

AN ADDRESS FROM GEN. EARLY TO HIS TROOPS.

The following is an address from Lieut. Gen. Early to the troops of his command:

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, } October 22, 1864. }

Soldiers of the Army of the Valley:

I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove, on Cedar Creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of Sheridan's army and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, one thousand five hundred prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war: you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration and gratitude of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the shattered columns, made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons, which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the Army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond, and Petersburg. Before you can again claim them as comrades, you will have to create for your enthusiastic brethren the blushes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes. You have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Shaysburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the banks of James river; and especially you who were with the immortal Jackson in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves, then, to a sense of manhood and appreciation of the cause in which you are engaged! Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man sprang from him the vile plunderer gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be badges of his dishonor, the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who passes in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon, for his private use, is as bad as a soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, disdaining the miserable passion for gathering loot, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and, though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he that is laden with rich spoils, gathered in the train of his victorious comrades. There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralyzed by the misbehavior of others. Let them be consoled, to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to boast of on his part. The artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he was unable to pursue to the relief of his crippled condition. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to speak in kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the causes of our late misfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in future, and ensure success to our arms. Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline. Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders, but set the example of obeying them, and the men must follow that example. Fellow-soldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated by the woes of your bleeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your posterity, to render a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules and discipline, and to shoulder your muskets again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate, and the independence of our country established. If you will do this and rely upon the protecting care of a just and merciful God, all will be well; you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle.

J. A. EARLY, Lieutenant General.

Confederate credit, if the papers are to be believed, is many times better in England than it is in the Confederacy. Nay it is better everywhere that it is received at all, than it is at home. The last accounts from Europe, Confederate bonds were worth 60 cts. in the dollar. At Memphis and at other points on the Mississippi, Confederate currency is worth 17 cts. in the dollar. But within our own lines, where every dollar of currency ought to be worth, and if our people and government would say so, and pursue a wise policy, would be worth a dollar in gold, it now ranges from 3 to 5 cts. in the dollar. What a shame upon us! What a crying evil it is!—Raleigh Conservative.

We are pleased to learn that Lt. Col. Edward Cantwell, of this city, has been appointed Judge of the Third Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.—Raleigh Confederate.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—Six thousand persons were recently decimated to death by the falling of a church at St. Petersburg.

FROM GEN. HOOD'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Columbia Carolinian.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., October 16.

I do not now precisely remember at what point my last letter left the army of Gen. Hood, but the story of his extraordinary flank movement is so interesting that portions of it repeated will be read with avidity by your readers. After the unfortunate attack upon Altona by French's division, of Stewart's corps, in which that rash and precipitate but gallant General had 900 men killed wounded and captured, the army ebbed to the left; left Rome to the right, and did not again strike the railroad until it reached the vicinity of Dalton. Here Gen. Hood attacked and carried the enemy's works, the town, garrison, and stores. The first impressions of this battle only are at hand, and no effort at details would now be correct. From thence our army appears to have marched back to Resaca, ten miles, destroying the railroad, and, at the time I write, that place is either in our hands or closely invested.

There were two cavalry engagements near Rome on Wednesday and Thursday, in which Armistead and Harrison's brigades were engaged and defeated by a superior force of the enemy. For the number of men engaged, our loss was very severe; but we inflicted a heavy loss upon the enemy. And this comprises all the fighting that has taken place recently. Our reverses at Altona and Rome were two-fold more than made up by the success of the main army at Dalton, and the effectual cutting of the enemy's communications between Atlanta and Chattanooga. We must have destroyed all of fifty miles of that railroad.

The march of Gen. Hood's army from Palmetto to Dalton has been very rapid. The distance is all of 140 miles, which was passed over in thirteen days. It was the intention of Gen. Sherman to so strongly fortify Atlanta that a small garrison could successfully resist a legion of assailants, to reorganize and recruit his army from the draft of 500,000, and when autumn leaves were falling, march down the Macon and Western Railroad, and force our army into South-western Georgia. It was the impression among all his subordinates that he would winter in Macon, and there either dictate peace, or in the spring take the field for further aggressive movements. His plans were not all unshared, however, else there was some difference between him and Lincoln; for he left his army and went to Washington for the purpose of consultation. He was either there or on the road when Gen. Hood struck his rear just above Marietta.

Whether Sherman has the transportation and the ration to make a move to the rear of Hood, will be determined in the future. Of one thing for a certainty, Gen. Hood has thrown everything upon the turn of a single die. If he is successful, all Northern Georgia will be cleared of the enemy, and the situation reversed back to what it was when Johnston retreated from Dalton. If otherwise, let conjecture say the rest.

October 17th.—Events crowd so thick and fast, that it is difficult indeed to distinguish them one from the other, and still forward—Northward, onward—the army of Tennessee.

The railroad from Big Shanty to Ringgold is well destroyed. It is true, that some of the garrisons at intermediate points were marched around, but Dalton, Tilton and several other important points have been taken. Gen. Hood reached the former place on Thursday last, and demanded an unconditional surrender, granting Col. Johnson five minutes to haul down his flag. The Colonel begged for his negro garrison, that they would be treated as prisoners of war—that private property would be respected—that officers should be paroled, &c.—all of which, in consequence of his soldiers being our slaves, was peremptorily refused, and the old flag trailed in the dust and Southern banners were unfurled upon the roofs and upon the houses of Dalton. The negroes were eight hundred in number and the white men two hundred and fifty, making over one thousand in all. They were all rigged out in full Yankee uniforms. The darkies were at once stripped of their overcoats and boots by our boys, and put to work burning crosses and twisting rails. It must have been two days before that, when Tilton, with three hundred and fifty prisoners, was taken.

As soon as Dalton fell, the army resumed the march towards Chattanooga, and the last heard from it, the right rested at Lafayette, and the left at Ringgold. It is not thought, however, that Chattanooga will be attacked, as General Hood is endeavoring to economize the lives of his soldiers as much as possible in Northern Georgia, for the purpose of being more effective in our adjoining State of Tennessee. The opinion is universal that he will speedily cross that river at a point below Chattanooga and march towards Nashville.

General Sherman won the reputation both among his own people and ours, that he was a great strategist; but in the recent operations, General Hood completely out-generalized him. A division of cavalry under Armistead, was sent to the Coosa, near Rome, to which point it was known the Yankee army was marching for the purpose of intercepting ours. Our army had, however, already passed North. When the cavalry came in sight, the Yankee army, thinking it the advance of General Hood, deployed in regular lines of battle, posted reserves, flankers, threw up breastworks, &c. The cavalry skirmished and fought for two days before their real strength was found out, when the Yankee army advanced and routed them, of course! But while they won the victory over the little squadron, Hood gained four days' march upon them, for they were obliged to fall back to Kingston, and from thence go up the road.

It is to be regretted that General Hood's army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes in this extraordinary movement. Whole regiments are barefooted, while blankets with any of the men is rather the exception than the rule. And there are some regiments who have not been paid in fifteen months! Of course, then, the men have nothing in the way of money, with which to purchase clothing themselves. There are many hundreds of men here and in camp at Blue Mountain, for the want of proper outfits. They are full of enthusiasm and anxious to join the advancing army, but are kept back by the cause indicated. The wind is already cold and chilling in these mountains, and unless the country promptly forwards these supplies, or Gen. Hood goes into Tennessee and Kentucky and captures them, there will be great suffering among his troops.

But there is not a murmur among these immortal heroes. They press forward to danger and to liberty, fearless, fearless, moneyless, ready to endure all, and to brave all, for the sake of a more blessed boon than all these—LIBERTY! STANHOPE.

GUILFORD SUPERIOR COURT.—In the case of the State vs. Wynn Roberson, for the murder of Mrs. Alston in a collision on the North Carolina Railroad, the defendant offered an affidavit to remove the case, whereupon his Honor Judge French directed it to be removed, and Joryth county was agreed upon by the counsel for the prosecution and defence. It was ordered that the case should stand for trial on Tuesday.—Greensboro' Critic.

THE FIGHTING AROUND PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The enemy with a force of cavalry, artillery, and three corps of infantry, the 2d, 5th, and 9th, moved this morning by a detour on our extreme right, driving in our cavalry and occupying Boynton plantation, near Burgess' mill, seven miles below here. Our forces were disposed to meet them and considerable fighting ensued between 4 o'clock and night. The enemy at night still held the plank road, and we have captured about 60 prisoners from the 2d corps. This road places the enemy further from the South-side road than they were before.

October 28.—Last night about dark the enemy charged our works on Baxter road, capturing a small portion of them, from which they were quickly dislodged, with the loss of about a dozen prisoners. Our loss small. Lieut. Col. Harrison of Wise's brigade, was captured by the enemy. About 10 o'clock, last night, the enemy charged our works on the Jerusalem plank road, capturing a part of our picket line and driving in the rest of it. About 12 o'clock, however, the line was re-established in this part.

In the fight of yesterday evening, on the Boynton plank road below here, three battle flags were captured from the enemy and about 200 prisoners taken.

General Lee's Official Dispatches.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—Gen. Lee's official dispatch last night, says the enemy crossed Keweenaw creek below Burgess' mill and forced back the cavalry. In the afternoon Heth attacked, and at first drove them back, but found them in too strong force. Afterwards the enemy attacked him and were repulsed. They still hold the plank road at Burgess' mill. Heth took some colors and prisoners.

The movement of the enemy against our left-to-day was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made—one between Henrico poor house and the Charles City road, and the other on the Williamsburg road. Several hundred prisoners and four stand of colors were captured. Our loss very slight.

On the 25th, Col. Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brig. Gen. Duffie, several other prisoners, and a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—The following official dispatch was received from General Lee 10 o'clock: Hill reports that the attack of Heth, yesterday, at the Boynton plank road, was made by Mahone with three brigades in front, and at the same time by Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured three stand of colors and six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, as the enemy were holding the bridge. In an attack subsequently by the enemy Mahone broke through their line of battle, and during the night the enemy retired from the Boynton road, leaving their wounded and 250 dead on the field.

About 9 p. m., a small force assaulted, and took possession of our works on Battery road, in front of Petersburg, but were soon driven off.

On the Williamsburg road, yesterday, Field captured upwards of 400 prisoners and 7 stand of colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works and retired to their former position.

R. E. LEE, General.

PROCLAMATION

Appointing a Day for Public Worship.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to worship His Holy name, to bend in prayer at His footstool, and to accept with reverent submission the chastening of His All-wise and All-merciful Providence.

Let us, then, in temples and in field, unite our voices in recognizing, with adoring gratitude, the manifestations of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned, in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the insidious designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while graciously vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity—the peaceful homes destroyed and helpless women and children driven away in destitution; and that with fiendish malignity the passions of a scurvy race have been excited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invite and invoke all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His almighty arm, that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement, so that we may turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; and that He may restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self-government and independence; and that He will graciously harken to us, while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From the Columbia Carolinian.

BIG CORN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 19, 1864.

I see in your issue of yesterday, a notice of some "extra corn"—the seed of which can be obtained in your city—the ears measuring from fifteen to sixteen inches in length, one of them having fifteen rows of sixty-six grains, making a total of nine hundred and ninety grains for a single ear. Now, sir, in the first place, I will wager a small amount, say the tenth of a bushel of the aforesaid extra corn, that no ear can be found having fifteen or any odd number of rows, unless they are point rows—that is, not extending the whole length of the ear; and, in the second place, I will double the bet, that I can produce corn (working extra, either) that will average from ten hundred and fifty to eleven hundred grains per ear. After reading the above account of Mr. Poor's corn, I walked out to my barn, and picking up two ears, counted the rows and grains. One had twenty rows of fifty-eight grains—total, 1,160 grains; the other eighteen rows of sixty-four grains—total, 1,152; total of both ears, 2,312 grains. And yet this corn is not equal to that of many of my neighbors. A MECKLENBURG (N. C.) FARMER.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNORS.

The Meeting of the Governors, which took place last week is over, and its proceedings are before the public. Neither the consideration of propositions from the Governors of the North-west, nor a plan for the Convention of the States, nor the claims of Gov. Brown and Gov. Vance for the authorship of the Georgia platform, seem to have engaged the consideration of that meeting. It appears to have been an eminently practical convocation of statesmen, in which the tricks of the politician as well as the fancies of day-dreamers, were ignored.

The resolutions of course will be the subject of animadversion by some, and of approval by others. The meeting did simply what it had a right to do, without assuming powers that it did not possess, or dictating to the Confederate authorities about matters beyond its province. The resolutions, perhaps, embody what each individual Governor held prior to the meeting, but they have this advantage, in pledging to the country unity of action, so far as the Legislatures of the several States will endorse them, backed by the moral weight which unity always carries with it. Let us briefly examine the resolutions:

1. The first resolution is one of encouragement to our people, giving them assurances that no cause exists in the present condition of our affairs, for any abatement in our zeal and purpose to prosecute the war to the securing of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederacy; at the same time pledging their best efforts to increase the effective force of our armies. It will be said that it was a war meeting, and that the Governors are pledged to a continuance of the war. What less could they have done? What more could they have been expected to do? Suppose they had resolved that the war should cease? Suppose they had initiated a scheme looking to peace, other than one to be effected by carrying on the war? What avail would it have been? What force would it have carried with it? Can any sane man give a valid reason why they should have resolved upon peace? Have they any right or the States to help them under the Constitution, to abandon the war, so long as the North is determined to prosecute it and the Confederate Government to resist? Would they have been true to the cause or to the people, even to have intimated that they were ready to abandon the war?

2. The second resolution asserts what no one can deny, that the interests of the States in this struggle are identical, and that they should assist each other in repelling the foe. In order to do this more effectually, they agree to propose to the several Legislatures to repeal the present laws which prohibit the Executives from sending State troops into an adjoining State, temporarily, when the exigency urgently requires it. The proposition is not, that State troops may be put even temporarily beyond the control of the Executive of the State to which they belong, but that in certain emergencies, the Executives may order them beyond the line, for certain purposes. For instance, in the event that Yankee troops were to force themselves in Gen. Lee's rear and be advancing into Mecklenburg county, Virginia, with the apparent design of crossing the Roanoke into this State, the Roanoke would afford the best point to check them. If there were no Confederate forces on this side the Roanoke, Gov. Vance under the present law could not order the State troops into the county of Mecklenburg lying this side the river, but must wait at the State line until the enemy advanced, before he could attempt to check them. Again, if Wilmington were attacked and it was not in the power of Gen. Lee to render assistance, and our own State force were an insufficient reinforcement, Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, though he might have a strong force at his command, could not under existing laws render any assistance. It is to meet exigencies of this kind, that the Executives propose this change.

3. The third resolution very properly urges upon the authorities of the Confederacy to place all the able-bodied men already in the service, in the front, whose places can be filled in the several departments, in the provost guards &c., by disabled men, and the dispensing with the passport system except in the immediate vicinity of the great armies. It expresses a decided purpose to use proper exertions to increase the strength of the Confederate and State forces, but we do not understand this as intimating any purpose to favor the placing of any portion of the State forces under Confederate authority. We are quite sure under the rolls of the State force to be carefully examined, it will be found that it is already too small to allow of diminution; especially in view of the aid it can render to the general cause, by the protection of our frontier or coast.

4. The fourth resolution agrees to recommend to the Legislatures the passage of stringent laws for the arrest and return of deserters and stragglers from the Confederate or State troops.

5. This resolution suggests the duty of all slave owners to remove their male slaves from the neighborhood of the enemy on his approach, and recommends the passage of laws making it the duty of the proper authorities to remove them when the owners fail to do so. The obvious necessity for this must be seen by every one. It is unfortunate that it was not done in the beginning of the war. Of course we understand the proper authorities suggested, to mean the State authorities.

6. The sixth resolution has been interpreted by some to favor the idea recently broached of arming the slaves to fight our battles. Such an idea we are assured was not entertained by the meeting. It simply favors the idea of employing slaves by the consent of their owners, on fortifications, or as cooks, teamsters, ambulance drivers, &c.

7. The seventh resolution will be generally endorsed by the people of the States. The denial by Congress to the States, the right to export their products and to import articles for State use and for the clothing of troops, &c., except under such restrictions as amount to a prohibition, is monstrous. In view of the assistance rendered the Confederacy by the States during this war, so long as they were permitted to run the blockade, it would seem the Confederate authorities ought to promote it as far as possible.

Lastly, they resolve that it is their firm and unalterable purpose to maintain our right of self-government and to establish our independence and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt. And let all the people say, So mote it be.

We have thus briefly examined them, and in conclusion we must say, we endorse them in whole and in part, as we understand them. The resolutions are thoroughly practical, judicious, well-timed and eminently patriotic. Having the endorsement of Gov. Brown on the one hand and Gov. Smith on the other, perhaps the two extremes in the view which divide the friends of the cause, we presume they will be acceptable to all.—Raleigh Conservative.

The "Sermon on the Mount" has been issued in a magnificent form in England lately, the volume being gorgeously illustrated with a series of twenty-seven plates.

THE LATE BATTLE IN THE VALLEY.

The Richmond Dispatch gives the following account of the affair in the Valley on the 19th October:

Our attack in the morning was vigorous; our success brilliant and entire, our troops capturing about fifteen hundred prisoners, one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine of which have reached Richmond, and four hundred are on the way here. We took eighteen pieces of cannon and about twenty-seven ambulances. At four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy made a stand and hostilities ceased for about an hour. The enemy then made a sudden attack, which, being unlooked for by our troops, (many of whom had by this time begun to struggle) was successful, and a retreat was ordered.

This attack of the enemy is now supposed to have been made only to cover a further retreat, as the main body of the Federal army did not follow, and had we resisted with half the usual determination the result would have been different. General Early fled slowly back, recrossed Cedar creek and marched through Strasburg in the direction of Fisher's Hill. By some unaccountable mistake or oversight, the artillery, both our own and that captured from the enemy, was in the rear of the army. Hence the loss.

When just outside of Strasburg, about 9 o'clock at night, it being very dark, a very small party of Yankee cavalry, supposed to be reconnoitering, (not over a hundred men,) taking a by-road and coming out on the turnpike at a mill situated on a creek running into Cedar creek about a mile from Strasburg, dashed upon the train, and rode along the line of ambulances, firing their pistols and ordering the ambulances to turn out. Dr. McGuire, who had charge of them, seeing what had taken place, turned off some twenty into the woods, and thus saved them. The troops who guarded the train, knowing the efficiency of the Federal cavalry in the Valley, and having a wholesome fear of the same, and supposing that the attack was a general one, fled precipitately, and the few Yankee cavalry quickly turned round the whole train and drove over Cedar creek within the Federal lines.

One of our officers endeavored to rally twenty-five men, saying that he could recapture the whole train, but he failed in his purpose. The whole thing was disgraceful and inexcusable. The Federal loss in the morning's fight was over six thousand. They themselves acknowledge a loss of five thousand. Our loss, in killed, wounded and missing, will not reach a thousand men all told. Our net loss in cannon was twenty-six ordnance wagons and twenty-two ambulances. Sheridan's official dispatches about a vigorous attack and dashing pursuit are all lies. The enemy were too badly crippled to attack vigorously or pursue to any advantage.

The Richmond Equivocal of Wednesday last says:

The news from Early's command, on yesterday, represents that the men are once more well in hand, and on the march, in good spirits and determined to obliterate the disgrace which accidentally befell them on the 19th.—Sheridan's crippled army has fallen back certainly towards Winchester. Rumors were current in Staunton, of a successful raid on the part of Early, by Mosby and Rorer. These, however, need confirmation. All that our army in this department, now needs, is some determined commander, to keep up their inspiration, now that they are once more invigorated to deeds of valor. Would that Longstreet had been with them on the 19th.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—The Charleston Courier is advised that an effort is being made which will have a tendency to materially reduce the present prices of blockade goods. The matter is in the hands of the leading men now and the officers of the various companies and under consideration.—There is, therefore, to our citizens an agreeable prospect of a large tumble down in prices.

Valuable Property at Auction.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Having taken out Letters Testamentary from the County Court of Union county, according to law, on the estate of William D. Howard, deceased, I shall expose to public sale

On Thursday the 3rd of November, 1864 at the late residence of the deceased, 14 miles west of Monroe, N. C., the following articles of property belonging to said estate viz:

All the right, title and interest which the said Wm. D. Howard, dec'd., had at the time of his death in that tract or body of Land known as the MILL TRACT, situated in the western part of Union county, on the waters of Twelve Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of G. D. Bloom, Wm. Jones and others, containing about 115 acres, and has on it one of the best GRIST MILLS (for grinding both Corn and Wheat) in the Southern States; also, a good SAW MILL. The interest of said deceased in these Mills and Lands is one-third of the whole, which now vests in the said Wm. D. Howard.

Also, all the right, title and interest of said W. D. Howard in that body of Lands known as the MONDAY'S BLANCH LANDS, containing over 700 acres, and situated in the western part of Union county, adjoining the lands of P. W. Redwine, S. B. Howard and others, and has on it a good ordinary GRIST MILL and a good SAW MILL. The interest of said deceased in these Lands and Mills is one-third of the whole.

Also, I will also sell a Negro man, SCOTT, aged about 45 years, and known throughout this section of country as one of the best Millers in the Confederacy. A rare opportunity is now offered to mill-owners for supplying themselves with a good, unassuming one Miller. Said negro has the reputation of being as honest as negroes are generally known to be.

I will also sell a negro boy, aged about 8 years—smart and likely.

I will also sell a negro woman, aged about 45 years—sound so far as known.

Hogs, Mules, Corn, &c. Also, one Gold Watch, two good Mules, one Mare, about 20 head of Hogs, some Sheep, one family Cart, one road Wagon, one log Wagon, one set Blacksmith's Tools, about 250 bushels Corn, about 35 bushels Wheat, a lot of Fodder, one Rifle Gun, one lot of Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to be opened at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where the terms will be made known. The Executor will take pleasure in showing this property to any one who may wish to purchase it, if they will call on him before the day of sale.

G. D. BROOM, Executor. Wolfsville, Union county, N. C., Oct. 10, 1864. 41

CARD NOTICE.

There is now ready to be issued from this Department two different currencies in the State, a lot of CUTTON AND WOOL CARDS. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at \$22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

October 24, 1864. 41. H. A. DUWD, A. Q. M.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The court-house at Mayfield, Kentucky, was burned by Confederates recently.

Nashville papers say that guerillas prevent recruiting for the Yankee army in Tennessee by threats and violence.

Gen. George B. McClellan spent the day at James Gordon Bennett's house on the 20th. The Herald of the 22d advises a union of all parties on "Little Mac."

The Herald says Stanton is in favor of demanding from the British Government the surrender of Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, (formerly Secretary of the Interior,) as the instigator of the raid on St. Albans, Vermont.

The Rocky Mountain News of the 5th says nearly one hundred persons have been killed by the Indians along the Platte and Arkansas rivers since the beginning of the outbreaks, about three months ago.

Bad News from the West.—Under the above caption, the New York World says: The military news from Tennessee and Georgia is really alarming, and may forebode the greatest disasters of the war. Secretary Stanton's despatches have served to put those who believed them into a sort of fool's paradise, as he tried to convey the impression that the rebellion, especially at the West, was on its last legs, and would soon be dead and buried. But it now seems that the rebel army in Northern Georgia has vitality enough to be of the offensive, and that the situation of affairs is extremely critical. The following are the salient points in the recent military news from the West:

- 1. That the rebels have actual possession of portions of the line of railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and that consequently the Federal army at the latter point is cut off from its communications with the North.
2. That the rebels are in large force at Dalton and are besieging Chattanooga, which, at last accounts, was defended by a force of negroes, who were expected to be able to hold out.
3. That General Sherman was in Nashville, unable, at last accounts, to get back to his army, which would, therefore, be without the benefit of his presence, abilities, and experience.
4. One of the worst features in this case is the fact that General Sherman seems to have been deceived. In his last despatch made public by the War Department, he speaks of Hood as on the retreat to Decatur and Rome, whereas the rebel army seems to have swung around to the North, right in the line of his communications, which at last accounts they held.
The Missouri news is also very bad. Price seems to have everything his own way, and the people of Kansas are now so much alarmed for their own borders that the militia are to be called out.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—Capt. Semmes left Liverpool on the 13th, with eight officers and one hundred men, to take command of the privateer Ranger, at Madeira.

The London Post says that many Yankees in England are interested in the blockade runners.

The Confederate cotton loan had advanced at Liverpool. Cotton market dull, at a decline of two pence. Breadstuffs dull.

The greatest failure that has happened in England is that of the Leeds Banking Company, the liabilities of which are equal to almost \$9,000,000. The institution has existed since 1832, and its failure is attributed solely to gross mismanagement.

CHEROKEE INDIANS—NO. 3.

Notwithstanding that the Cherokees, in ancient time, occupied as a hunting ground a vast territory in the heart of the South, it is quite probable that at no time did they exceed in the aggregate more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and their ability to resist and drive back their enemies, to a great extent, depended upon not only the bravery of their warriors, but also on the strong natural defences of the country they occupied. By the possession of those mountain fastnesses it enabled them to assail their enemies in the surrounding plains, and then if overpowered, retire beyond those great natural barriers with perfect impunity. But this tribe like many others seemed doomed to pass away like the wild Elk and Buffalo, on which they subsisted, on the approach of civilization, to give place to a higher state of improvement, in possession of a more certain means of subsistence, founded upon the knowledge of agriculture, mechanic arts and the use of fire-arms. As late as 1752, when visited by General Washington for the purpose of forming treaties with them, they were mostly armed with the bow and arrow and had but few fire arms. It is probable that it was the knowledge acquired by General Washington of the strong military position in the Cherokee country, that deterred the subsequent British action, and while retreating before the British army, from place to place, that caused him to say "that rather than surrender he would retreat to the country beyond the Alleghanies," where, if no where else, his little band of patriots could defend themselves against the superior numbers of the enemy. And the time may come when it may be discovered in the present struggle, that the Switzerland of the South has lost nothing of its importance, but in a military point of view, still commands the surrounding valleys of the Atlantic slope and the surrounding valley of the Mississippi.

(Goldboro' Journal). JENALUSKA.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS IN REGARD TO THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

- 1. They are prepared from the best quality of Medicines by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box, and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pains in the Head, Dyspepsia, Bil