

EDITOR: A. M. GORMAN

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

Subscription and Advertising Rates

At a late ball for dancing and carol sal. at the Government House, Hobart Town.

It is about fifty years ago only, that these Tasmanians or aboriginal inhabitants of that portion of Australia, known as Van Dieman's Land, numbered some seven thousand souls.

All to their conviction, say we. These are ours—they are honest. In the perils of this hour, a nation must be inventive, quick to discern, quick to reach, and quick to use its resources.

Both Houses of Congress have adopted a resolution to appoint a committee of three to prepare to the people of the Confederate States, an address, assuring them of the unalterable determination of Congress to continue, with all its energy, the struggle for independence, and assuring them of its final triumph.

Resolutions of Congress, declaring intentions to maintain the struggle, begin to grow insipid; they taste like weak gruel, without salt or sugar. They are emphatically *bores*. If they were ever so long—long enough to make a ladder of folly to enable lunatics to climb from Richmond to the moon; they are *bores*.

The Confederacy is in its greatest danger from the destructive influences among our own people. Has ought been done to control and change these influences? Why, reconstruction is beginning to be as common talk now as irregular peace agitation was months ago.

There is a mournful lesson in this story.—The same effect is going on from the contact of two races in New Holland and Australia. It has been more swift in Tasmania, because the Island was of moderate size, and there were no means of escape.

The proof is irrefragable that two races cannot occupy the same territory, and meet in daily association, except on the condition of the final extinction of the inferior, sooner or later. The only exception to this is found in the institution of slavery, which protects, cherishes and ameliorates the condition of the dependent race, under which it multiplies and prospers.

It is too late now to argue this before the bar of public opinion; but the negro—the Southern negro—in by far the larger number—the Southern negro—knows for himself this to be the fact; and, if he could have his wish he would rather be let alone;—be allowed to stay with his master and mistress to work, and to be clothed and fed; to have his wife and children on his neighbor's plantation, and to be allowed to visit them, carrying his wallet on his back and his pass in his pocket; occasionally to be allowed to do a job for himself and earn a little of his own money; and above all, to stay in his range, in the locality where he was born, where his father and mother grew up and died;—we say if the negro could have his wish, this is the sum of his desires. The negro is not a fool. He is conscious of the burdens of care on those who

near them, and by his own freedom from them; while the swine answers to his morning call, and the white grain corn is uncovered, as he shucks and sings. Not only is this true of the negro; but he is a good judge of human character. He soon finds out who is his best friend. He has long ago discovered that his condition was rapidly improving, before abolitionists began to meddle with his affairs; and he distrusts an abolitionist, and a yankee, while he confides in the Southern man. If similar promises were held out to him to-morrow, by us and the Yankee, nine hundred and ninety-nine negroes out of a thousand, will prefer to trust their own home people.

Fred. Douglas—a runaway negro, who left Maryland some years ago, and has been a pet of certain strong-minded abolition women of the North—made a speech the other day, in New York, which, we are bound to say, was a very sensible speech; and in the course of it he said—"I am of opinion that such is the confidence which the master can inspire over his slave, if Jeff. Davis goes about in earnest to raise a black army, making them suitable promises, they can be made very effective in the war for Southern independence. If Jeff. Davis will hold out to the blacks of the South their freedom—guarantee their freedom—the possession of a piece of land—the negroes of the South will fight, and fight valiantly for this boon." We believe that this negro speaks truly the sentiment of his people; and we are satisfied that, if Congress and the States, had taken steps early last fall to have given Gen. Lee two hundred thousand negroes, we should scarce to day have had a Yankee foot print on Southern soil.

Our informant also had an interview with the President. He had not been prepared to be very partial to President Davis, but he was not greatly disappointed. We would be glad to see the glowing eulogy passed by our informant upon the distinguished head of the nation. It was most eloquent. Among other things, he said with deep feeling, "I left his presence after a most kind, courteous and agreeable reception, deeply impressed with the conviction that he is a whole souled, earnest, devoted, unselfish patriot, whose life and heart and mind are yielded up to the cause."

This gentleman, after an association among the very leaders in Richmond, is satisfied "that important events are about to transpire of the most encouraging character; that Lincoln's government and people know that our subjugation is impossible." "But," says he, "they are laboring might and main to throw their whole strength upon us in the next few weeks. Against this end preparations are being made."

Dr. L. C. Manly offers \$1000 reward for the apprehension of John W. A. B. Ugram, advertiser that his Tarnery is now ready to receive hides. Shooting at Auction, by J. M. Towles.

We glean the following items from the Wilmington Journal of the 23d: The Yankee appears to have left their base in front of Fort Fisher, on yesterday morning, concentrated at Fort Fisher. Their fleet has not departed. They of course had Fisher. Whether they have re-embarked their men, we are unable to say. They occupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces.

It appears to us that some steps should be taken relative to the sufferings many of the poorer class of this town are undergoing. We are informed that there are many who have neither food or fuel, and it is totally out of their power to procure the absolute necessities of life at the present enormous prices asked.

It is understood that the Yankees have sent off all the Confederate prisoners they captured at Fort Fisher.

YANKEE DESERTERS.—We understand that two Yankee deserters who came into our lines on Saturday night, report that the enemy had re-embarked with the exception of a thousand men, constituting a garrison left in Fort Fisher.

It will probably be the policy of the enemy to appear to conciliate. They may think that the Legislature of North Carolina is in session and may be open to their blandishments.—Their policy in Savannah appears to differ very much from that pursued by them in Northern Georgia. We have no fears for the loyalty of our State.

We understand that official information has been received that the explosion heard on Friday night last was in the direction of Battery Larch, some distance below Fort Anderson, and within the enemy's lines.

GRANT'S ORDERS TO BUTLER show that the movement against this place was intended primarily to effect the capture of Fort Fisher, and the consequent closing of the port. Secondly, the capture of the town of Wilmington seems to have been included as part of the programme if it could be done at once, but apparently not otherwise.

RESIGNATION OF JAMES A. SHERMAN, SECRETARY OF WAR.—We are enabled to state positively that Mr. Sherman, Secretary of War, has resigned his position in President Davis's Cabinet. If any nomination has been made of his successor, it has not yet been acted on.—Richmond Examiner.

There are many other rumors brought by passengers from Richmond, but not yet sufficiently reliable for publication.

BLACKBURN RUNNING.—On the night of the capture of Fort Fisher, the steamer Owl, commanded by Capt. John Moffitt, with some other steamers, ran into the old inlet and sent a pilot up to see what was the state of affairs. On learning that Fisher had fallen, the ships put to sea again, hoping to get in at Charleston, we suppose.—Fayetteville Observer.

ANOTHER FRESH.—The waters have scarcely subsided, yet we have another deluge, which threatens to equal that of a fortnight since.—Fayetteville Observer.

From Richmond.

We had the pleasure of a conversation, on yesterday, with a very intelligent gentleman just arrived from Richmond, where he had opportunities for ascertaining, with reliable accuracy, the condition of affairs. First, we are pleased to learn that Vice President Stephens is open and unqualified in his denunciation of reconstruction. He expresses the most unqualified confidence in our success, and is determined very soon to visit Georgia and address the people to urge them still further to resist the invader. Vice President Stephens, by his present earnestness in the cause, is attracting the confidence of his associates, and his room is thronged with the emigration of the nation. It is not too late for Mr. Stephens to do much good. He can at least do a great deal to remedy the mischief which his unfortunate views have contributed to work.

Our informant also had an interview with the President. He had not been prepared to be very partial to President Davis, but he was not greatly disappointed. We would be glad to see the glowing eulogy passed by our informant upon the distinguished head of the nation. It was most eloquent. Among other things, he said with deep feeling, "I left his presence after a most kind, courteous and agreeable reception, deeply impressed with the conviction that he is a whole souled, earnest, devoted, unselfish patriot, whose life and heart and mind are yielded up to the cause."

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE. TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1865.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on the judiciary, reported unfavorably bills to allow the making of certain contracts by soldiers wives; to prevent the collection of debts in specie; and to make the robbery of dwelling houses in the day time a capital offence.

Mr. Litch introduced a bill to allow citizens to consolidate their lands. Mr. Bryson, a resolution as follows: "That the committee on propositions and grievances be instructed to enquire into the practicability of the supplying the families of soldiers in the field, or the families of those that have been killed in the field, and indigent families in the State with cotton yarn, or some material for the manufacturing of clothing, at cheaper rates than the present high marketable prices; and to report to this term of the Legislature by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Ellis, a resolution proposing a committee of enquiry as to how many railroad companies in the State have forfeited or violated their charters and in what way. Postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Hall, a resolution that the Senate go into secret session this evening at 7 p. m., and that the House be informed thereof.—Agreed to.

Mr. Ellis, a bill to prevent the collection of debts in specie. Mr. Wright, a bill to amend section 119, chapter 34, Revised Code.

On motion of Mr. Courts, the resolution to go into secret session was reconsidered and the hour changed to 3 p. m. The unfinished business of yesterday—resolutions protesting against emancipation for public service—being before the Senate.

Mr. Ellis said he had not intended to be the friend and supporter of the administration. He was so now and would ever be, but as such friend he was unalterably opposed to placing arms in the hands of the slave. So far from putting negroes in the army he would have every one there now kicked out and sent where they could produce something of the support of the country. He said he had not intended to be the friend and supporter of the administration. He was so now and would ever be, but as such friend he was unalterably opposed to placing arms in the hands of the slave. So far from putting negroes in the army he would have every one there now kicked out and sent where they could produce something of the support of the country.

Mr. Hall addressed the Senate at some length arguing strenuously in favor of the employment of the negro in the military service, and dwelling in particular on the benefits which would accrue from the formation of an engineer corps out of this material. Ten per cent. too, of the places now occupied by able-bodied detailed men could be filled by slaves, he believed, and as to their employment as soldiers lessening the productivity of the country he would say that thirty five per cent. of the negroes never make a bushel of grain or a pound of meat. The Speaker then combated the assertion the army would throw down their arms if associated with negroes and closed by declaring the time had come to make use of the slave—that the subjugation of the country depended on his being done—and that even if they did run away from us we would have at least a trained corps of a chance in our favor. It might succeed, and even its failure would leave us no worse off than a refusal to try its effect.

Mr. Wiggins said he had always endeavored to support the Government in every way and regretted now that he should have to oppose the President's idea of purchasing 40,000 slaves as soldiers and stimulating them to good behavior by a promise of emancipation. It was unconstitutional, unnecessary and he protested against it.

Mr. Patton said conscription was nothing but the impressment of the services of white men, and a *fictitious* if this could be done, he believed the Government and the right to impress the negroes without the consent of the States.

Pending a further consideration, the Senate adjourned to 5 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Green, of the Methodist Church. Mr. Brown moved it be printed. Not agreed to. Year 46, may 52, and a motion of Mr. Fowle, the report was laid on the table. [This communication gives a list of the number of Magistrates in eighty eight counties of the State, who have qualified and whose resignations have not been accepted, amounting, in the aggregate, to 4936, or about 45 on an average to a county. Wake has 120, the highest number; Chowan 8, the least.]

A message was received from the Senate stating that body would, on 7 p. m., (afterwards changed to 2 p. m.) go into secret session, and on motion the House adopted a like resolution.

The House then proceeded to vote for an Engrossing Clerk. No election. Mr. Person introduced a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Hill Orphan Fund, which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its various readings.

On motion of Mr. Grissom a bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty was taken up, and under a suspension of the rules, passed, the vote being upon its third reading yeas 57, nays 32.

Mr. McLain introduced a resolution to so amend the act authorizing the removal of the Salt Works from Wilmington to Saltville, or any other point, which passed its various readings, the rules being suspended for that purpose.

An election for Engrossing Clerk being held, Mr. Davis was duly elected to that office. The bill to allow a Clerk to the Secretary of State was then taken up, but pending its consideration the House took a recess to 3 p. m.

At 3 p. m., the two Houses met in joint secret session in the Commons Hall. At 6 o'clock the Senate retired to its Chamber and went immediately into secret session, continuing their till after 7 o'clock.

Let every one who feels disposed to give up the good cause, read the following noble and patriotic sentiment, and go and take new resolve to duty: (From the Montgomery Advertiser.) Christmas Eve on the Front.

TRENCHES BEFORE PETERSBURG. Christmas Eve, 1864.

Everywhere throughout Christendom, the people are to-night rejoicing and making preparation for their "happiest day of all the year." Little children go to bed dreaming of the gifts of good St. Nicholas; maidens in soft whispered words breathe "good night" to their lovers; parents think of the joyous reunion around the family fireside of many who have been long absent, and the old woman man of business forgets for the time the counting house or his office. For it is a time of feasting, a time for greeting friends, a time for making good wishes and giving presents. For the soldier some of these things exist, and of all Christian men, he alone has for to-morrow with no pleasing anticipation. For him no Christmas dinner will be spread, no merry voices of children, no smile of loving wife, no welcome gathering of absent friends; but alone he sits by his camp fire, listens to the far off booming of the heavy guns at Dutch Gap, that comes floating over the hills and valleys; to the sharp crack of the rifle, that has probably relieved some comrade of duty forever, and thinks sadly of home, and

The past floats up before him And the best comes steaming back. Yet the true and loyal man feels in his heart that he is doing his duty, and that, although he may have no merry Christmas himself, yet is confident he is securing for his country, for his children, for posterity, many a joyous, free and happy Christmas holiday.

At such an hour, with the stars shining as brightly and as gloriously beautiful as on that evening when the wise men of the East saw His star in the heavens, and the angels sang "Peace on earth and good will to man," the Southern soldier dreams not of peace, thinks not of feasting, but memory calls to him the many brave comrades who will answer to roll call to-morrow, of the cries of the widow and fatherless, and of the too who still thirst for our lives, our homes and our freedom. If he prays at all, it cannot be for peace, it must be that God will avenge him on those who have chased all this misery.

No man can dream that a violation of a great fundamental law always brings its own punishment. The Yankee may escape for a time and may think himself not only above all constitutional and international law, but also the unchangeable laws of the wise. Nemesis, though slow, is always certain, and as the ancients said, "walks with woolen in her shoes," that she may come silently and surely. She doles reading comes to my mind, and the dying prophesy of Cleopatra.

"Tuque justitiam laque atque abisimant ulter" is not forgotten. "Cherish justice" should be the motto of all. If any attempt to wring you, resist with all your might, for rights that do not justify resistance, who soldier and by whomsoever assailed, are but mockery and laughter, and if you fall "is a glorious thing to know—'laque atque abisimant ulter,' for you and all others, an avenger remains.

At such an hour too, as this, the soldier can look back on the brief but glorious history of his country. Four years ago the Confederate States, were but provinces of the Yankee Government, equals in name, but vassals and slaves in reality of a hated despotism. They had no past, they could look forward to no future. To-day, they stand before the world as a nation of heroes, and although foreign nations through their ignorance or inability refuse to acknowledge them, yet impartial history will make their names as immortal, as if they were written on yonder vault of heaven, of letters of gold, between Odin and the Pleiades! Thank God we have made a name for ourselves! Anarchy may be defeated, a portion of our territory may be overrun, private property may be destroyed; but so long as the people remain true to themselves, nothing can stop the onward march of the Confederates to freedom, to greatness and to glory. Sickly sentimentalism is the habit of weeping over the fate of Poland, and shedding tears over the unhappy "Emancipation," but sound philosophy teaches that to nation a he subjected, except by a highborn and better race of civilization. Poland is a happier country under the Czar of Russia than with Stanislaus for her King, and turbulent Nobles for her councillors. Ireland is richer happier, fiercer to-day under Victoria, than she ever would have been under Pheolan O'Neal, or the Earl of Tyrone. Are the Yankees a nobler race than we? Is their civilization, that strange compound of fidelity, radicalism and misguidance better and truer than ours? Shame upon the coward who would for a moment admit such a slander on his name and race.

Michalet, the French historian, in that memorable book "L'Amour" several years ago used the following language—"mark this well—The life of Europe is the life of the world, if it dies, the world dies. America flooded by an emigrant population at war with Catholic civilization is fast lapsing into barbarism." I quote from memory. They were prophetic words, not, it is true when applied to us, but to what a European called America, the Northern States. Look at them well. Are the olden time? Their liberties have been thrown at the feet of Abraham Lincoln faster than he could pick them up. The old safeguards of common law have been set aside, brute force is the only measure of right; insolence towards all foreign nations has taken the place of the courtesies of civilization, and their war policy resembles that of Attila and his Northern hordes. But there was life in America that Michalet knew not of, brave, strong, young life, that promised many days of usefulness and glory. This war has collected it, not into being, but before the world, and the serpents will strive in vain to crush the infant Hercules. And now from my camp fire, with my brave comrades sleeping around, with the clear starry sky overarching both friend and foe, I bid this young nation, a merry Christmas, and without one fear for the future, though dark clouds may threaten and the wind hold back, spread her sails, and promptly, triumphant ride the storm. Peace, freedom, glory, happiness be before her; degradation, slavery, misery, banishment. Brave men are at the helm, and onward will be her prosperous course. Ours are merry Christmas to the Confederate States, and ere another comes, may peace spread her wings over a free and independent people. MUSCOGEE.

NASHVILLE—REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. SHERMAN. NASHVILLE, Jan. 17.—Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, arrived here last night from Chattanooga with several thousand veteran troops of the 15th and 17th Army Corps, organized as the Provisional Corps of Tennessee, on route to join Gen. Sherman at Savannah.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. T. BARNES, of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

No dispatches were received last night up to the hour of putting our paper to press.

Northern News.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 17. The American has the following from its special correspondent with the Wilmington expedition, who has just arrived at Fortress Monroe: FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 17.—6.30 P. M.—After three days and nights of bombardment, Fort Fisher is ours, with all the contingents working commanding New Inlet.—The assault was made by the army and the naval brigade at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. One of the fort was secured in half an hour, but was not a hard fought fight with the garrison, which lasted until 9 o'clock at night. It was a very stubborn and bloody resistance, and the fort approaches were strewn with dead. The garrison had been heavily reinforced. The number of prisoners taken was over 2,000. The number of guns captured was 72. All the forts, including Mound and Seeks Islands, batteries, surrendered.

The rebel loss in the assault was 500 dead, beside the wounded. Our loss (army and navy) is about 900 killed and wounded.—Feet-Lieut. Preston and Lieutenant Porter, commandant of the flagship, were both killed in the assault. General Whiting and Colonel Lamb are both prisoners and wounded. The rebel private Tulahasse and Chinamange were both in the fight, and were driven up the river. Our gunboats went up the river on Monday morning. Our prisoners will be immediately sent North. We had several days of delightful weather. The magazine in the fort exploded by accident on Monday morning, killing and wounding two hundred of our men. The Santiago de Cuba brings the bodies of Lieut. Preston and Porter, and the wounded of the navy. Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17.—Francis P. Blair, Sr., and his son, Montgomery, were with the President this morning. It is stated that Mr. Blair, while in Richmond, succeeded in obtaining a portion of his papers, stolen from his house at Silver Springs by Breckinridge, but all idea of any other result arising from his visit is now completely exploded.

The Root or Evil.—It is stated that there are one hundred thousand absentees from the ranks of the Confederate States. In this Department, we are credibly informed, says the Charleston Mercury, there is a single corps of twenty seven thousand on the rolls, which does not turn out seven thousand effective men. These facts support the statement of President Davis, made in his Macon speech, upon his return from a review of the stolen Army of the West after his removal of General Johnston, the bloody repulse of Hood, and the fall of Atlanta. Why is it that men are not in the ranks and at the front? Will any one say that the people of the Confederate States are not patriotic? History tells of no struggle for its independence in which more general and heroic devotion was ever displayed.—Our people have made great exertions in behalf of a great cause. It is the people of these States which over and over have lifted out of the perils ensuing from incompetent administration the affairs of the country. It is the incorrigible intermeddling, mischievous dictation, malignant prejudices and petty partisanship which make sacrifices apparently endless and useless. It is these things which weigh like a pain upon the heart of the country. It is these things which infuse in inefficiency everywhere, and inspire selfishness and indifference. It is these things which are destroying us, and which must be eradicated by the action of Congress.—Selma Dispatch.

OBITUARY. Died, in Johnston County, N. C., on the 13th inst., after a brief illness, JAMES AGRIFFA, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Agrippa, in his eighth year. Jimmy was a bright and promising child, the pride of all who knew him, and in him were clustered the fondest hopes of future years. But alas! the ruthless hand of death came, and in a few hours the sweet hope and father's pride, lay cold and stiff in death. No more will his lovely voice be heard, nor the noise of his feet fall on the threshold; but weep not dear parents, brother and sisters, for he has only been snatched from this world of suffering to the bosom of Him who said "suffer little children to come unto me for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Geo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SHEETING AT AUCTION. Will be sold at Towles' Auction and Commission Store, on Friday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock: 400 yds heavy Brown 4 and 7-8 sheeting, by the piece or bale, and other goods. JAMES M. TOWLES, Jan 25-65.

NOTICE. HIDE!! HIDE!! HIDE!!! The well-known Tan-yard, formerly occupied by J. W. C. Young & Perdue, is now open to receive Hides to tan on. A. G. Stacey, who will have their Hides tanned at this yard will please send them in as early as they can, and I will have their Leather out in good time and in good order. W. A. BOONKRAM, Tanner and Finisher, Franklinton, N. C. Jan 25-65.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE. L'NOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C. Charge per session or half year: Board \$800; Tuition \$175; Music, and use Piano, \$75, etc.—For Board and Tuition, per half year, if paid in Provisions at price prices, \$65.00. An accomplished corps of instructors will be at their posts. The undersigned will conduct pupils to the College, leaving Charlotte by the evening train, February 20, and Salisbury, in the morning, February 21. Address: A. G. STACEY, President.

P. S.—Pupils will furnish lights, sheets, pillowcases, towels and drinking cup. Jan 25-65.

\$1000 REWARD. The reward of \$500 heretofore offered by Chas. Manly, Esq., for the apprehension of his boy JOHN, is hereby revoked, and I hereby offer One Thousand Dollars for the apprehension of said boy JOHN; that I got him. John is thirty-seven years of age, black, slender frame, walks as if weak in the knees, is about five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 135 pounds. He has a wife in Raleigh, and is probably lurking about the city. L. C. MANLY, Jan 25-65. Wilmington Journal and Danville Appeal copy one time and send bill to this office.