21st paragraph of the 10th section of the act of Congress, ratified on the 17th day of February, 1864, though he was in the military service when he was elected Register of Hyde county. Secondly, if that be not so, that after his election and qualification as a civil officer of the State, he became exempt from any further service in the army of the Confederate States, because Congress has no power to restrict the State in the selection of any of its citizens, whether in or out of the army, to fill any office necessary to the action of its government. I differ from the counsel as to the correctness of his position, and will proceed to state, as well as I can, the reasons upon which my opinion is founded:

1. In ascertaining and settling the construction of the military act of February 1864, it is proper to avail ourselves of any light which may be thrown upon the subject by any statute, in pari materia, particularly if it were passed about the same time. 1 Black, Comm. 60. It appears from the Act of Congress, approved the 6th day of January 1864, entitled "an act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes," that the country was then in very great need of soldiers, the present exigencies of the war, and the present circumstances of the country, it requires the Congress of the Confederate States do enact, "all of all who are able to bear arms, and the like." This most pressing want of the Confederate Government, if possible, still more strongly shown in the act under consideration. It repeals all former laws which granted exemptions and thus at once sweeps away the long list of exemptions which may be found in the act of October, 1862. It enlarges the ages of conscripts from 18 and 45 to 17 and 60, thus calling into the field of active service boys and old men. It takes from their homes almost every person capable of bearing arms—except those officers who are necessary to the proper administration of the Confederate and State Governments, and a few others who were deemed necessary to carry on the educational, industrial and mercantile pursuits of the country, with the addition of a still fewer number who are restrained from bearing arms by religious scruples. With this most urgent, pressing demand for soldiers for the defence of the country, in its life and death struggle for national existence, placed thus prominently before us, have we a right to infer that Congress intended by the exemptions which it granted in the act of February 1864, to release from further service, in the army, any soldier who it has a right to retain there? It seems to me to be ignoring the whole spirit of the act to suppose so. I cannot come to any such conclusion, unless I find it so declared by the express terms of the act. So far from finding any express declaration in the act to that effect, the reverse of exemption may be fully sustained by confining them to the persons filling office or carrying positions or engaged in pursuits at the time of their enrollment. In some cases the persons exempted must have been employed in the duties of their office or profession, at the date of the act, and could not entitle themselves to exemption by subsequently engaging in such office or profession even prior to the time of their enrollment. This is the case with regard to ministers of religion, physicians and schoolmasters. All the farmers of the country are put into the army, except the bonded overseers of 15 able bodied field hands; and even they, it seems, might have been deprived of the benefit of the exemption, had they been enrolled since the 1st of February 1864, but for a special provision in their favor. See 4th par. of the 10th sec. of the act of February, 1864. Looking then upon the whole act from the first section to the last, I am unable to discover anything, either in its language or its spirit, which releases or exempts from service any person already in the army as a soldier. The fact that by another act of Congress, officers and soldiers in the army may be elected to certain offices or places of trust, either in the State or Confederate Government, does not affect the present case, which depends, in the view in which I am now taking of it, entirely upon the construction of the act of February, 1864.

2. The second position taken for the petitioner by his counsel, is a much more important one, affecting as it does, the relative powers and rights of the Confederate and State Governments; and I therefore approach its discussion with much diffidence; particularly as I find that the conclusion at which I have arrived is at variance with the opinion entertained by many of those for whose learning and ability I entertain the highest respect. The difficulties of the case arise from the fact that the same persons are citizens of two separate and distinct sovereigns, to both of which they owe duty and allegiance. If the constitutions, upon which these respective governments are based, be rightly construed and rigidly adhered to, there will be little or no danger of their clashing or interfering with each other in their respective domains of service to the people. In the distribution of the powers of sovereignty, it is conceded that the States have conferred upon the Confederate government the war power, that is the power to declare war, and to raise and support armies. It has been held by all the great statesmen and judges of the country that this power is, with a slight exception, unlimited. In aid of this, and the other powers vested in the general government, the Constitution declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying them into execution." See art. 1, sec. 8, par. 18. And it asserts the supremacy of the Confederate States as to the powers conferred upon the Government, by declaring that "this Constitution and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the Supreme Law of the land, and the Judges shall be bound thereby, anything in the Con-

stitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Although the war power of the Confederate Government is thus absolute and unlimited in terms, and the supremacy of that Government over the States, with regard to that power, is thus clearly and distinctly asserted, it has been decided, and I think rightly decided, that the Confederate Government cannot, in the exercise of the war power, destroy the States by conscripting those officers who are necessary to the action of the State Governments. See *Barrongis vs. Peyton*, decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and recognized as authority in *Johnson vs. Mallett*, decided by this Court. Whatever persons held any office in the State, when the Legislature declared to be necessary for the State Government, when the act of February, 1864, was passed, were thereby placed beyond the power of conscription by the Confederate Government. That Government is founded upon the State Governments as sovereigns, and cannot exist without them. The superstructure must fall when its pillars are taken away or destroyed.

But the case is reversed when the Confederate government has, in the exercise of its rightful supreme war power, conscripted into its service a man who is not an officer of the State, and the State is attempting to take him out of it by electing him to an office. The man, as a citizen, owed the duty to the general government, which he had called upon him to perform, just as much as it owed the duty to the State to accept and discharge the duties to which he was elected. He therefore owes obligations undoubtably binding upon him, but which being inconsistent, cannot both be performed at the same time. How can this conflict be settled, but by resorting to a principle of potent efficacy both in international and municipal law, that priority of possession gives a priority of right. This would seem to be a just rule even if the two governments were equal in their powers, with respect to the subject, and it surely cannot operate against that government whose power, in that particular, is supreme. The State must, in such a case, yield to the prior claim of the general government, and select some other man to fill its office. The argument that, perhaps the State cannot find another person out of the army fit for the place, is answered by the equally probable supposition, that the general government may not be able to procure another fit person for a soldier. When either supposition shall become a certainty, it will be when both governments are on the eve of destruction.

The petitioner, in the present case, is not one of the officers of the State who is recognized in its Constitution, as being essential to the government. If he were so, the argument in his favor, would be much stronger—perhaps irresistible. The Constitution declares in express, or necessarily implied terms, that there shall be a Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Peace, a Sheriff, a Coroner, or Coroners, and Constables in each county, a Secretary of State and several other officers; also, members of both Houses of the General Assembly; and, it may be that, with regard to all these, the State never surrendered her right to have her citizens, whether they should be, at the time of their election, in the service of the general government or not. This is a question of the highest importance to both governments, and I will not undertake to decide upon it, until it becomes necessary in the performance of my judicial duty to do so. It may also deserve more consideration than the subject has yet received, whether the Legislature can deprive the State of any of those constitutional officers by permitting them to be conscripted, as it purports to do, as to some of them, by the act of December 14th, 1863. See Laws of the Extra Session in December, 1863, chapter 14. My conclusion upon a full consideration of the whole matter is, that the judgment which I rendered in vacation in favor of the petitioner, founded, as I expressed at the time, upon the previous case of *Russell vs. Whiting*, decided by the Chief Justice, was erroneous, and ought to be reversed with costs, and that the petitioner must be remanded to the custody of Major Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts.

WILL H. BATTLE.

I concur in this opinion. M. E. MANLY. I dissent from this decision. R. M. PEARSON.

From the North.

The Richmond papers of Saturday, contain a batch of extracts from Northern papers, of very little importance. The story of the Blair coming South as peace negotiators is now denied; they came as visitors to Grant, and nothing more.

The Northern papers copy the notorious article from the *Rickwood Enquirer*, about abandoning slavery in the South, provided France and England will guarantee the independence of the Southern Confederacy; but ascribe it to the *Rickwood Sentinel*, which they say is President Davis' organ, and speaks his sentiments. There is about as much reason and truth in the statement, as there was use for the following Yankee accompaniment of the statement:

The following editorial from the *Richmond Sentinel* has been deemed by Secretary Seward of such importance, and so truly representing the condition of the South and Jeff Davis' own intention, that he has ordered copies of it to be sent to our foreign leaders, to show that the rebel Government is admitted by their own ministers to be a failure, and that, already exhausted and worn out, they are seeking for some port of refuge; and this being the case, that they be no longer considered as "belligerents." Those most familiar with Jeff Davis and his writings declare this to be from his pen.

New Advertisements.

Col. W. H. Tucker, candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward.

New School in Raleigh—Mr. Dowell.

Thos. Branch wants N. C. R. R. Bonds.

University of North Carolina.

Sale of Valuable Servants on the 18th, by Tucker, Andrew & Co.

\$30 Reward for a lost Breastpin.

Negroes to Hire—C. H. Cuthbert.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

J. H. Horner's Classical and Mathematical School.

A No. 1 Negro Man, to be sold by Creech & Litchford on Thursday.

Several communications on hand, which shall have place as fast as we can make room for them.

PROMOTED.—Major W. C. Linkford to Lt. Colonel of the 47th N. C. Regt.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. ZWISLOCKI, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Sherman's Movements.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Granville, 12:45 p.m., says no news from the enemy this morning. A gentleman just from Savannah, reports that Sherman has sent the 17th army corps around to Beaufort, S.C. to cooperate with Foster's troops between Postoligo and Coosawatchie.

Exchange of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day. Col. Malford had an interview with Colonel Ould and Hatch. Another interview will take place to-day. It is expected that Malford will submit to propositions for an exchange of prisoners.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—Nothing important done in the Senate. The House passed the Consolidation Bill by one majority. The vote was reconsidered, and pending its further consideration, adjourned.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—Baltimore American of the 6th received. An arrival from Hilton Head reports Sherman's army quietly resting. No aggressive movement yet undertaken. Kilpatrick's cavalry however are constantly on the scout, watching Hardee. The army was organizing and preparing for the commencement of a new campaign.

Telegrams from Courtland, Alabama, say Steadman's command captured and burned Hood's pontoon train, also captured 600 mules and over one thousand wagons and two thousand logs. Forrest is reported near Russellville. Stanton has gone to Savannah to confer with Sherman.

A Memphis telegram of the 4th claims Dana's raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was completely successful. Twenty-four bridges were burned, four thousand carriages and a large amount of ammunition was captured. The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution thanking Capt. Coles for the capture of the Florida.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Gen. Quarles, who was reported to be mortally wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., will probably recover. He lost a right arm. General L. J. Gartrell is slowly improving. He had two ribs broken by a shell at Coosawatchie.

The object of the Hon. A. B. Wright, of Georgia, in going North, was to procure a parole for his son a prisoner at Camp Chase.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESTERN WARD.

We take pleasure in recommending Col. W. H. TUCKER for re-election in the Western Ward. He has served us long and faithfully, for which services let us re-elect him by a unanimous vote. Jan 10 ddt. MANY VOTERS.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MR. DOWELL will open school on Monday, 16th January. Number limited. Terms \$1.00 per session in advance. Jan 10 ddt.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD BONDS.

A liberal price will be paid in cash for \$10,000 North Carolina R. R. Bonds, or State Bonds will be given in exchange. Apply immediately to THOS. BRANCH, Raleigh, N. C. Jan 10 ddt.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The next Session of this Institution will begin on Saturday, the 14th of January. The corps of instructors is full, and ample opportunities for improvement will be offered in all the departments. DAVID L. SWAIN, President. Jan 10 ddt.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

The Forty-Seventh Session will commence on the 16th of January, 1865. All students required to drill. For particulars, address the Principal. J. M. LOVEJOY, Raleigh, Jan. 10th, 1865.—dtd. Progress copy one week.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

The next Session of this School will commence the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior Class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th instant. A competent drill master will take charge of the Military Department. J. H. HORNER, Principal. Oxford, N. C., Jan. 10, 1865.—dtd.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

1 Male Cook, Washer and Ironer. 2 Male Dining Room Servants. All at goods maker's drill. Apply to CHAS. H. CUTHBERT. Jan 10 ddt.

\$30 REWARD—LOST.

Between Mrs. Meese, the Milliners, and the Episcopal Church, via Fayetteville Street, a JET CROSS BREAST PIN, tipped with gold, chiefly valuable as a memento. The finder will be paid the above reward on leaving it at THIS OFFICE. Jan 10 ddt.

AUCTION SALES.

ON JANUARY 18TH, 1865. 1 Boy 17 years old. 1 " 19 " " 1 " 25 " " 1 " 18 " " 1 Girl 16 " " 1 " 18 " " 1 Woman and Child. 1 " 27 years old, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

The above Negroes are sold for no fault, all No. 1. They can be seen any day previous to day of sale. TUCKER, ANDREW & CO., Jan 10-21-tues-ths Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

On Thursday next, in front of our Store, we will sell a No. 1 NEGRO MAN, 26 years old, sound and healthy. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers. Jan 10 ddt.