resulttanees of morely at the risk of those sending.

### RALEIGHT PRIDAY, JAN. 4 1864.

The Amorney Generalship. It is a gratering circumstance that, in filling the racency in the Attorney Generalship, the President as chosen to go into that body of citizens who to State that has, more, perhaps, than any other, bited signs of dissatisfaction with his Admintion. The gastleman on whom the appointion, that fallen would, so far as we know, under circumstances have been acceptable to the incire to harmonize old divisions and sedsiculities, wince in his tied by the country as a happier

a the regard paid to the imporm of personal fitters.

matter for Provident, conand recover the confidence and tion of all .- Richmond Whig.

While does not appear to be posted as to Carolina politica ... Dar was supposed time to be a Conservative, but since March, 861 he has been a thorough going Destructive. appointed a member of the Peace Confer-1861, and it was thought that he would do all he suld in Washington to reconcile the counby, and avert the war, but he joined himself to Gar, and Col. Blyrider, Destructives, and Gov. Horehead an prige Huffin, who were as at that time a preserve the Union and

the present Legislature seclined to re elect at account, and filled as place with the Whiten A. Graham, a tried Conservative .appointed to his present place by the thed by the Conservative Legislature of going into that body of citizens who were in r times his political antagonists," to "harold divisions and soothe irritated sensibilities" The politics of "former times" have ceased b exist in this State. An old Whig, who is now Destructive, is if possible more objectionable to a nejo : 19 of our people that an old Democrat who is a Destructive. Poll this State to-morrow. and Mr. Davis could not carry mere than one fourth

of our people with bim. The President is not deceived . He knows these well as we do. He is regularly post ed by his pumpered minions in this State. And we tell the Whig that he will put be able, by makto such a bintments as that of Mr. Davis, to "condiscontents, and Plover the confidence adaffection" of our people.

It is reported that Gov. When has tendered the in the Confederate Sens made vacant by Mr. to the Hon. William Wraham.

-We publish thay the bill reported mary committee the House of Repreand forty five, with few exceptions, in y; in also degrates o the President the o empt and desire fersons as he may proper. This last sure, if adopted, will key rm, every we shop, and every mill morate States wher the control of the estretch of Per enknown even in mponarchies.

Mississip

itus and that

d to bear and detersee of pricipe of a substitute, or, if tid naught boomfede te bayonets! Are our if prepared for these things? If not, let them onstrate with the Congress—let them implore it

ping Faith. A gentleman who has a substi-the army engaged to sell come pork in this at \$10 per hundred in specie, and was aftergo at \$10. He thus rejected an offer which we put \$50 per hundred more in his pock-federate money, and kept as word; but ress, representing the more character of nto the army. Beheld the contrast.

there sere epetitions of the rumor was concentrating some trackty or thir vicinity, for a land attack apen Wilming unction with a demonstration from the said that raiders had approached within es of Wilmington.

exaggerated reports reached the ent of the enery's fleet in the neighmington, which were not credited .in however, that the enemy's block been largely increased; it is thought is naval force now in the vicinity of piers some twenty-five of thirty piectured that he is swalling the lads to commence open on.

is that of the only port of any ot; and its acquisition is de-

will be limited for the Vinter months to the with personal some additional movein Banks department, which are reported to the the occupation of the Texan coast and

whom it acted in 1960 to the great, but unavailing a line of the Rio Ganda - Richm and Braminer. effort which was then made to preserve the government and svert the war. The Observer has been assailing us for months, no bus of interest fro the army

anuali.—The enemy opened firm ap 10 of the upon the city, all how op to helf-peet 5 of the extraction of the city in all, were three today training on the city are the same and the firm between the critical and the city and city of the city

# Weekly

neet the pproval of candid or honorable men.-

We now say to the Observer that we do not fear

a frowns, nor the frowns of those who prompt or

ustain it. We are conscious that we are right in

se course we are pursuing, and we are sustained

y a vast majority of the people of the State. -

We shall not deviste a hair's breadth from the path

f duty as we understand it, no matter what the

Observer and its friends . may say. Our friends

e real Conservatives, not pretended enes, and

Despondency among the People.

One of the Editors of the Hendersonville Times

"I find the people throughout Western Carolina

rites to that paper as follows, from Waynesville,

1 O. K., except an alarming despondency which ems to prevail in every mind. Nor does this feel

og of despondency seem to be alone confined to vestern Carolina. I learn from the papers and om gentleman of undoubted veracity and loyalty, at it exists throughout the State, and in many

I have made diligent inquiry to ascertain, if pos-

ole, the true cause of the despondency. To my

quiries on this subject I have received such re-

ies as the following: "Irresponsible persons

we come into the country from the army with de-

ils of men to scout the country for deserters. -

any of these have been guilty of outrages on the

cizens." . I have been informed that houses have

en forcibly entered at the dark hour of mid-night

id searched without authority, that even females we been arrested and forced off from their homes

threatened with summary punishment for real

imaginary crimes in harboring their husbands or

ons; that the property, not only of deserters, but

some instances of good and loyal citizens, has

en carried off and appropriated almost ad libitum,

, the use of the captor; ministers of the Gospel and

iblic high ways. These are a part only of the itrages of which I learn the people are complain-

Now, I know nothing of my personal knowledge

to when and where these wanton acts of violence

we been committed. But I hear them complained

f in almost every neighborhood and by a great

umber of citizens; so there must be some justifica

on for the complaint. And there is no mistaking

g a point that must and will burst forth in the in-

iguration of a new and terrible revolution, if some-

ing is not quickly done to reconcile the disaffec

on. Men whom I knew a year ago as the most

voted Southern men, men who would have vol-itarily laid down their lives for the Confederate, vernment, have become so disgusted at the con-

act of our would be rulers, that their sympathies

we almost become entirely changed.

Now is there no remedy for this learful demoral

ation among the people? Can there be no means

wised by which the confidence of the people in

The people have been taught that their sons and

rothers are fighting for freedom, for liberty,

or their rights. This being so, they cannot under-tand why they are deprived of their civil rights by

lence they begin to each look to the flesh pots of

elgypt. Now the remedy for this very dangerous

vil that now threatens the peace of the community.

simple and easy-by the adoption of those great

nciples of the Conse-vative party which direct

the military is subordinate to the civil authority

that there shall be no infringement on the constitu-

If the South is saved from subjugation and slave-

y, the Conservatives must do it. If the South is

, ver subjugated, the responsibility for such a calam-

y must rest with that reckless portion of our pop

dation, who, while acknowledging themselves orig

na! secessionists, have shown such a disposition to

e guilty of acts of tyrauny as to tax the forbear

ace of reasonable thinking men to an unbearable

xtent. Confidence in the government must be re-

tored. It can only be done by a reform-the peo-

de demand that reform. 'If their demand is un-

eeded, they will demand something else-it will

We have the ability to bring the war to a suc-

pessful close—I say, we have the ability, but have we the will?—that determination that is necessary

The President, in his message, points out some

grevious errors in our military system and the remady therefor. If competent officers be placed in

command of our regiments, companies and brigades,

everything will wear a new and more favorable as

pect. We have too many officers-at least one-

third too many. We need men with guns in their

hands, not innocent sabres. We have the guns,

neir own rulers. To them this is inexplicable.

ie government can be restored?

ional rights of citizens

e peace on any terms.

to secure that object

ie fact that four fifths of the people are approach

ctions, to even a more alarming extent.

iaywood County :

ot Destructives, as are those of the Observer. -

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

WHOME NUMBER 1505.

MORE AGITATION. - In its great anxiety to make peace with the Yankees, the Raleigh Standard and its adherents appear determined that we shall have no peace at home. There are unmistakable signs in that paper that a new programme of county meetings and resolutions is arranged for the Spring Courts; and we are credibly informed that a set of resolutions has already been prepared in Raleigh and sent down to Johnston county for adoption there, and afterwards in every other county in which meetings of the right stripe can be gotten up. The object this time is to agitate for a State Convention, in which, in the language of the Standard, " the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands," that is, in plain language, go out of the Confederacy. This, instead of making peace with the Yankees, would but add a civil war to the foreign war now raging. If the people are not prepared for this, let them beware of the teachings of the Standard, which educated the people in the doctrine of secession, voted us into the present war, and pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain it. Who will guar-

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true the the present ?- Fayetteville Observer. It is not true, so far as we know, that resolutions were "prepared in Raleigh" for the Johnston meeting. The Conservatives of Johnston are able to prepare their own resolutions, pass them, and then maintain them against all comers.

antee that if the Standard should get the people

saddled with arcther war, it would be any more

We heard of the proposed meetings in Johnston, from a distinguished citizen of that County, but the day before the Observer from which the above is copied was received.

Let the Observer come out frankly and state who its Raleigh "detective" is. This is not the first time that false information, as well as correct information has been communicated by some one in this place to the Observer, who seems specially charged with the business of acting as "detective" towards the Standard and its Editor. Who is this unknown employee, Mr. Observer, who thus strikes in the

dark? Let the public have his name. We have made no proposition to "go out of the Confederacy," and the Observer knows it; but we have protested against measures which would change the whole character of the government, and subjugate our people to the arbitrary edicts of Congress and the President-which would abolish all civil law and establish military law in its stead-which would break faith both as to the supply of men and means, and thus lower our government and our cause in the eyes of our own people and of the world -which would blot out the States and render them dependent on the central government as Counties are dependent on States; and in view of these measures we have given it as our opinion that the people of North-Carolina will, if they should be adopted. vindicate in their sovereign capacity their ancient liberties and privileges. In the Observer prepared for a Dictator? Is that paper ready to abandon liberty, the States themselves, in the hope that by so doing it will escape the consequences that may result from being overrun by federal armies? For our part we are opposed to despetien come from what quarter it may. The States were the creators of the Confederate system, and they must remain the superiors of the system or it will fail. It cannot succeed by trampling on the States. Indeed, its misfortunes commenced at the very moment it began to ignore the power of the States; and those misfortunes will continue and multiply until it changes its policy. ceases to exercise doubtful powers, and relies on the States as the controlling power in the system. The secession leaders broke up the old government against the wishes of a majority of the people of the cotton States, simply because, as they alleged, that government had threatened the rights of the States; and yet we are expected, under the new system, to sit down with folded hands and see the States reduced to the condition of mere appendages of the common government, by the very men who made the revolution on the ground that the States were in danger. We shall not do it. The people of this State will not do it. They will maintain the civil

the Observer threatens the people of this State with civil war if they should think proper to hold public but no body to carry them. What Congress ought to do is this: Let the army of officers that hang meetings or hold a Convention. Confederate troops around our hotels, that are always absent from are to be called in, and the people are to be preven their command in the time of battle be dismissed, ted by force from exercising their reserved sovereign let them be at once conscripted and forced into the rights. North Carolina is thus threatened with a I learn there are commissioned officers in Wesdouble subjugation. She is to be subdued by both tern Carolina that have been at home for three or governments. We denounce the paper and the men four months under various pretensions. They ought who make this threat as Lincolnites—as worse to be advertised as deserters and treated accordingly. There are too many shirkers -every one must than Lincolnites-for they would turn the bayodo his duty in this war, if any are unwilling to do nets of Southern men against the breasts of their duty, let them be compelled to do it and we Southern men. They would add war to war, desare certain of success in the end. One third of our army is absent without leave; and of this number. potism to despotism, blood to blood, suffering to commissioned officers, including those who manage suffering, and see the plowshare of ruin drivto get trifling details and other modes of shirking en through their native soil by the very government out of the army, constitute a very Moeral part .that was formed to defend it. Such is the infatua-When commissioned officers so frequently get furloughs and details home, can it be expected that the tion which possesses men who have been bitten, even rank and file will be content? Such is unreasona at the eleventh hour, by the mad dog of secession. ble. If the officers do their duty, the men will do Nor is it true that we "educated the people in theirs. If the former neglect their duty the latter the doctrine of secession," and then "voted them may be expected to do likewise. If the former are into the present war." We never maintained the absent on unnecessary details or ill gotten furloughs, what more can be expected of the men than the fact doctrine of secession as practiced by the . cotton that they will desert. To enable our armies to con-States, and we resisted secession up to the last motend successfully against the powerful army Linment. The war had commenced before we voted coln is sending against us, the deserters now at for the ordinance of separation in the Convention, home must be induced to return to their colors, while a remedy must be obtained for the evil. It is within and we were called upon to fight either the North

on the South. We chose to fight the former, but

did not wish to do so. It was not in our power to

vote the State in or out of the war, for war was in-

evitable after the cotton States, for no sufficient

cause, had seceded from the Union. This is the

truth on this subject in a nutshell; and this was the

view taken by the Observer at the time, but that

paper has since changed, and now declares that the

cotton States did not secede a day too soon. It now

eats dirt"-acknowledges that its former Union

opinions were erroneous, and, to please its new

friends, turns pa back on all those true men with

ner. It began its assault

continued then

law, their Constitutional rights, and the existence

of their State government in its full integrity against

every effort to destroy or even impair them. But

IMPORTANT DECISION. - We alluded some weeks since to the application of William T. Brooking for a discharge from the service on a writ of medicas

the power of Congress to do both. If it fails, the

sooner we get terms with our enemies the bet-

The petitioner volunteered in 1861, and served regularly in the army, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863. While in the service he was elected as a Justice of the Peace in the county of Orange, and regularly qualified as such. Un this qualification he applied for a discharge from the service. This was refused him. He then applied for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Meredith of this city. It was agreed by the counsel of Brooking, (John H. Gilmer, E.q.,) and the counsel for the Confederate States' government, (Messra T. Neeson and T. P. August,) that the ments of the case considered and decided on an argument on the applica-

Unionism to Raleigh. We take the following from the Raleigh State

Standard.

Is rr Tour?—At a kind of "cod fish" supper given in this city on Christmas eve, we are told one of the guests toasted "the Stars and Stripes." Holden, of the Stasdard, and Pennington, his Jackall, were present, and Gov. Vance, too, as we learn.— How was the toast received? Or is it true it was

given in passence of Gov. Vance?

We have reason to believe that this "feast" did come off, and that the Stars and Stripes were toasted, for we have been informed by a person just from Raleigh, that it was currently reported there that such a toast had been given and such a toast drunk, and that the names of the giver of the feast and his guests were openly spoken of upon the streets and at their corners. - Petersburg Register.

There is no truth in the above. At the supper at which Mr. Pennington and Mr. Holden were present no such toast was drank nor thought of: nor do we islieve that such a toast was given at any supper. Raleigh, or on any other occasion. Gov. Vance was not present at the supper re-

Nothing is too sacred for the polluted pen of the depraved creature who nominally edits the State Journal He obtrudes his brazen face into private parties, and would even descend into the grave to gratity his filthy appetite for slander. We are not surprised at any thing he does, but we do confess to a little surprise that the Editor of the Register, who has been accustomed to move among gentle men, should give currency to such a charge. The "giver of the feast" referred to is one of our best citizens-an amiable, generous-hearted gentleman, who has done nothing to justify such an obtrueion into his private house: It would have looked much better in the Editor of the Register, if he had paid a note which the gentleman referred to holds against him before he repeated this slander from the State Journal. But such conduct is in keeping with the character of the Editor of the Register, who hates individuals just in proportion to the favors they

have conferred upon him.
It is currently reported in Raleigh, and believed to be true, that on the very night mentioned the nominal Editor of the Journal was a guest at a sup per given by some negroes in a gentleman's kitchen in this Ciey, and that he had the presumption to eat at the first table. It is presumed he was invited, as no gentleman would attend on such an occasion without an invitation.

#### Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 6 .- The Herald of the 31st has been received. No news from the army of the Potomac or from Charleston.

News from Western Virginia, dated 80th, says that Gen. Kelly had information from Gen. Sullivan that Gen. Early, with nine thousand rebels, was between New Market and Mount Jackson. Rosser has seven hundred and Imbeden fifteen hundred -Sullivan's column has returned to Harper's Ferry, with one hundred prisoners and the same number of horses. Kelly states that he has captured in all over four hundred prisoners and a large amount of

Gen. Thomas telegraphs from Chattanoogs, Wednesday, that a robel force under Wheeler had captured a federal train, on the 86th, bound to Knox ville, at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hia capturing over one bondred prisoners. Butler sneers at the threat held out in Davis

proclamation against himself and officers, and de clares that if a hair on the head of one of his officers or soldiers be injured, except in just warfare, the day it is done shall be one of sorrow and mourning for all men included in Confederate States.

Butler thinks there is but one way to meet the new state of things, and that is by the sternest retaliation. He says the federal government having exhausted every form of appeal, there is nothing left the United States but to authorize that a sufficient number of rebel officers be placed under such keep ing and put upon such diet as shall in all respect correspond to the treatment, as to clothing, food and fuel, that wretched Union men receive in the steach houses of the rebel Capitol.

Gold in New York, on the 30th, 151 to 152. Mexico City dates to the 7th Dec. received.

The French troops entered Morcis on the 30th Nov. Gen. Bazaine had 12,000 French troops at Caliera and Gen. Donai was at Salimanca. It is stated that the governments of Holland and Spain have recognized the new Mexican government.

## Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6. - A most important measure was presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, it being a bill to suspend the writ of habeus.co:pus in all cases involving the execution of the law passed recently to put men into service who have furnished substitutes. The bill was not read, but immediately transferred to the secret cutendar, so its provisions are not known .-The Senate very soon went into secret session to consider it. The Senate adopted a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of reforming the present system of enrollments, particularly as to the class of persons or officers appointed to serve as enrolling officers; to limit the length of time they shall be allowed to serve in the same districts; to establish inspectors of enrolling districts, and to limit the number of men enrolling officers shall have as provost guard. Fouse bill to repeal existing and regulate future exemptions, which the military com mittee reported on Monday, was considerably discassed till the House went inro secret session on

the tax and currency bills. Important addresses from the Presidents of two railroads was laid on the desks of members this morning, relative to the bill to repeal exemptions, setting forth that it is impossible to keep the roads running without retaining all mechanics and skilled employees now in the country, and holding out every inducement to get all we can, and that Gen Grant, appreciatings the importance of breaking down our railroad transportation as the most effectual method of weakening our army, had already enticed a considerable number of skilful railroad mechanics from Atlanta to Memphis. This address concludes by asking Congress not to let blind zeal for increasing the numbers of the army or prejudice against Tailroad companies, who first sustain the government by transporting at half rates and receive notes and bonds in payment, when they had no market value, precipitate the country and armies into irretrievable disaster. . .

A bill to relieve farmers from tax on cotton burned by order of commanders of armies was presented and referred. The President has vetoed the bill appropriating two million dollars to clothe Kentucky troops,

It is curious to observe the competitive zeal of certain demagogues in Congress in all sorts of violent and impossible legislation, intended to gestify The mest prominent competitors in the lists in the House seems to be t

TAXATION VS. REPUDIATION. It is a settled principle of national as well as of individual policy, that Ales observanda est, and the basis of all honorable dealing, is credit. The Confederate States are a new government sensitive of its claim to recognition as a government de jurs, and urging that claim upon the nations of the earth. It claims to bave a Constitution for its governance That Constitution has given Con-gress power (Sec. 8, Art. 1.) "to borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States." Upon that credit it has borrowed money, and by several acts contracted to pay certain rates of interest for the use of that money. Patriotic citizens have changed large investments of capital to the early government loans, which were hasted upon credit and good faith. Difficulties have arisen, fluencially, and necessity exists to raise money to meet its engagements, and a question now is pending in Congress as to the ways and means of meeting the public debt.

Has the government held its faith in its promise to its creditors? It has promised to pay gold for interest on certain bonds—it has failed to do so. It promised that Treasury notes usued on its credit. payable in two years, should be payable in species but failed to meet the obligation; then promised to redeem them with coupon bonds at ten years, with 8 per cent. interest, and when the recomption came it was in stock and not in bonds. When the war tax was laid, one hundred millions of Treasury notes were issued, fundable "at any time" in 8 per cent. bonds; yet one year after, a limit was put to the fundability of the notes and an unsuccessful attempt was made by the government to destroy the value of the notes as currency. The people repudiated the attempt and the notes are still currency. The persistent and increased issue of Treasury notes by the government, after repudiating the fundability of the former, has depreciated their value, and now the question comes up of rai-ing their value. Various propositions are before Congress for relief of the currency, and, strange to say, repudiation is not only not condemned, but actually recommended.

In the commencement of the war, when the first call was made for a loan and eight per cent. offered for it, large investments were made, and widows and orphans had their property sold and put in eight per cent. bonds, "on the credit of the government." Now it is actually peoposed to issue new bonds, with four per cont. interest, not to be taxed, for which the holders of the eight per cents. are to be forced to exchange those obligations, by the threat of taxing the latter, and thus repudiating the first contract. Take the old Uni ed States government, which we all have declared utterly corrupt, and did it, with all it corruption, ever undertake to tax its own debt? Chief Justice Marshall decided that an attempt to tax government stock is a tax on the contract, a tax on the power to borrow meney on its credit, and consequently unconstitutional. A reduction of the interest which the borrower was to have paid for the loans, clearly affects the contract, and the Constitution distinctly states (Article 1, section 10,) that no "ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts," shall be pass-ed. Yet, after a solemn contract of our new government, under the guarantee of the Constitution, it is proposed to set it aside and change the terms of the contract to more favorable terms for the borrower. The Confederate States of America stand before the eyes of the world claiming sympathy and recogni-tion, and violating with faith its citizens who came forward with their treasures as well as blood to establish its credit. What a spectacle! There is nothing so demoralizing to our people as the disappointment they experience in witnessing efforts to violate the faith of the government. We believe they are ready to give their lives and fortunes to the cause of independence, and will submit to the heaviest taxation, rather than have the stigma ettached to their government of breaking faith with those who should be especially protected. The early loans of the government were taken as permanent investments by estates, guardians and others, and they have a right to claim that the faith of the government be kept with them.

We call upon our members of Congress to strangle repudiation in every form, and let the credit of the Confederate States stand forth to the world as the true symbol of the personal honor and integrity of her citizens. There never has been, and never will be, authority delegated by them to do what is dishonorable, and our representatives should sement ber this. Tax incomes, tax property, tax whatever is legitimately taxable, but preserve the fidelity of the government in its contracts. The extraording ry legislation recently in relation to substitutes, of holding men in the army owing no service there but through their principals, while they are also claimed, has alarmed many at the prospect of systematic repudiation. The violation of the tacit pledge of protection from impressment, at least for a time, by the passage of the tithe law, with the arbitrary claim of all the surplus produce of the country, while the tithe is uncoileded of wasting in depota has depressed the spirit of our people, and our legislators should look carefully to farther legislation. We are sanguine of the ultimate success of our cause. but it is painful to witness depression of our people, brought on by thoughtless, and we might almost say reckless, legislation.—South Carolinian.

CIVIL LAW TO BE ENFORCED IN ALABAMA. The Legislature of Alabama, at its recent session, passed a stringent law with reference to the preservation of the writ of habeas corpus inviolable. It gives citizens no right which they did not possess before under the sanction of the law, but in this era when some legislators manifest a disposition to make this time honored right discretionary with one individual, the supreme power of the State deemed it necessary to protect its inviolability by affixing penaltics which will deter officers from trampling it under foot. The constitution declares that "the military shall in all cases and at all times, be in strict schoedination to the civil power."

The following is the first section of the act : -SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That any person, as to whom a writ of hubeas corpus has been issued and served, who willfully fails or refuses, under any pretence whatever to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the Judge or court thereon, before whom the same is heard, or who knowingly and intentionally prevents the service of the same by force, or by keeping out of the way, or who shall willful v fail or refuse to permit any person, upon application by counsel in his custody, to consult with, and have the assistance of counsel, for the purpose of sming out or prosecuting said writ, or who shall send away, or conceal any person who is in his custody or under his control, with intent to prevent said writ from heing sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged when the Judge or court so orders, shall be guilty of a selony, and on conviction shall be med not less than \$1,000 or imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years, at the discretion of the jury

A Post Office has been established for the special secommodation of the army under f stor, to which all army should be a to be moved with

CALENDAR FOR 1864.

#### OBITUARY NOTICE.

19 20 21 22 23 24 26

202980 ....

Capt Joseph A. Williams departed this life the 28d ay of November, 18-3, at the capital city of the Southern opfederacy, of wounds received in battle, in the 24th year

11 12 13 14 15 16 17

18 19 20 21 22 95 24

25 26 27 28 99 30 21

of his age.

The death of this young and promising officer, deserves a more extended notice than the above amouncement, and although mable to do justice to his memory, I am constrained by personal friendship, to add my testimony of his worth, both in civil and military life.

Joseph Adrian Williams was born in Pitt county, North-Carolina, in the year of 1839. His father, Dr. Robert Williams, was a native North-Carolinian, and at an early age established a reputation as a physician, scarcely inferior to any in the State. His grandfather, also a physician of no small repute was a surgeon in our army during the war

small repute was a surgeon in our army during the war with our mother country. His mother was a Miss Drake, an accomplished and gifted lady. Thus he inherited those superior qualifies with which he was endowed. His youthful training was commenced at home under the tuition of Mr. James Murray, a learned achoiar and an experienced teacher, and completed at the University of his layer State in the summer of 1859.

During the interval from the time he graduated to the commencement of the present war, he spent most of his time traveling. With feelings and emotions truly Southron, he, unlike most young tourists in search of pleasure, discarding the fascination of the cold ungenial North, sought recreation from his college labous in his own native South, among its healthful scenes and balmy breezes, untainted with fanatical poison. Emphased with its lovely and rumantic scenery, its beautiful landscapes, its invigorating climate and its rich soil, he concluded to make it his future home, and purchased a farm in Arkansas, and had it not have been for this crue! strife, into which political madness and recand purchased a farm in arransas, and dad it not have been for this cruel strife, into which political madness and sec-tional summistites have plunged us be would now be, doubtless, enjoying, all the luxurief wealth could afford, surrounded with kind friends and blessed with the sweet smiles and caresacs of a fair and affectionate partner. He had just returned home with the intention of removing his estate of pegroes and household goods thither, when the muttering thunders of war began to arouse the Southern which her were destined to pass. With the same love of country and unselfish patriolism which distinguished his accessors in the revolution of '76, casting aside all personal "deadly breach" and justiled manfully for his country's rights, and gave his life to ber holy cause. Of our final triumph he never entertained a doubt, and when the timid and weak-minded sought to influence others with their and weak-minded sought to influence offers with their gloom and despondency, he rebuted them in severe terms. It is a sad thought, and chills my blood, that he has not been spared to enjoy the object—a country free and happy, which he gave his life to obtain. How vain are earthly

opes and calculations! Capt. Williams possessed many noble and gentle quali-ties which made him beloved and admired. His poushed ties which made him beleved and admired. His poished manners and generous nature were a passport to the most select social circles, and his hymorous disposition and ready wit made him a pleasant companion. His mind was strong and of great originality, and although he neglected many opportunities of strengthening it with the intricate studies offered in college, yet it was stored with noble thoughts and general information, greated from the fettile field of reading. He was particularly food of literary pro-ductions of tests, and wanted away many of the long h

His friendship, when once secured, was firm and stead-fast, changing not with the "-tide of events" and descring in time of danger and distress. My assecution with in was intimate and I think I can speak currectly of tive in the performance of his duries. All the energies of and the different evolutions of the drill, and I may truly say that as a tactician, he had no amperior in his regiment, and but few of his rank in the service.

He received two severe wounds up in the ill-fatel field of Bristow Station, Va. Oct 14th, 1863. His Surgeon pro-nounced them mortal, but he lived so long that hopes were entertained of his recovery. He was removed to itichmond as soon as possible, where, after lingering for about six

weeks "Death, rigid lord, claimed the berfot clay,

While joyous ly, the youthfur and went to take his heritage"
With the same calm courage that he freed his country's
foca, he yielded his a suf a victim to death, his last enemy. His mortal voice will be heard on earth no more; ha manly form now lies oild beneath the sod but he early grave will be belowed with many tears of affection and grave will be bedewed with many tears of anection, and the remembrance of his many public and private virtues, his deeds of during and his self-mer ficing and heroic death, will live long in the memory of a grateful country.

R. W. J.

JORTH-CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, John P Cook and others, re John F. Ellington. Petition

for division of slaves and set: lement.

This cause coming on to be board, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John C. Avera, T. Hinton and wite Ester. Rensom Hinton, William Spivey, James Spivey, Gray Spivey, Ann Spivey, Jane Spivey, and Francis Spivey are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Standard for six weeks for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court to answer, plead or demar to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesse as to them.

J. J. FERRELL, c. c. c.

MEN DOLLARS REWARD .-- STRAYED L away from the subscriber about the first of Nowmber last, a large white cow with brindle head, no horns, marked with two slits and under bit in the left year and two slits and crop off the right. The above reward will be paid so that I can get her. County Bungers are respectfully invited to notice this advertisement. My residence is two miles East of Yadkin Institute P. O., Yadkin country, N. C. Dec. 21, 1868. BARAH A. JABRETT

NORTH-CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY,
Petition to self real custic for a-sets. B H. Sophy
administrator of Richard H. Duzier, se. John Digier, la
Dozier, Q. W. Ward and wife Polly, William Colson and
wife Nancy, C. H. Glover and wife Elizabeth.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Leonard
Digier, one of the defendents in this cause, resides beyond
the limits of the State, it is, therefore, on motion, ordered

the limits of the State, it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that advert sement be made for six weeks suc-cessively, in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the said of fendant of the filing of this position, and that unless he ap-pear at the next term of this court to be held for the counthe 2d Monday in Mebruary, 1884, and answer the petities, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard as periods.

as to him

Winesa, B. H. Sorsby, clerk of our said Court at off

Winesa, B. H. Sorsby, clerk of our said Court at off

In Mashville, 2d Monday in November, A. D 18:3

R. H. SORSBY, Cit.

TO PARMERS, MILLERS, AND THE MUNITY GENERALLY.—We are go formish Pioughs, Piough Casting, Casting districted all or control of the control of the control of the control of the casting of the control of the casting of the control of the casting of