Georgia and Virginia Reserves. ne Richmond Enquirer, in its anxiety to defame th Carolina, and to make good its charge that a tion of her Legislature is "plotting to break the on of the Confederacy," by taking steps to raise reserves, studiously conceals the fact that rgia has troops of the same kind, and denies Virginia has any conscripts among her State Now, what are the facts? We publish as ows the law of Georgia, from which it will be that that State is raising troops for home dee, out of the conscripts not now in actual ser-

RESOLUTIONS, sed by the General Assembly of Georgia, authorizing the Governor to organize two Regiments of State troops be employed in the military service of the State for the employed in the military service of the State for the enemy, and for internal police duty. The the control police duty the Governor be, solved by the Governor to call into the service of the cis hereby authorized to call into the service of the two Regiments of Militia, to consist of companies two Regiments of Militia, to consist of companies two Regiments of service on the Western and Atlantic receding ore numered men rank and file, including the someones now in service on the Western and Atlantic Read; such amount of said force to be employed for ling and protecting the Rail R and bridges of this State of any deem necessary; and the remaining the said state of the service of the

sing and protecting the half it and bridges of this state of said ar deem necessary; and the remainder of said to be used for such purposes, and at auch points in inter, as to His Excellency shall seem advisable lead further. That His Excellency the Governor, be, is hereby authorized, in raising said Regiments, to inse and call for volunteers from all the mil tir except art in actual sersics of the Confederacy, and from such bodied citizens of this State not subject to military heared or expected to perform service; and the same is to organized by the Adjutant General of this State, must to the laws in force in said State, and such rules regulations, consistent the said State, and such rules regulations, consistent therewith, as he may prescribe

Resolved further, That the Regiments so organized, shall governed by, and subject to, the rules and articles of r of the Confederate States, the military laws of the federate States, and the Confederate regulations for the infederate States, and the Confiderate regulations for the my, so far as consistent with the Constitution of Georgia. Resolving fauther, That the pay and allowances of the of-jets, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, all be the same as in the Confederate Army; and drawn the military fund provided for the year, 1848, accor-to the usage now obtaining. WARREN AKIN, Speaker of the House of Rep's.

Carington, Clerk of House of Rep's. JOHN BILLUPS,

AMES M. Mobler, Secretary of the Senate. Approved December 18th, 1882. JOSEPH B. BROWN,

Georgia not only takes such conscripts as she nts, but she provides that if any of the military s of the Confederate States should be incompatiwith her Constitution, said laws must give way. the will of Georgia shall be paramount. The pending in our Legislature expressly provides t the ten regiments to be raised shall be tendered accepted by the President, and shall be governed the rules and articles of war of the Confederate ites. Georgia nullifies the military laws of the federate States, and exalts her Constitution above Constitution of the common government, or rathbove the laws which are claimed to have been end in accordance with that Constitution; and yet orgia, who does this, has engaged in no conflict with Confederate govenment, but North-Carolina, who done and contemplates no such thing, is denced as disloyal, and as having broken faith th the common government. Such is the logic such the conclusion of the Enquirer.

We have before us, in the Enquirer, the recent sage of Gov. Letcher to the Legislature of Vir-His message clearly shows that Virginia has scripts in her State line, if not autong General ord's troops proper, certainly in the State Ran- have saved that place. They would have saved o were ordered in August last to report to n. Floyd for duty. Gov. Letcher says:

Under the act organizing companies of rangers, the m of service was declared to be tween months. In the ath of August has I directed all the companies to report that Gen Floyd. This gentleman had, at the request of daj Gen. Floyd. This gentleman had, at the request of General Assembly, been commissioned a Major General I demed : adviseble, therefore, to place all Blaic es under bise command. The term of service of some the compan es has expired; but regarding the defence Western Virginia as of the utmost importance, and wing of no means of defence likely to prove so success. I have retained them. Under all the circumstances, I when such action could be taken as would be con command of Gen. Floyd. It is, however, for you to rmine whether they shall be dishinded at the end of te months or whether they shall be retained in ser-for a longer time."

These State Rangers were raised twelve months and they embrace of course men over eighteen under forty five. They are now conscripts, and Gov. Letcher is evidently disposed to retain m in State service. The Enquirer will say amen this, simply because it is Virginia that wants seriots for State defence; but North-Carolina, attempting to organize conscripts, to be acled by the Confederate government, and to be out of the State in pressing emergencies, is up as faithless to her sisters and as disposed to re the common government.

v. Letcher, speaking of the achievements of Floyd, says: rejoice at this cepture, made by General Floyd, as it shes me the opportunity to demonstrate that Virginia sovereign State, with the power and the will on the of her Executive to defend the officers holding her

sions, and protect her citizens Virginia is a sovereign State," and can raise os to "protect her citizens"-but North-Caro--is she "any thing?" But Gov. Letcher, who vidently proud of his State troops, a portion of m are conscripts, again speaking of Gen. Floyd,

ive him his ten thousand men, and he will do more estern Virginia than any other commander is likely complish, for the relief of that section of the State." might say of some North-Carolina General, Gov. Vance, the Constitutional Commander-in-"give him ten thousand men, and he will do for" Eastern North-Carolina "than any other

nander is likely to accomplish for the relief of section of the State." But we forbear, lest the f the Enquirer and its masters should be more e challenge the Enquirer to meet the points

in this article. It will not attempt it. It efused to publish the ten regiment bill pending our Legislature, and it will in like manner ress the Georgia law for raising troops. Its im is party. To effect its party purposes, and the fair weather with those Jews and Gentiles nom it depends for patronage and spoils, it not suppresses the truth and perverts history, but lently attempts to lecture and control the peoa sovereign State.

war correspondent (P. W. Alexander) of the mak Republican truly says: "It were not too far to say that President Davis wields er power at this time than Gen. Jackson or 3º III ever aspired to in their palmiest days." "no public man in our history ever stood by his friends, or conceded less to those who lossed his path, or arrayed themselves against personal and political enemies." This is also As far as Mr. Davis could do it, he has made lamistration a jurty one. He has, as a genule, acted as if he had no confidence in those ern men who were not for dissolving the before Lincoln's proclamation.

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te of our friends continue to send us uncurs of other States, Corporations, &c. We do ant them, but when sent, we shall only give for their value at the brokers. Many of them notes are preferred. .

The Richmond Enquirer.

The Enquirer says, "it is only upstarts and pretenders and persons and communities without claim to solid respect, who may be expected to torture themselves with doubts as to their position, and to be ever on jealous watch for some slight or indignity." It then adds that the Standard "maintains such dishonorable watch" over North-Carolina, and that one of our stereotyped phrases is, "We suppose, as it is North Carolina, it is all right."

The "substitute agent" of the Enquirer has no doubt felt, in his own person, what it is for "pretenders" to put on airs in the presence of the "first families of Virginia." Hence his allusion to such characters. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

We now say, in reply to the Enquirer, and our readers will sustain us in the statement, that no State has more fully confided in the administration at Richmond than North-Carolina, and no State has been more studiously or coldly neglected. Hatteras was lost for the want of troops and a competent General. Roanoke Island, the key to the Albemarle Sound and to Norfolk, was lost in the same way. Generals would not risk themselves on the Island. A mere Colonel, without experience, was obliged to assume the command. The fortifications and the troops were insufficient, and a part of the troops were combelled to fight with muskets whose locks would drop off on parade; and so the place was lost. The crafty and unprincipled person who then presided over the War department, shrugged his Jewish shoulders when he heard of it, and said it was a small matter; and it is believed that President Davis himself improved the occasion by casting imputations on the courage of North-Carolina troops on the Island. A committee of the House of Representatives ununimously, after full investigation, decided and declared that Judah P. Benjamin and Gen. Huger were mainly responsible for the disaster; but the President soon after promoted the former to be Secretary of State, and retained the latter in the service. Newbern was also lost for the want of troops and a competent General. Our sea-coast has been seized, and the country for more than fifty miles inland ravaged, for the want of troops. All those rich regions watered by the Albemarle and Pamlico have been overrun and are now held as the result of the fall of Reanoke and Newbern. And recently Goldsborough was almost in the grasp of the enemy. What saved it?, Not preparations in advance-not a disposition shown by acts, to drive back the enemy and protect our people, but the fact that the Railroad on which Goldsborough is situated is indispensable to the government at Richmond. Troops were poured forward, it is true, but they were not so organized and provided with supplies and transportation as to be able to pursue and cut off the enemy. Gen. Smith was no doubt hampered at every step for the want of supplies and transportation. He could fight the enemy at White Hall and Goldsborough, and he would have whipped

them more soundly than he did, if they had ad-

vanced further; but he was powerless to pursue

them, and they returned boasting of the effects of

their raid, to prepare for another movement on a

larger scale. If the seven regiments of State troops

which the Conservatives desired to call out had

been raised, and had been at Newbern, they would

at Goldsborough, they would have co-operated with

Gen. Smith, under the orders of Gov. Vance; and

provided with means of transportation, as they

would have been, they could have pursued and de-

stroyed the repelling army of Posts. But this

measure was defeated in the Convention by the En-

quirer's friends, the Destructives, mainly if not en-

tirely because the appointment of the officers was

not given to them, but to the men composing the

regiments.

All this and more, our people have borne almost without a murmur. But insult to a large majority of our people has been added to neglect, by the systematic manner in which partizans have been appointed to military as well as civil office in this State, by the administration. Political Generals and Generals from other States, have been placed over our troops. Veteran officers who could date their claim to promotion from the first battles in Virginia, have been subordinated to political Generals without experience, and to Generals selected from other States. North Carolina at one time had a voice in the Cabinet. She has none now. Her member gave place to an Alabama Yancevite. Mr. Bragg is no favorite of ours, but we may say with truth that he is an able lawyer, and was well fitted for the place. But he was only a moderate secessionist and a North-Carolinian. This was fatal to him. He was allowed to retire with many compliments, just as it is sought to cajole his State with fair words, whenever her people evince their indignation at the treatment they have received at the hands of the administration. . But we are not disposed to dwell upon these things, and we have alluded to them only in self-defence. Our people are neither unreasonable nor selfish. They have shown this, under all circumstances, from the beginning of the war. They are confiding and hopeful; but when they find confidence abused and hope deferred, they not only murmur, but they begin to depend upon themselves. If Virginia had been treated as North-Carolina has been, the Enquirer would have devoted each one of its daily issues to protests and remonstrances, if its mouth had not been closed by plentiful offerings of patronage and spoils. We are independent; the Enquirer barks at such objects only as its master points out to it.

We say our people are beginning to depend upon themselves. Hence the effort to raise the ten regiments. But they would not take one from Virginia, and the ten to be raised are to be tendered to the President, and to be commanded by Gov. Vance, in concert with the President, for the common defence. And this, the Enquirer says, is almost treason. And because we advocate the measure, it says our heart is in the camp of the onemy." We have done more for the Confederate cause, in proportion to our circulation and means, than the Enquirer has, since the war commenced: the difference be tween us being that we have worked without, and the Enquirer for government pay. That paper is the unthinking organ of power. If those who control .it should make terms with the enemy and sacrifice Southern independence, or if they should trample on the Constitution and thus destroy Southern liberty, the Enquirer would go with them; for if venal in one respect it would be so in another, and its "heart," would be with the most money, whether dispensed by Yankee or Southron, Jew 'or

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR. - See advertisement of this valuable agricultural monthly in the Standard to day. The Cultivator is conducted with much ability, and is remarkably cheap in these times of high prices. It is really worth three times the money asked for it by its Editor. We have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Redmond personally, and can testify to his character as a gentleman, and to per cent discount. Our own State or Con- his enlarged information on agriculture and kindred subjects.

Another Misrepresentation.

We have seldom seen in a South-Carolina paper since this war began, ungenerous flings at, or fisgrant misrepresentations of North-Carolina soldiers or the people of this State. But the following false and illiberal representations of our soldiers and people is an exception. It first appeared in the Charleston Courier, and is attributed to a correspondent of that paper, who is in some way connected with Gen. Evans' brigade. We make a few extracts for comment. The writer, anxious to cover up the profanity attributed to the General, on the occasion of the demand of Foster to surrender, gives what he calls a true history of that interview, as

"The conversation was commenced by one of the cincers in the following words:

Officer. "I understand, sir, (bowing) that some of your troops have indicated a wish to surrender, and I have been detached to receive the surrender, by General Foster. I presume, sir, that you are General Evans?"

Gen. E. "I am—who are you, sir?"

Officer. (With a supercilicus air) "I am Col. Potter sir, of the 1st North Carolina Volunteers, and attached to the "The conversation was commenced by one of the officers

Gen. E. "I em not aware, sir, that any of my troops desire to surrender, nor do I believe there is a South-Carolinian under my command who has any intention of doing so. Give my compliments to Gen. Foster, and tell him he knows Gen. Evans too well to suppose that he will ever suprender."

Col. P. "Then you intend to renew the battle.

Gen. E. "Yes sir—to fight now and here!".

Col. P. "Do you mean to begin at once, sir, or do you wish time to remove your wounded?"

Gen. E. "Well, sir, you may say to Gen. Ecster that if he will give me an hour and a half to remove the women and children from the town I shall then be ready for him.

The North-Carolina Yankee then made a wave of the hand which he doubtless intended as a polite mode of saying farewell."

Here this flippant writer evidently designs to intimate that Gen. Evans would not endorse the courage of any of his command but South Carolinians. We do not believe the General made any such remark. Most of the North-Carolina prisoners taken at Kinston by the Yankees, were in Col. Mallett's battalion of conscripts, and from all sources, except from this writer, we learn that none of the troops did better fighting than the conscripts. Had the South-Carolina troops remained as long in the fight as they did, the enemy might have been driven back, or a good portion of the South-Carolinians would have been captured. But Gen. Evans finding he was overpowered, ordered a retreat, which it appears Mallett's battalion did not hear, until the bridge was fired, which made the retreat of many of them impossible. One fact stands out prominently in this war, that while North-Carolina has lost in killed and wounded a larger number of men than most of the States, fewer of her men have been made prisoners by the enemy than those of any other State, in proportion to numbers engaged.

And what does this fellow mean by calling Col. Potter a "North-Carolina Yankee?" Col. P. is a Yankee officer, and nothing else. An attempt was made by the Kankees to raise a regiment of the rabble population in those Counties occupied by them. We are assured that they succeeded in raising only two small companies in all, out of just such a population as the "buffaloes" about Hilton Head and other points in South Carolina. Col. Potter commands this "1st N. C. Regiment." And yet this writer tries to asperse North-Carolina by calling Potter a " North-Carolina Yankee."

This writer further says: a night passes when information is not conveyed to the headquarters of Gen. Foster "

We have a better right to know the people of that section than this impertinent South Carolinian, and our cources of information are trans- while-We consider the above paragraph an unblushing falsehood, made of the whole cloth. A more loyal, true hear ed and devoted people to the South do not live in the Southern Confederacy, than will be found in the Counties of Lenoir, Jones, Wayne, and indeed in our entire Eastern Counties. That there are a few isolated, ignorant, poverty-stricken, or bad people, who, from sheer fear or the hope of gain, do act improperly, and in some cases traitorously, we have no doubt, but the above statement is a shameless libel upon the respectable rich or poor people

But need we be surprised at Virginia or South Carolina sensation presses or upstart F. F. Vs. or the vapid chivalry of those States, who charge cowardice and traitorcus conduct upon our people, when here at home renegade Virginians, South Carolinians. Englishmen and Irishmen are encouraged in their villification of them? Is it strange that it is se when even native North-Carolinians falsely charge treason upon their fellow citizens who before the war were known and recognized to be their equals and betters? Frenzied and perverted by their partizan fanaticism, they condemn every man who cannot utter their Shibboleth. Upstart men who have been elevated to official positions in the army much beyond their merits, are ready on the merest suspicion or the whisperings of political enemies, to show their courage and their patriotism, not in whipping the Yankees, but in arresting unarmed citizens who do not happen to think or speak as they do. Verily they are fighting prodigiously to maintain our liberties!

The Conservatives to be "Punished." The Charlotte Bulletin, echoing the sentiments of the Richmond Enquirer in relation to the ten regiment bill before our Legislature, says:

" If they persist, we candidly believe the President ought o send a regiment to Rateigh, and arrest and punish ever nan engaged in the damnable plot."

We have no idea the President will do any such thing; but if he should, the people of Wake would soon dispose of his regiment; and if the Editor of the Bulletin should be able to screw his courage to the point of coming with the regiment, we would not dignify him by using powder and ball upon his carcase, but we would hang him to one of our lampposts.

The same paper assails and misrepresents Mr. Warren, of Beaufort, for some remarks made by him in the Senate. We publish those remarks written out by Mr. Warren himself, in the Standard to day, from which the Bulletin will see that it has done Mr. W. gross injustice,

The Editor of the Bulletin belongs to that class of public men who, in concert with the abolitionists, destroyed the old government to gratify their devilish passions and to increase their chances for the spoils; and they would destroy the new government in the same way and for the same cause. if they had the power to do so. The only way to deal with such characters is to crush them beneath the iron heel of popular power. This has been done in this State, and hence the desperate manner in which they assail Conservatives both in and out of the Legislature.

A friend writes us that a fatal case of small pox necurred near Leachburg, Johnston, recently. Mr. David Stephenson caught it in Richmond, and died in a few days. We concur with our correspondent that steps should be taken to prevent the disease from spreading. We hear of cases in various parts of the State. Persons carr be vaccinated at the office of Surgeon General Warren, in this City, free of charge.

Gov. Seymour's Message. Gov. Seymour, of New York, takes the strongest

ground in his message in favor of the federal Constitution, and against unconstitutional arrests of citizens by Lincoln. He says consolidation must be prevented and the sovereignties of the States preserved. He says "those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution must admit that there is no guilt in the rebellion." Lincoln's violations of the Constitution, he says, are "more dangerous toour liberties than the rebellion itself."

He condemns the emancipation proclamation as impolitic, unjust, and unconstitutional. He says if the South must be held under military subjection, and the negroes be managed by the government, the government will become a military despotism. He argues that the Union is indissoluble, and that factions North and South must be put down and the Union restored on the basis of the Constitution:

The Richmond Examiner.

We are glad to find the Examiner putting in a word in behalf of truth and right on the subject of the ten regiment bill pending in our Legislature, Unlike the Enquirer, it is no intermeddler in the affairs of other States. It has simply come forward on this occasion to do justice to our State, when assailed by other Virginia journals. The Eraminer, it is unnecessary to add, is the ablest journal in Virginia, and one of the most fearless in the Confederate States. It wears no collar either of Jew or Gentile. Its bold and constant defence of the rights of the States, and the fearless manner in which it exposes corruption in official circles, have entitled it to the confidence and thanks of our whole

After alluding to the invasion of this State, and the perilous condition of our Eastern Counties, the Examiner says:

"It is not surprising that the legislature of North Carolina should have sought to defend itself by vigorous measures. The House of Commons, among other steps, passed a bill for raising an army of ten thousand men, drawn from its entire arms-bearing population not yet enrolled in the army, without regard to the fact whether the individuals so drawn were or were not subjected of the Confederate

als so drawn were or were not subjects of the Confederate law of conseription. Over this act a great how has been raised. It is pretended that North Carolina has forced a quarrel on the Confederate Government, and rendered a collision of authority inevitable. But the fact is, that there can be no collision in the case, unless the Confederate experiment, chooses to produce it by its own ulterior according to the case. n be no collision in the case, unless the Confederate vernment chooses to produce it by its own ulterior ac-The reader need not be informed that we regard the law of conscription as fully warranted by the Constitution of the Confederacy, for this newspaper was the first proposer, and for a long time, the sole advocate of that law. But we

hold it equally true, that sovereign States have a right to call their subjects to their own service, so longes it has not permitted them to enter into a military engagement elsewhere. In such circumstances there is evidently a conflict of right. But it does not follow that a collision of power is of right. But it does not follow that a conston of power is necessary thereon. How is it to be evaded? By this sim-ple rule: That the Confederate Government make no de-mand for the conscripts which the State Government has taken into its own service before they had been called by

the Confederate enrolling officers.

In cases where a conflict of right occurs, one party or the other must give way, if it is desired to avoid an issue of force. Which side should yield? Certainly the inferior, and not the superior, the week and not the strong. Between the Confederation and a State, strength is always with the Signa and whenever it while head represent the strong of the str with the State; and whenever it shall be otherwise the Confederate Government will cease to be a lawful Government, and become a tyrannical usurpation of power like the present so-called and protended Government of the United States; for the Constitution gives it no authority, onstead states; for the constitution gives to no authority, to coerce a State, or to enforce any laws which its Congress may make, against the will of a State, officially declared. The Confederacy owes its existence to a denial of such pretension. Thus the Confederate Government is weaker than any State. It is also infusion This writer further says:

"One of the principal difficulties with which General Evans has to contend in this section, is the disloyalty of the people. There are a few remaining here who are true, but they are as leaven to the mass. One does not know who to trust, and communication with Newbern is so easy to those who know the by-roads and cow-paths that hardly the section of the people. The same and the section of the people of the principal difficulties with which the section, is the disloyalty of the States, and owes them respect and defering in dignity to the States, and a will limited only by the law of justice and their own sense of equity.

"A breath unmakes them as a breath has made."

Hon. Joun BRANCH.-This distinguished citizen died at his summer residence, Entield, Halifan Co., in this State on the 4th inst at the advanced age of 80 years: He was a member of the Legislature of this State as early as 1811; in 1817 he was elected Governor of this State; in 1823 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and in 1828 he was appointed by Gen. Jackson, Secretary of the Navy. All these positions he filled with honor. He retired from public life when about 60 years of age and removed to Florida, and was appointed Governor of that Territory by President Tyler in 1843. Most of his summers since he has spent at Enfield in his native

We observe that the Central Railroad train leaves this City every evening immediately after the Raleigh and Gaston train arrives, giving no time for the passengars to get on board the Central cars -This is very inconvenient to travellers, and hard upon our sick and wounded soldiers, who are constantly coming through from Virginia. We do not know the reason for this change of schedule, or who is to blame for it. We trust that the arrangement will at once be changed, so that the inconvenience and hardship complained of may be remedied.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith's Department extends from the Southern boundary of North Carolina to Gen. Lee's command in Virginia. There are three divisions, of which Gen. French commands one. Gen. Elzeay another, and Gen. Whiting the third. Gen. Smith has been in this City for several days. During his stay, he was the guest of Gov. Vance.

S. F. Phillips, Esq., Auditor, we learn, has anpointed Gen. H. G. Spruill, of Washington county and Thomas Harrison, of Caswell, as Clerks, agreeably to the act creating the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

An officer of the army writing to us from Kin-

"I am a shoemaker by trade, and have a contract for making shoes for the army. I sent in my resignation to the Secretary of War, and be refused to approve it. But I understood at the same time, that men who own twenty slaves were let off and allowed to come home. Is this just?

We do not think it is just. The negro exemption law is bad enough in itself, but it is worse to discharge from the army the owners of twenty slaves. and refuse to discharge others who are exempted by

We sincerely hope that when the subject of our recogni-tion shall be discussed by foreign governments, they will annex as condition precedent to the recognition of the Con-federacy, that Mississippi shall assome the payment of her bonds, which she unblushingly repudiated. Her own Courts have decided against her, and it is a burning shame to her people that those bonds are still repudiated.—Brun-don (Mississip i) Republican. This rewinds us-of the epitaph of a distinguished

Rhode Islander, who left that State when she repudiated her debt. He caused to be inscribed on his tomb these words: "I am buried here, far from home and kindred, because I was unwilling that my bones should become a portion of the common dust of a repulliating State."

At an election of officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City; held on the evening of Jan. 5th 1863, the following officers were elected for this year: Joseph Wm. Holden, President.

C. H. Hill, . Donald-W. Bain, Vice Presidents. Benj. C Gorham,) Thos. E Steele, Recording Secretary. A. M. Gorman, Corresponding Secretary.

W. I. Royster, Librarian.

Directors. F. K. Strother,

Adams, Treasurer.

LIBRRAL -Seen after the battle of Fredericksburg. the following liberal contributions to the sufferer of that place were made by the North-Carefins

troops composing Gen. Cook's brigade:
15th North-Carolina, 555 95 870 10

\$2,071 15

Treasurer Worth has appointed Mr. P. A. Wiley, late of Goldsboro', his principal clerk, and Mr. T. E. Steele, of this city, assistant tlerk.

From the Daily Progress MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Mr. Editor:—The election for nine Commissioners of this City will come off on the 19th instant. It is an important election. While we would not undervalue the claims of others named for the position, we recommend, after consultation, the following ticket to the toters of the several Wards:

Eutern Ward.—Dr. Wm. H. McKee, David L. Royster,

Dr. R. B. Haywood.

Niddle Ward.—Richard H. Battle, Wm. R. Richardson, Gen. R. W. Haywood.

Western Ward.—Thomas H. Briggs, W. H. H. Tucker,
C. W. D. Hutchings.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, in Wake County, at the residence of Dr. Wesley Heartsfield, on the 17th ult., Appare Huartsfield, aged ninely-seven years, one month and twenty-six days. He was born in Franklin County, Oct. 21st, 1765, under the Provisional Government of King George the Third. He lived through the last years of British dominion over the American C-lonies, and was sixteen years old when the last battle of the Revolution was fought and Yorktown surrendered. He saw the Colonies e tablished as the United States of America, and their independence recognized by the Powers of the earth. He lived through the entire period of that Government's existence will mead the circumstance of the Convernment's existence. by the Powers of the earth. He lived through the entire period of that Government's existence—witnessed its giant strides to prosperity and grandeur, and finally, when the bands of the Union became oppressive, saw them dissolve before the fire of Southern patriotism. His last days were under the Confederate States, for the establishment of under the Confederate States, for the establishment of whose independence he freely gave the blood of his second and third generations, and devoutly prayed that he might live to see his country free and peace restored once more. But He who does all things well, has taken the hoary headed patriarch and father in Israel unto himself, to a land where there is no strife, nor war, nor bloodshed. He lived to see the offspring of his fourth generation, and his posterity increase to near one hundred. His intellect was remarkable for vigor sound independent and clear diesei-

posterity increase to near one hundred. His intellect was remarkable for rigor, sound judgment, and clear discrimination; even in his last days one could scarcely perceive any weakness. He saw through character almost by intuition, and it was a rare thing for him to err in his estimate of men. He was noted for his picty, and for more than half a century was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church. Religion with him was something to be acted out, and a most upright and Godly life did he lead. The man does not live who can say that Andrew Heartsfield ever did him a wrong. Let his posterity behold with love and veneration the bright example of his life; for it is a light given to lead them in the ways of virtue and holiness. Died, in Louisburg, N. C., on Tuesday morning, 30th Died, in Louisburg, N. C., on Tuesday morning, 30th December, 1882, of Diptheria, Katir B., youngest daughter of Dr. Wm. M. and C. E. Creusbaw, aged 12 years.

Gentle, loving and kind little Katie, won all hearts.—
Though with a crushing weight this blow has fallen, and fond parents and relatives mourn the void which can never be filled, still may a kind Providence give them resignation in knowing that He loved their pure hearted darling, and took their dear Katie to dwell with him in Heaven.

In Statesville, on the 29th day of December, Mrs. Mar-THA ANN RICKERT, wife of S. J. Rickert, and daughter of M. F. and Sarah Freeland, in the 24th year of her age.

FOR MAYOR.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT.

WM. H. HARRISON as a candida'e for re-election
to the office of Mayor of the City of Raleigh, at the election to take place next Monday, the 19th inst.

Jan. 13, 1863.

5-td.

MUSICIPAL ELECTION. J. OVERBY, E.q. to announce his name for COMMISSIONER from Eastern Ward, at the ensuing mu-

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. WE ARE REQUESTED BY THE PRIENDS OF date for COMMISSIONER from Western Ward, at the

Jan. 8, 1863. MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

EL UVERST, Esq., as a candidate for COMMIS-STONER from Western Ward, at the ensuing nunicipal election.

Jan. 6, 1543. STRAYED.

TRAYED OFF FEBRUARY 18TU. 1862, FROM the undersigned, a small close built, mouse colored mare MULE. She has a twisting fore foot, and also mare MULE. See has a twisting love loot, and and a small hard knot under the chin on the jaw bone. If any person has taken her up and will inform me at Enfield. Halifax County, N. C., I will give \$10 and pay charges, if reasonable.

SAMUEL J. HIGGS.

Jan. 13, 1863. 1863-ALL RIGHT. COR SALE 300 BOXES BEST BRAND, OF CHEW

ING TOBACCO, by H. N. BROWN & CO.

Hillsboro', N. C , Jan. 13, 1868.

SOUTHERN PLANTERS!

SHOULD ALL TAKE IT !! THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR—THE OLD PION eer in Agricultural Improvement—the only Agricul-ral Monthly journal in the Confederate States that has red "through the war," is still published regularly, and will enter upon its 21st year, Jan. 1st, 1263. Now is the rime to sufscribe! One Dollar per year, in advance!

Address

D. REDMOND. Augusta, Ga.

PEATAVILLA FEMALE SEMINARY near Yadkin Institute, Davidson County, N. C., will open January 15th, 1863. Will take but twenty boarders. Expenses per session \$125 in advance. Special attention given in preparing young ladies to teach.

We offer a pleasant and improving home to those who may enter with us.

Address me at Yadkin Institute.

WM. R. RICHARDSON & CO., STECK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Raleigh, N. C. OFFICE ON PAYETTEVILLE STREET WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO

sales and purchases of State and Confederate bonds
Bank and other stocks, collection of drafts, and any busi
ress connected with the different departments of the State
government. Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

O. G. Paraley, Wilmington.
W. A. Wright, do.
John D. Williams, Fayetteville.

W. G. Broadfort, do.
J. J. Blackwood, Charlotte,
W. K Lane, Wayne County,
John D. Whitford, Craven County. Hon. Thomas Rullin, Alamence County, Hon. W. N. Edwards, Warren County, Hon. D. W. Courts, Bockingham County. H. W. Guion, Lincoln County, and citizens of Raleigh, generally.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ROGUES. STOLEN FROM THE PEACE INSTITUTE AT RAL

STOLEN FROM THE PEACE INSTITUTE AT RALsigh, on Monday night the 5th inst., a sorrel HORNE, in good order, some 12 or 15 years old, and is of medium height, thick built, and white hind feet, with a white spot in the face. When stolen, was barefooted, and had on a very good saddle, the horn of the saddle broke off; he also had on a common bridle, webbing roins much worn.

Any one taking up said horse, or giving information, will more than oblige the owner, which is a poor widow woman, and they shall be liberally rewarded.

Address up thus Widow MAPTHA MANY

Address me thus, Widow MARTHA MANN, In care of R. M. Brown, P. M.,
Of New Hill P. O., Wake Co., N. C.

Franklin County. | COURT OF PLEAS AND Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1862.

lanes Resp and wife and others,)

THOMAS PARRY and others.

James Reid, the executor, named in a paper script purporting to be the last will and testament of Bu rell Petry, laceased, having propounded the same for probate in solomn form at the December, teem, 1862, of Franklin County Court, and it appearing to the Court that Thomas Perry, Elizabeth Pulliam, wife of Joel Pulliam, and the children of Sarah Bonner, decembed, to-wit: William H. Bonner, Wartha Brown, wife of Dr. A. P. Brown, Caroline Douglas, wife of C. L. Douglas, Mary Trent, wife of W. C. Trent, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made as to the above usined persons in the Raleigh Manhard, for nine weeks, to the end that they appear at the term of this Court to be held on sons in the Kaleigh Mandard, for nine weeks, to the end that they appear at the term of this Court to be held on the second Monday of March, 1865, to witness proceedings then to be had respecting the probate of said script as the last will sand testament of said Burrell Perty.

4Vitness, T. C. Horton, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Louisburg, the second Monday of December, A. D., 1866.

Tr. C. HORTON, c. C. e. Jan. 12, 1863. (pr. sdr. 2.) S. wet.

HEADQUARTERS.

Exal Diric Bosen Am Errangura or Communes Larry 5 for Concommental Director of N. C., Oxford, N. C., January 8th, 1885.

COMMAND ING OFFICERS OF MILITIA REGIcinents in the 5su Congressional District of N. C., comprising the Counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Frankfin, Warren and limb, are hereby notified to assemble off
white male persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years,
belonging to their respective Regiments, at the following
maned piaces and dates for medical examination and finalservolument.

semed pieces and dates for medical examination and final surediment.

Issued in obedience to special order No. 18 by Col. Mallett, Commandant Conscripts in North-Garolina.

The consumming officer of the 42d Regiment, Granville County Militis, will assemble his men at Oxford on the 19th and 20th days of January, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 43d Regiment of Gianville County Militia, will assemble his men at Oxford on the 21st and 22d days of January, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 45th Regiment of Orange County Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsborough, on the 25th and 27th days of January, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 46th Regiment of Orange County Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsborough, on the 28th and and 29th days of January, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 84th Regiment of Wake County Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 2d and 3d days of February, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 59th Regiment of Wake County Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 4th and 5th days of February, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 118th Regiment of Wake County Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th and 7th days of February, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 40th Regiment of Franklin County Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, on the 10th and 11th days of February, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 37th Regiment of Warren County Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, on the 10th and 14th days of February, 1863.

on the 18th and 18th days of February, 1868.

The commanding officer of the 32d Regiment of Nash County Militia, will assemble his men at Nashville, on the 18th and 19th days of February, 1868.

H. W. CAFFEY,

H. W. CAPPEY,
Aast. Surg. P. A. C. N.,
Ch'n Examining Board.
A. LANDIS, Ja.,
Capt. and Eurolling Officer
5th Congressional Dis. of N C.
Militia officers will report all absentees and deserters from the army, and all persons who were enrolled under the first conscript act and failed to report at camp of in-struction.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,

Capt. and Enrolling Officer
5th Congressional Dis. of N. C.

Jan. 13, 1863. A. Landis, Jr., at Oxford.

LINCOINTOV FEMALE SEMINARY,

LINCOLNTON, N. C. THE SPRING SESSION, 1863, WILL, BEGIN ON Monday, February 2d, and close on Friday the 19th

CHARGES PER SESSION. Board, including fuel and washing, at \$4 per week, \$90 00 Incidental Tax,
Regular Tuition, including Latin and singing.

\$10 to 20 00 Music on Piano or Guitar.

Nusic on Piano or Guitar,
Use of Instrument,
Ethbroidery, Wax Fruit, Feather Flowers, each,
Ethbroidery, Wax Fruit, Feather Flowers, each,
Tarms.—Seventy-five dollars required in advance; the
belance at the end of the session. No deduction for absence
unlers in cases of serious illness.
Locamon.—The town of Lincolnton has long been proverbial for its healthiness. It has daily Railroad communica-

bial for its healthiness. It has daily Reilroad communica-tion with Charlotte, from which it is only two hours dis-tant. For the benefit of pupils from sickly sections, our long vacation is in the winter. ong vocation is in the winter.

For further information, address.

S. LANDER, A. M.,

Princip.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT CAN BE PUR-A chased on early application to us. The let contains our acres with an excellent spring near at hand.

Also, a No. 1 tract of land in a high state of cultivation containing 550 acres, with the necessary buildings. containing 550 acres, with the necessary buildings.

J. & F. GARRETT.

Greeusborough, N. C., Jan. 18, 1863.

5—w&swzm.

INFORMATION WANTED.

HAVE NOT HEARD FROM MY SON, JOSENZO L. BENNETT, who belongs to Capt. Joseph C. Webb's company, 27th regiment N. C. troops since the middle of October last—he was then at or near Winchester, Va, and was sick. I will be thankful to any officer or soldier of Capt. Webb's company or of the 27th regiment, or to any one else, who will inform me of the condition my son. My post office is University Station, N. C. Rail-road, Orange County.

James Bennett.

Jan. 13, 1863.

Virginia papers will oblige by noticing.

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS AND LANDS FOR

ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN FEBRUARY NEXT, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, I will sell one of the most valuable lots in the village. Upon said lot there is a good two story brick building, three excellent offices, and a good stable and carriage house. The lot con-

tains about two acres.

I will sell about 200 acres of land adjoining the incorporation, some cleared and some well timbered. The lauds will be divided so as to accommodate purchasers. Six months credit will be given, by the purchasers given by the given by the purchasers given by the given by th ing note and approved security, with interest from date the money will be received if purchasers desire it JNO. W. LOGAN,

Rutherfordton, N. C., Jan. 18, 1863.

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE!! ILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY THE 220 JAN. SHARES of stock in the NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1963.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1963.

Balleigh, Jan. 13, 1963.

Balleigh, Jan. 13, 1963.

Balleigh, Jan. 13, 1963.

Sandwith Progress, Charlotte Bulletin, Petersburg Kapress and Wilmington Journal copy six times and torward bills to the Standard office.

ADJ'T. & INSP'R. GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 8, 1888.

General Orders, 1 No. 2. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:
Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full-control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, ears, running of trains, or with the coutted and management in any way of rail-

from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of rail-roads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by rail-road is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer shall make requisition for the same upon the Superintendent or proper officer of the rai road, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer fernishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the milroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first, the pailroad officer shall be governed by any General Order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having tharge of such movement, will fix with the amperintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be nade, the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an anusual movement at any particular point, the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the p resual supervision of the proper railroad officers to the furty.

VI. Quartermasters and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping treight not wanted for imm diste use, and that may be stored at safe and conveyient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messanger

portation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be as specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travel-

specified on its face, in order to present the property of the ling is any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Col. Wm. M. Wadler, A. A. G. decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service

on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissures on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all government transportation will be reported to Col. Wm M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time, where

(Signed) S. COOFER

Adj't and hasp. Gen.

HAVE ABOUT 5,000 ACRES MORE IN DIFFER-ENT TRACTS, in the county of Moore-Farming, Mineral and Thepentine land—which I will sell on liberal terms.

JOHN MURISON Carthage, Nov. 14, 1862.

A T ROLENVILLE, WAKE COUNTY, ON THURN-day the 29th unst. I will sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the following property belong-ing to the late Seth B Jones, namely: Two fine bay MARES, one of them a superior saddle and berness an-mal,) one Buggy and harness, one pair Saddle Bags, and one surveyor's Compass, with chain and platting instru-ments complete.

The purchets required to give bond with a proved security.

LOW 1817 1. CRUDUP.

For Bergh S. Jones, 6 daily ix.