#### BY J. L. PENNINGTON

JOB PRINTING.

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#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 30.—Parties out from the Yankee lines report the enemy scouting actively in the direction of Fredericksburg. Grant will advance as soon as the old troops return from furlough and troops can be brought from the West, which will be about the 16th of April. A great many deserters from the Yankee army are in rear of the Yankee lines.

Corp. on Monday one addressed an audience estimated at 10,000. He will review the W. J. Troops of Hill's Corps and address them to-more s.

From Northern-Georgia.

Dalton, March 30.—Our latest advices from the front represent that the enemy are active. No reinforcements are arriving. Two Regiments of infantry mustered out of service at Oellawah yesterday, were relieved by two others.

Weather still remains unsettled. Indications are that we shall yet have some rough weather, which will interrupt military operations, and probably prevent the campaign from opening before the middle of April.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March, 30.—Dullness has reigned supreme to-day in the entire absence of news from any quarter.—Weather also gloomy and the condition of the roads from the recent heavy rains precludes the expectation of an early opening of the Spring campaign. It is believed that negotiations are in progress for the adjustment of the question involved for the exchange of prisoners of war.

From Lee's Army—Heavy Bngagement on the Rapidan. CAMP 48TH N. C. T., REAR }

OBANGE C. H., March 24, 1864. DEAR PROGRESS: Day before yesterday, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, dame nature lost her weather gauge, and from real spring weather it turned suddenly very cold and the snow began falling thick and fast, sifting through our clap board roofs in uncomfortable quantities, adding weight but not warmth to our government overcoats and English blankets .-Yesterday morning when we got up we found it lying about fifteen inches deep on a level. We were al consoling ourselves with the reflection that at least for one day the drills that we are subject to would be suspended and that we would be allowed a day of undisturbed quiet to bake our sbins and cook our rations, but this, like many other things in soldler life. proved to be a mere cobweb illusion, for hardly had we finished our breakfast, when Captain Troy, of the 46th, came running into camp, and almost breathless. informed us that the enemy were not only advancing, but that their line of skirmishers were then in sight of the 46th camp, and begged us to rally to their support immediately. You may judge of our surprise at receiving this intelligence, and I know you will congratulate us when I tell you that although we were surprised, we were not "panie stricken," but without waiting to cook rations, get a blanket or any thing else, we formed in about three minutes and started off at double quick to the rescue. When we got to the 46th camp, we found that they, with the assistance of the 27th, had checked the advance of the enemy, and were putting it to them in gallant style. The engagement soon became general along the entire line. We found, however, that the enemy, instead of being Yankees, consisted of parts of the 11th, 26th, 44th and 52d Regiments N. C.T., Kirkland's Brigade, headed by a threat to whip out Cooke's Brigade with snow balls, and led by the General himself. It didn't make the least difference to us; we were ready for a fight any way, and so we pitched in, and in less time than I have been writing this letter we had driven the left of their line into their camp and would have sacked it if they had not sent in a white flag asking for a cessation of hostilities until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was getting high time for them to beg for a truce, for we had not only driven them back right to their camps, taken four stands of colors from them, but the 15th coming up in fine style had put them to flight on our left also. There was some little parleying between the officers, and at last Col. Whitfield sent them word that we would meet them in the afternoon, fight them on ground of their own choosing, and under their own colors (those that we captured in the morning.) We all then returned to our respective camps, having paroled about fifty of their men that we had taken prisoners, after taking their names. The names will be published as soon as they get enough of our men to exchange with us for them, but they will not wait for another snow for

another fight in the afternoon, both parties went to work making preparations for it to a greater or less extent. Color bearers and guards were selected, skirmishers chosen, and all the preliminaries of a regular fight settled, and by two o'clock, p. m., our Brigade was ready for action. We formed and marched to a large open field some three-quarters of a mile from camp, and found the enemy already there in large force posted on a hill, their line extending about a half-mile from right to left in the following order: The 26th on the right: next to it the 44th: then the 11th, 47th and the 52d on the left. We formed with the 48th, holding the right next the 15th; then the 27th and 46th on the left. We saw that they had one regiment more than we, but that fact did not disconcert us the least bit. There was a small branch running between the two Brigades and by mutual consent this was considered the dividing line! The skirmishers were soon thrown out and both lines of them advanced in good order and fine style, until within good fighting distance, when the order was given to commence firing. The skirmishing was beautiful on both sides; just as good as either party wanted, and was kept up for half an hour, when the order for a general advance was given, and in less than five minutes there were two thousand men engaged in through snow balls as if their lives depended on it. The 26th and the 44th of the enemy united their forces and threw themselves en masse against our 46th, which was obliged to give back in considerable disorder, the reserves beginning the retreat. The 27th and 15th gave the 11th and 47th as much as they could stand, and also alded the 46th in reforming their line and driving the 11th and 44th back a little. In the meantime the 52d and the 48th had got together, and fought with desperation for a short time, when the 48th was ordered to charge them, which they did with so much effect that the fine of the 52d was broken, and as the 48th came across the branch with a yell the 52d broke and fled, perfectly rounted. The 48th pursued them natil they captured their colors and saw that

It being an understood fact that there would be

# WEEKLY PROCRESS.

OL. I. RALEIGH, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1864.

they could not catch any more of them, as they were flying across the field in every direction, and on looking around saw Col. McRea beckening to them to come to the relief of the 15th. Thither it accordingly went, and there the battle raged for about half an hour, neither party gaining much advantage over the other. After awhile, however, the enemy made such a quick and determined charge on the 46th that it was obliged to play the same game that the 52d did when the 48th charged them, and we were sorry to see both their colors and Colonel pass from us to them. They made two or three unsuccessful efforts to recapture their colors and officer, but it was no use; the combined force of the 26th and 44th was too much for them, and the remainder of our line was too far off to render them any available assistance. The left of both lines having suffered severely and being entirely demoralized, and the right and centre not being able to turn the scale either way, a white the page of the field and announced that the time man it is the order to cease uring was accordingly given and both parties were drawn off of the field.

In the list of men we lost as prisoners we are sorry to have to mention Col. McRes of the 15th, commanding the Brigade; Lt.-Col. McAlister and Capt. Marsh, Q. M., of the 46th, besides several other officers and a good many men. We took more prisoners than we could guard and accordingly paroled all of them as fast as they were taken. I will now proceed to give you a few incidents of the fight:

A very uncommon thing occurred in this engagement. Every one of the Quartermaster's of the brigade, contrary to all costom and usages of war for gentlemen of the bomb proof department, were on the field, and were as active and officious in giving orders and riding about the field, as the commanding officers themselves were, and, what is stranger still, they all, as far as I have learned, put spurs to their horses and turned their heads away from the enemy when there was no occasion in the world for it. Capt. Haynes, Q. M., of the 48th, and Capt. White of the 27th are reported to have done some of the tallest kind of traveling to get away from where they smagined they were in danger. Capt. Marsh, of the 46th, didn't run quite fast enough and was taken prisoner. The color guard of the 48th, assisted by the left of company C, captured the old, well-worn and highly prized battle flag of the 52d, and it was soon torn up and divided out to the men. General Heth was on the field as a looker on, but being boss of both parties, sided with neither. Capt. Mc Ainney, of the 46th, when it was so severely pressed by the 26th and 44th, jumped up behind some mounted officer of the 26th, tripped him off his horse-took. the saddle himself, out the halter rein to which the officer still held, and rode the horse off.

There were some eight or ten ladies on the field and expressed themselves highly pleased with the whole affair. The only casualty I have to report. besides the loss of prisoners, is the wounding of Lieut. Troy, of the 40th. He was struck with a hard ball on the head, and for a little while, was knocked speechless, but is on duty again this morning. How the enemy fared we have been unable to learn, as they carried off their killed and wounded with them, while their "mortally scared to death " wok care of themselves. We took one contraband, and as we caught him in the act of throwing stones instead of snow balls, he fared but middling I assure you .-Taken altogether, the battle was one of the grandest sights ever seen in this country. Officers and men were all alike very highly pleased with it, and the conclusion that all seem to have come to is, that we had from twelve to fifteen hundred engaged on each side; we had the fun of snow balling each other more or less all day; got the benefit of the battle as a drill -for in all points it was just like a real fight-and both parties came out so nearly even that neither one can claim a victory, and all will be glad for another big snow to come so that we may try it over again.

Yours truly, HAL.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that some of the 48th came very near capturing Gen. Kirkland any way, and most certainly would have done so, had General Kirkland dismounted, as our commanding officer did, and led his forces instead of driving them

The writer requests that the Christian Advocate and Fayetteville Observer copy the above letter.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY ON GOVERN-OR BROWN'S MESSAGE.

We published yesterday an extract from the Mercury, but the compositor failed to give the credit.

We publish the following from the same paper:

"Our readers are aware how consistently and continuously we have opposed the secret sessions of Congress. Gov. Brown, in his late message to the Legislature of Georgia, very justy denounces them with great force. The pretext for them was to keep our measures and divisions from the enemy. The principal and real object was to make the members of Congress and the Executive free from the trammels of an intelligent public opinion, and practically irre-

Congress and the Executive free from the trammels of an intelligent public opinion, and practically irresponsible to the people. The Yankees have so far respected the people that they have never attempted to conceal from them their proceedings in Congress. It secresy in the proceedings of their Congress could aid them in carrying on the war, who doubts that they would have been made secret? Are the people of the Confederate States less worthy of confidence on the part of their representatives than the Yankees? The veil of secrecy was not only put upon the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the Confederate States, but after the Confederacy was fully organized, it was perpetuated, and has been kept over Congressional proceedings to this day. Has this been done from any respect to our enemies? Can any division which took place on the va-

The irresponsibility of Congress to the States and the people, by the furtive expedient of secret sessions, is totally inconsistent with the free Government established by the Constitution of the States and of the Confederacy. They have been the beginning of the course of policy, which has been steadily pursued, of making the Government of the Confederate States like the Government of the United States, from which we have separated. It has been the grand expedient of usurpation and centralization. Ignorant of what course their Representatives pursued, and with a penalty put over them of expulsion from Congress, if they divulged it—how could the people un-

rious amendments to the Constitution proposed or

adopted effect injuriously the war? This is a mere

Will our readers throughout the country just pause for a moment, and each of them ask himself, "Do I know how my Representative has spoken or voted on the vast and innumerable measures which, for the last three years, have been passed by Congress? Do I know how he voted in the late Tax measures, and his reasons therefor; or on the suspension of the habeas corpus act in 1862; or on the later suspension of the act at the last session of Congress?" If he and the

they could not catch any more of them, as they were flying across the field in every direction, and on looking around saw Col. McRea beckoning to them to come to the relief of the 15th. Thither it accordingly went, and there the battle raged for about half an hour, neither party gaining much advantage over the other. After awhile, however, the enemy made, such a quick and determined charge on the 46th that it was obliged to play the same game that the 52d people are ignorant, and are in buttonally kept in ignorance of these acts, and submit to it, what is the Confederate government but a sepotism, supported by a dependent eligarchy of the interest was adopted and tolerated by the people are ignorant, and are in buttonally kept in ignorance of these acts, and submit to it, what is the Confederate government but a sepotism, supported by a dependent eligarchy of the interest was adopted and tolerated by the people are ignorant, and are in buttonally kept in ignorance of these acts, and submit to it, what is the Confederate government but a sepotism, supported by a dependent eligarchy of the interest was adopted and tolerated by the people are ignorance of these acts, and submit to it, what is the Confederate government but a sepotism, supported by a dependent eligarchy of the interest was adopted and tolerated by the people are ignorant, and are interesting to it, what is the Confederate government but a sepotism, supported by a dependent eligarchy of the interest was adopted and tolerated by the people are ignorance of these acts, and submit to it, what is the Confederate government but a sepotism, supported by a dependent eligarchy of the interest and int

a natural sequence. To usurp power on the part of the Executive and Congress, and to follow blind on the part of the people, was the nursuing result.

Under such a course of things, collision between the Confederate government and the States to which it belonged, was inevitable. No may, but one who utterly despised the people of the Confederate States, could have anticipated any of a result. We have carnestly tried to prevent this call sion, at least, until the war was over. Step by step we have thought we saw the Confederate government from its first beginning in secret session in Congress, verging towards unlimited assumption of power, and step by step we have endeavored to prevent it by leasing out the landmarks of the Constitution, as the landmarks of the Constitution, as the landmarks of the Constitution are landmarks of the Constitution as the landmarks of the Constitution as the

The State of Georgia stands up against the usurpations of the Confederate government? Will Georgia stand alone? No! The act of Congress suspending the habeas corpus act is dead. And that secret star-chamber, where, hundreds of years ago, assumed power was strangled by our English forefathers, will not be built up here.

NATIONALITY.

The British Government acknowledged the independence and separate sovereignty of the States forming the American Union in 1788. This was done in a form that rendered it unequivocal, i. e. by naming each State separately. This was as ample a recognition of the separate sovereignty of the States as the greatest advocate of State sovereignty could have destred. Nationality followed necessarily from the adoption of that form of Government called a Confederacy. It did not owe its force and virtue to any foreign acknowledgment. It flowed necessarily, as we have said, from the act of creating a government, of whatever form adopted. It is an incident of this right that the power that creates can destroy, and that foreign States have nothing to do with the right, but simply with the fact, that there has been a change, whether to create, modify or destroy!

If instead of thirteen States that formed a Confederecy there had been three or four Confederacies, nationality would have attached to each Confederacy, for precisely the same reason that it attached to one composed of thirteen States; or, to put a stronger cass, if Rhode Island had formed a separate government, nationally would have belonged as much to her as the other twelve States, who would, in such a case, have constituted the American Union. The same right to undo their work of forming a Confederacy as to create one, whether by mutual consent or by force, inheres to all Confederations, and is an inherent right of State sovereignty. It is a logical conclusion, from these premises, that this right is invaded when foreign nations undertake to divest a Confederacy, no matter how formed, of the privilege, that being diplomatic relations in common with other coun-

But it is more than the deprivation of a privilege when such relations are dealed. The moral influence is highly prejudicial. The refusal to receive a representative from the Confederate States at either of the European Courts is a tacit admission of the Yankee assumption that these States are in a condition of rebellion, and that secession is illegal. It is tantamount to deciding the question of right.

The contesting parties have been pronounced to be belligerents, and to have equal rights as belligerents. Why should equal diplomatic privileges be excluded from the rights of belligerency? If one of the belligerents is not to receive more aid in money or the material of war than the other, why should not this rule of equality be so extended as to embrace diplomacy as well as war—the protection of the interest at foreign courts of one belligerent as well as the other?—Oan anything be shown in the reason of things why this should not be so?

The Law of Nations is very defective, not only as regards the period when the revolt of States conters the right of nationality, under a consolidated government, but the duties of neutral nations, when, under a confederated system, it is dissolved and new associations of States take place.

Is recognition an appropriate term when the right to a national status and name is inherent, and belongs to the mere fact that a majority of the people of a State have decided the question of nationality for itself? And is not the smallest State or the smallest Confederacy as fully entitled to the privilege as the largest? The term recognition seems to imply the justice of the pretension of foreign nations making themselves judges both of the right and the fact.—Their office is, it appears to us, as soon as they are assured that a majority of the inhabitants of a country have declared a change of its political institutions and form of government, to admit at once its nationality and allow them all the privileges of diplomatic intercourse.—Southern Confederacy.

#### Western Nerth Carolina

We take the following items relative to affairs in our Western counties, from the Asheville News of the 24th:

few days since from a somewhat extended trip through the western counties. He cleared the western border of the raiders who were recently committing outrages upon our defenceless people; and made such arrangements, in the disposition of troops, &c., as will, we have reason to hope, prevent the roids to which that portion of the country has been subject.

The people of the western counties have suffered heavily at the hands of the common enemy; and they have not hitherto, swing to circumstances which could not be controlled, received that protection which we have reason to know the authorities were always most anxious to extend. The outrages and robberies they have endured have not impaired their devotion to our cause, nor increased their love for the beastly invader. They are hopeful, and ever ready to cooperate with the authorities in the defence of the

Our red allies, the Cherokee Indians, are spoken of as rendering good service. They are true as steel to the Confederacy; and notwithstanding Federal agents have been among them, making alluring promises, they stand firm and are ever ready to take the war path at the command of "Will Stekee"—as they call Col. Thomas.

The late raid into Clay and Cherokee was undertaken by the Yankees partly for the purpose of preventing the enrollment of conscripts in those counties. In this they succeeded, but vamosed immediately

npon hearing of the approach of our troops.

Laurel Again Broke Loose.—Every few week

some outrage is committed which renders it necessar to send a force into Laurel, to punish the bands of deserters and tories who, making that their render yous, sally out to attack small parties of our soldiers kill a citizen, plunder a house, or commit some other diabolical outrage. The butchery at Indian Greek heretofore referred to, induced the authorities to send a force into that country some days ago. Two skip mishes took place last week. One on Wednesday, it which some Home Guards, under Col. Bird, of Yangey county, fought Col. Kirk and his band, killing one and wounding two or three. Our loss two measilightly wounded.

On Saturday morning last, Maj. McDowell, of the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th regiment, encountered Kirk. A share engagement followed, in which Maj. McDowell killed five or six of the enemy, and wounded about the same number. We had one man killed on the field. Henry Gilbert of Henderson county, a member of Capt. Morris company, and several wounded, one of whom has these died. Maj. McDowell himself was everely wounded in the arm, and is now here.

On Sunday morning last, Col. Palmer, our vigitant Department commander, with a portion of the 18th Mississippi, went down to the seat of operations. I Kirk will "come to time" the Mississippi boys will give a good account of themselves. We fear, however, that Kirk will be where the Irishman's flea was when he put his finger on him—not there.

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

the popular mind, produced by the enrollment of slaves for the army in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions, for the benefit and guidance of the loyal people of Kentucky.

Your indignation should not move you to commit

Standing as we have stood, and will ever stand, "for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," we must repel the efforts of rebeliion to overthrow our Government, by our gallant soldiers in the field, and meet an unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legitimate appeals to the constituted will bunals of the Government; and through the ballot box displace, in the constituted modes, those who pervert or abuse the trusts committed to them. This is the only true mode of maintaining "the Constitution the Union and the enforcement of the laws."

The mere act of enrolling the names of the slaved does not affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it may not.

We should abide by and maintain the law; and pursue, in the modes provided, the remedy it affords If any violence of wrong to the person or prepert of the citizens be committed by an officer or soldier against the known laws of the land, make your "accusation" in the mode prescribed by law; and, if the

cusation" in the mode prescribed by law; and, if the commanding officer refuses or neglect to use his utmost endeavors to arrest the officer or soldier under his command so accused, and hand them over to the civil magistrate for trial, when officially advised of the facts, the executive of the State will prefer charge

and demand a court martial.

In the union, under the Constitution, and in ac-

cordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared, by judicial decision, to be unconstitutional. The citizens whose property may be taken under it, for public use, will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the constitution, to a just compensation for his private property so taken for public use. Although the present Congress way not do us justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people; and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered. Peace restored, will drive to ignominious distance those who in the agony of our conflict perverted their sacred trusts to the base uses of partizan ends and fanatical purposes.

Uphold and maintain your government as constituted, and obey and enforce its just demands, as the only hope of perpetuating free institutions.

Thos. E. Bramlette.

Frankfort, March 15, 1864.

A CHANGE IN BRITISH FEELING.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer writes under date of the 20th February:

"I may as well mention another phase of British feeling. A few weeks ago I think the almost universal impression was, that the South was nearly at its last gaso, and that a few months, perhaps weeks, would see the long struggle at an end. This impression has passed away and, how or why, I cannot explain, the popular opinion is just now exactly the reverse. It is the North which how believed to have reached nearly the last stage of exhaustion, and the general expectation now is that we shall very soon receive the news of some overwhelming reversion the part of the Northern army, such as the capture of Washington, the march of the Southern army upon Batimore, &c., and even the successful occupation of Phila-

delphia is confidently predicted.

There is an air of assurance about the secessionists in London, and their Euglish sympathizers and allies, that I have never witnessed before since the war began, and if any dependence is to be placed upon what I have heretofore called my thermometer, there would seem to be some real grounds for this confidence. The Confeperate Conton Loan, which, a few weeks ago, had sunk to 30@3 has experienced a wonderful recovery, and now stands at 55 to 60. There must have been some cause for this other than the ordinary fluctuations of the money market, or the stock has not reached this latter figure at a sudden jump, but has been creeping up gradually, day by decidently the steadiness the more remarkable as there has been no apparent reason for the restoration of confidence in it among the moneyed men. I will not attempt to explain or account for the present state of things. I only tell you what that state is."

APPAIRS IN "WEST VIRGINIA.—A letter containing some account of affairs in Northwestern Virginia, witten by an officer who has just returned from Barbear county, says:

The bogus government has been able to collect but a very small portion of its taxes from the people of first bour. The sheriffs, &c., have to be supported by a company of armed men, and are bushwhacked at every stor. There is a settlement on Sandy Creek called Guines Town, peopled by quadroons and free negroes, numbering about one hundred arms bearing men, who refuse to give up the arms heretofore issued them by the Yankee government. The Yankees marched on them 120 strong, and were met and repulsed by these settlers three different times, killing five and wounding eleven. They was masters of the situation at last accounts. They want he substance as well as the shadow of freedom. They inquired of Capt. —— if we would receive them as a company in our service.

The Union men of Northern Virginia have despaired of subjugating the South, but expect West Virginia to be held by the Federal government, and the independent of the balance acknowledged. The people of that section say that the question of another Confederacy is been mosted in Indiana and Southern Illinois and North Ohio, privately, and that it may culminate even a test as the next Presidential election. God speed it.

The Marquise Doria, noted for her beauty, derecently in Italy from a disease caused by constant! having flowers in her room. Her age was 20.

Two days 6 00 Two week 36 00
Three days 6 00 Two week 36 00
Three days 70 Three weeks 64 10
Four days 12 00 Two months 72 10
Five days 15 00 Two months 144 00

Finy words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertise ment inserted once, twice or three times a weak will be charged 34 a square for every insertion.

Then sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other new total charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as advertisements and must be paid in accompany to the sent charged as a s

She is modest, she is bashful.

Free and easy, but not bold—
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young, and not too old
Half inviting, half repulsing,
Now advancing, and now shy,
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature,
She is schooled in all her arts.
She has taken her diploma,
As the mistress of all hearts.
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
Oh! a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while.

You are sad? how very serious
Will her handsome face become;
Are you angry? she is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb.
Are you mirthful? how her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out;
She can lure, and eatch, and play you.
As the angler does the trout.

Who have grown so bold and wise, Young Americans of twenty,
With your lovelooks in your eyes.
You may practise all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow,
Who could win and fool you all.

Portaits of the Generals.—Before the occupation of Knowille by the enemy, an association was formed in that city for the purpose of securing life-sized portraits of the leaders of this revolution. A talented artist was employed, and the work was progressing finely, when interrupted by the evacuation of Kast Tennessee. The portraits finished are those of Generals Johnston, Bragg, Kirby Smith, Polk, Price, Buckner and Breckinridge, and arrangements had just been made to secure that of Gen. Lee and others. Fortunately, those finished were shipped from Knowille to Atlanta previous to its occupation by the enemy. The galaxy should be completed if a competent artist can be found in the Confederacy.—

Bick. Whig.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—A gang of deserters and skulkers from conscription who have for some time past been annoying the citizens of Union county, were broken up last

Two brothers, John and Joe Medlins, and their broth er-in-law, Albert Helms, who have for some time been evading the Home Guards, putting them to a great deal of trouble, were captured last Saturday, 26th instant by a company of old men and boys. Helms was shot and killed instantly, and both the Medlins were dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. They were taken to Monroe, the Medlins confined in jail and Helms buried.—Char. Bulletin.

## DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

Weekly paper, three months 3.00

Weekly paper, three months 3.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one than the weekly shall have one

copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the Progress the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of \$3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Lash should

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Phograss are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when wills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.

MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina .- In coin pliance with the wiskes of many friends, I announce my self a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in Argust next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State.

These principles and views are what they have been.—
They will not be changed.

Tam not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to be polls and vote for their choice. I will cheerfully abide their deci-

the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.
Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional. -- EDITOR PROGRESS: - We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen. Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present man of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to offic. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

h 10-tf MANY CITIZENS.
of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOS-TER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

March 16 to

Quartermaster's Department, Goldskowe', N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON
will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kinu)
Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use
of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. Bityan,

Capt. & P. Q. M. 3d Con. Dit. N. C

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM
the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the
county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected to
deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agen

March 22-dlww2w County Commissioner.

ATTENTION!

LANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARKIAGE
Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-da wtf