Mr. W. W. Woodel is authorized to re-

eive money and receipt for them on our account. The Editor and Proprietor of this paper has returned to his post with the assurance o' being able to appounce his Lusiness in full, permanent operation again in the course of eight or ten days more. He is, however, himself laid up with a severe spell of sickness and asks the continued indulgence of his patrons.

Important Information.

Some persons have become needlessly alarmed in reference to the safety of certain articles of production coming into the possession of the Confederate Government in the collection of the Tax in Kind, particularly in reference to the article of Sweet Potatoes. For the following information on this subject we are indebted to Col D. K. McRae:

C. S. A. (WAR DEPARTMENT,) RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 23, 1863. D. K. McRae, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.: Sin: Your letter of the 4th inst. was referred to Lieut. Col. Larkin Smith, in charge of the collection of the Tax in Kind, who reports that he has issued the following order to his subordinate

"In localities where Tithed Sweet Potatoes camnot be readily transported to troops or transferred to the Medical Department, with the assent of the producer, they may be commuted at Assessors' valuation, or be exchanged for grain, peas or beans. If, when collected, there is fear of rotting before they can be transferred for use, they will be sold at public auction." Very respectfully.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED .- We emitted to state vesterday that private dispatches received in this city leave no reason to doubt the capture of the Confederate steamer Robt. E. Lee by the Yankee blockaders off Wilmington, and that it is feared the Margarett and Jesse have shared her fate.

HON. WM. LANDER ELECTED .- We are intrict shows Hen. Wm. Lander to be elected over that pink of Holdenism, Dr. Ramsay.

this paper is now at our office for the inspection of those wishing to purchase. It is an excellent instrument. Call and see it.

Mississippi.—The Governor's Message was - read before the Legislature on the 3d inst -The Governor opens by reviewing the enemy's encroachments in the State, and the damage. done to public and private property. He urges the construction of a temporary penitentiary, and re-establishing the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, broken up by the enemy at Jackson. He advocates the removal of negroes from the exposed districts, and putting them in the employ of the Government; taking steps to provide for the widows, wives and children of soldiers. He alludes to the good done by the State troops, and favors a re-organization of the military by calling out all between the ages of 16 and 60. He does not think it necessary to retain in office the Brigadier General of militia. He wants the amplest preparations made to meet the enemy, regardless of expense or extreme measures. Hon. James Drane was elected President of

The Career of the North.

the Senate to-day.

The Northern people were in a condition of unrighteous and iniquitous prosperity under the government of the United States. Availing themselves of their numerical power, says the Charleston Mercay, they had overthrown the Constitution of the United States, by fraudulent construction, and had made it a subtle tool for their sectional enrichment and aggrandizement, by fraudulent legislation. They revelled in prosperity; but it was unblessed prosperity. It corrupted the whole people, and made them unscrupulous and greedy-infidel and inso'n'. Of course, the e can be no wisdom amongst such a people. To restrain their unhallowed passions for lucre and power, would argue the existence of enlightened self-interest. They plunged on in their insolent and mad career over the rights of the people of the South, until at last the mighty flood of resistance has risen up and has swept their authority from the land.

What is their condition now? Without an effort to resist, they have laid their liberties at the feet of a military despot. They are raising and expending countless millions in their vain efforts to conquer the people of the South. All the powerful branches of their industry have stopped save where stimulated by the necessities of war. They have gained by the war much discomfiture, and will utterly fail. Nations have their characteristics like men, and are only known by the stern ordeal of temptation. How utterly ignorant were the people of the South, of the characteristics of the Northern people with whom their destinies were involved! But no voice is raised feel were weakness and ruin. Mississippian.

THE NEXT YANKEE PRESIDENCY. The Ohio Statesman says that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward are understood to be rival candidates for the next Presidency. The Statesman thinks Mr. Lincoln is determined that he will be re-elected, or at all events, that he will retain his office for another term, and is of the opinion that the chief rivalry is between him and Chase. In order as far in a radical direction as a due solicitude for succes will permit him, and the Statesman thinks his platform has been foreshadowed in the recent letter of Mr. Solicitor Whiting. which we have published, and in an article from Mr. Sumner in the Atlantic Monthly. which received the sanction and approval of Mr Lincrln before publication,

This article clearly developes the purpose announced in Whiting's letter, to treat the secoded States as conquered provinces, and all the people of these States as conquered vassals, with absolutely no rights except such as a radical majority in Congress may hoose to

To this complexion, concludes the Statesman, has it come at last. If we are a people fail to realize the true state of things, and to take measures for arresting the radical revolutionist, who are "marching on" after the " souls of old John Brown," the Union must perish, and American liberty, as secured by the Constitution of the fathers, must vanish forevor .- Appeal,

Governor of Georgia.

The following is an extract from the Inaugural Address of Gov. Brown of Georgia delivered befor, the Legislature of that State

on the 7th inst: In entering upon the discharge of the la borious and responsible luties of the Executive office for the fourth term, I trust I feel duly sensible of the ebligation which I am under to the people of Georgia for the renewed evidence of continued confidence which they have recently given me, after six years service in the most eventful and trying era of our history. In all candor, I beg leave to assure you, that I give ulterance to the sentiments of my heart when I declare that I feel profoundly impressed with the weight of responsibility which their generous confidence has imposed upon me, in

this cloomy period of suffering and distress. If to be called to preside over the affairs of great State in times of profound peace is an honor worthy the ambition of an enlightened statesman, and carries with it responsibilities which our ablest and best men assume with diffidence, how great is the obligation, and how vast the responsibility of him who is invited to the helm of State, amid the darkness an I gloom which surround a people in the throes of revolution; when the existence of the State and the liberties of her inhabitants are threatened by an unscrupulous, vindictive and

But great as the responsibilities of the Executive are, let it not be forgotten that these of the legislative department are no less weighty. Wi hout assistance of your counsels, and the aid of your calm and wise deliberation, I cannot expect to guide the ship of State, lashed by turbulent waves safely through the baeakers which lie before her, when she is constantly tossed to and fro by angry billows,

I come, Senators and Representatives, in this trying hour, to meet you in a spirit of amity and concilliation, prepared to sacrifice for harmony everything but principle. Laying aside all past party predilections and prejudies. I am prepared to unite with you in carrying out such measures and enacting such laws as will promote the best interest and perpetuate-the rights and the sovereignty of our noble old State; sustain our gallant armies in the field, maintain their loved ones at home, and establish forever for Confederate Independence by the triumphant success of our glorious cause. Trusting and believing that your bosoms are heaved by similar impulses, and that you are prepared to immolate prejudice and passion upon the burning altar of patriotism. I cannot doubt that you have assembled to take harmonious counsel together, to maintain the great principles of constitutional lib-FINE GUITAR .-- The Guitar advertised in erty which uncerlie the very corner stone of our government, and the Constitution the very watchword of our cause.

Driven by the injustice and oppression of those with whose ancestors our fathers were e mpaniens in arms and around the council board, to sunder the ties which bound us in a connection profitable only to them, but ruinons to us, we proclaimed our independence and our if alineable right of self-government. As we could no longer live in harmony together, we admitted in them the same right of selfgovernment which we claimed for outselves. We respected not only their political rights, but their rights of private property. We neither burned their cities, insulted their wives, desecrated the altars of their religion, nor disturb d the resting places of their dead. We

only asked to be permitted to depart in peace. They rejected our peace offerings, denied our right to govern ourselves, spurned our prosposiitions for amicable adjustment, and waged a cruel and unjust war upon us, which they have prosecuted with unmittigated fury and more than savage ferocity. Having staked life; character, independence and the liberties of ourselves and our posterity upon the issue, we have thrown our proud benner to the breeze, and appealed to the God of battles to sustain the right and give us victory over those who have not only wrenged us, but who now contemplate our subjugation and ruin. With God's help we must, we can, we will succeed. Indeed there is no half way ground left us. We must either exhibit to the world a new born power, in whose midst is a temple of liberty, whose splendor and magnificence colipses all others, or shrouded in darkness and chains, we must sink to the position of the most abject slaves

To insure sucess it is only necessary, that our people endure hardships and privations with the same firtitude and determination. which prompted the action of our ancestors of

Our troops in the field have set a glorious example, which challenges the approbation. and merits the imitation of all who remain at home. With more than R man firmness they have endured fatigues, privations and dangers of the most embarrassing character. With more than Spartan valor they have met the heavy columns of the enemy in deadly conflict, and have driven back their broken ranks in consternation and dismay. Often thin'y clad, with naught but Heaven's broad can py as a tent, and earth's native carpeting as a couch, they have b rn without a murmur the chilling blasts of winter, and the descending floods of spring. Amid the fury of battle, neither the thunder of cannon, the ros r of musketry, nor the clash of bayonets, has daunted their courage or shaken their determiniation. A noble band of patriotic heroes! they have known no ambition but to do their duty, no interest but to serve their country. and no fear but to offend their maker. With for those compromises-for those submissions, Heaven's blessing upon them, such men, bat-

fling in such a cause, are invincible. Let us as legislators stand by their constitutional rights here, while they defend our liberties in the field; and let us provide for their support, and for the wants of their families at home, as long as a dollar of the wealth of the State remains subject to taxation.

But I must not forget the meed of praise so justly due the noble women of the Confederate States. They have saved millions of dollars to the common treasury by the work of their own hands. They have fed the hungry and blest work. Woman's virtues some most free liantly in the hour of distress, when adversity tries men's souls.

When on account of the superior numbers and other advantages of the enemy, defeat for a time has attended our arms, and coufi lence has waned and strong men have trembled; then the feeble, yet potent voice of woman has been hear I, pleading the cause of liberty and posterity in sweet pathetic tones, which have pierced the patriot's heart, and nerved the hero's arm to strike the blow which has rolled back the dark cloud of war, and caused to be reflected from its black and angry folds, the resplendent sun-beams of returning confidepce and reanimating hope.

But if you would see woman in her noblest charity, go to the couch of the sick or wounded soldier, where like the good Samaritan she pours in the oil and the wine, and soothes the suffering with words of encouragement and consolation; or see her kneeling by the side of the dying hero, and as his panting spirit struggles for release from its cold tenement,

to Heaven with his dying groans, pleading

Without the assistance of the women of the first revolution our liberties would never have been achieved. And without the energetic efforts and moral support of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederate States, our liberties would before this time have been lost. With their continued effort and God's blessing upon it, we will yet avenge the blood of their slain relatives, and they shall see their country free, and sing the song of deliverance as Aaron's sister sang, when God had given victory by his outstretched arm and His

own Almighty power. Remembering the sacrifices we as a people have made, the sufferings which we have endured, the noble Southern blood which our enemies have spilt, the deadly hate which they feel toward us, the cruel wrongs which our females have encountered, and the degradation, the equivalent from the other side will be the bondage and chains which await us and our posterity if we are subjugated; let us humbly and fervently invoke the Almighty Power, and laying aside all past differences, and porsonal considerations let us gather around our country's altar, and while we ardently desire peace upon honorable terms, let us here again renew the solemn pledge to each other, that come life or death, come weal or woe, we will never sheath the sword till constitutional liberty is established, Georgia is free, and these Confederate States are recognized by all the world, an independent power.

Late Northern News.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the New York Herald of 24th ult, which contains interesting matter not quoted by our exchanges. We make the following extracts. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RELIEVED GEN-

* ERALS. If the people are not satisfied with the exercise that the government has made of its prerogative in the removal of generals, it can hardly be because they have not seen enough of it. Remarkable enough in other respects, the list of generals who have been "relieved" from positions, of which they were not in all cases weary, has become somewhat remarkable in respect to its size.

General Fremont was "relieved" very early in the war, but not too early. Though it does | better than any other course. England, unnot appear that he was tired of the position he held, we must consider that the word "relieved" is a correct one in his case, inasmuch | carrying trade between the United States and as we ought always to assume that every position must be painful to a man who is utterly and completely unfit to occupy it. But Fremont's removal was less a positive act than the recantation of an error. . No greater charlatan than this man ever lived, and, like other charlatans, he was famed to be a great genius. Upon that fame he was over hastily given a position, which proved him to be a very common place personage; so the President uttered his official peccavi, and down went Fremout. History will excuse his existence, on account of the magnificent joke that the President was enabled to perpetrate in his appointment to the "Mountain Department."

Fremont was succeeded by Hunter. Hunter has been relieved twice since then. He believed in the nigger: but even that could not ave him. He issued proclamations, and it is probable that he drew his pay regularly: but

men that the world over saw. General Mc-Clellan has been virtually relieved twice-once to France. in the regular way, and once by the addition of his army to another army-with hardly a instance, and General Burnside in the other. Both of these generals have since been relieved remarkable contrasts each to the other. Burnside, bold and large hearted, with a kind of mental breadth of shoulders that gave greatness to many of his acts, resolute even in his errors: Poper vainglorious, boastful and empty. Fitz John Porter was relieved from the command of a corps in that army on very remarkto have been shot. General Hooker has been At the battle of Chancellorsville he had some authorities do not agree. Some declare that the post knocked down General Hooker, and down the post. We suppose the men at Washington had some positive information or opinions on this point; so Chancellorsville was Hooker's last battle.

"Contraband" Butler has been relieved, and we fancy he rather likes it. Buell, a soldier of unquestioned ability, has suffered the same process, and finally General Rosecrans is gone. With much very poor timber in this list of the more prominent men removed, the country and the world at large will acknowledge that there is also much military ability. Gaines' more profitable role of a virtuous neutrality. · Mill Malvern Hills, South Mountain, Antietam, Murfreesboro and Corinth are but a few of the men named in it. Yet in all these removals the government has given its reasons. has stated its case, in only one instance. In the case of Fitz John Porter the government gave reasons elaborately, and the country belives to-day that Gen. Perter was not justly removed.

How many plausible reasons the government might give for many more of these removals we cannot say. But we know that the government itself has blundred fearfully at every step of the way. We know that it by its disposition to meddle with details that should have been left to others. We know that if the war had been left to the generals in the field the rebellion would have been pounded to lieces a year ago. Besides all this we know that it is the tradition of all governments that disasters must have victims. All countries require that some one should be responsibel. Shall the government be responsible for its own awful blunders? That might do very well in Utopia. Such a government may exist in the "Fortunate Isles" of Diodorus, or in the Atlantis of Plato; but we suspect that in all those material countries that we find in the geographries, and especially in this country, no government will be found to bear the responsibility of its blunders, when it can so much more easily sacrifice a general, and need not give its reasons.

But meanwhile the people look on quietly. They form their own opinions, and every now and then comes their time to perform official acts. Let the government look well to its own

and the clammy sweat courses down his manly record in these matters, or we shall learn some brow, hear her voice of supplication ascending | day before a great while that the people have "relieved" the adminstration, and have found for his acceptance into the saints, everlasting a new common ter-in chief for the armies and navies of the United States.

THE REBEL PROJECT OF A EUROPEAN CUALA-

TION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES Our London correspondent, in another letter on the projected European movement for the benefit of Jeff. Davis, says that "the French Emperor is determined to fight;" that "he has already sent sixty thousand soldiers to Mexico, and is quietly embarking and sending off more soldiers, more cannon and more army supplies every week; that he contemplates material aid to Davis to the extent of an army done hundred and fifty thousand men in Texas and a fleet of iron-clade in the Gulf; that this coalition will probably involve the dictation of a Southern confederacy by Louis Napoleon, embracing Maryland, the District of Columbia, the city of Washington, West-Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri; and that reappexation" of France to Louisiana, including the ontlets of the Mississippi, and the great State of Texas.

We are earnestly assured by our correspondent in the premises that all this is "down on the books of the French Emperor," that "it is as inevitably true as that the sun will rise tomorrow;" and, to impress the matter upon us, he further says to us, "woo be to your government and people if they turn a deaf ear to the warning and full themselves into a sense of false security." We must be prepared to see a French army in Texas and Louisiana, and to give up all the South or prepare to fight it

Here, it will be remarked, Louis Napoleon figures as the exclusive master of these ceremonies. But Austria and Prince Maximilian and the Mexican crown are behind him, and the Pope and his Church, and Spain and Caba, and, lastly, the inevitable John Bull, with his deceitful neutrality. The Czar has put his foot down, and France and England have backed out from Poland. That question may be considered settled. Austria has been humbugged; Prussia and the smaller German States are preoccupied with their own internal affairs; the Continent, therefore, may be left to take care of itself for some time, while Napoleon and Palmerston are working out their American designs. Neutrality. too, will serve the purposes of England in this business of an active alliance between Frence and Jeff. Davis der this arrangement, instead o' endangering her commerce, will secure the monopoly of the Europe, and in the event of a Southern confederacy will doubtless be an equal participant in its concessions of free trade to Napoleon .-But, above all other considerations, England, in the establishment of a Southern confederacy, will secure the destruction of her most dangerous n wal and commercial rival, and deal a blow to popular liberty, popular rights and popular institutions, which may save the feudal aristocracy of Great Britian and the confederate kingcraft of the Continent for half a century to come.

What Cromwell was in the seventeenth contury, with his Puritanical Commonwealth, among the old monarchies of Europe-what the French republic of the eighteenth century and the empire of the First Napoleon were to the "Holy Alliance," so now, in this the nineteenth century, this great republic, as the propag andist of liberal ideas and popular soverif he ever did any more than this we never | eignty, is the special object of the fear. jealousy and hatred of the Western Poweres of Europe, Fron the Army of the Potomac McDowell | including France, under the present Napoleon was first "relieved," and we forget how many as the head of a hereditary dynasty His intimes be has been relieved since. He was terests and his policy, as against popular known in the old army by a nickname that liberty, are thus identified with the interests did not suggest the preponderance of his brains. of the English aristocracy and the monarchies Perhaps that name was a true one; but, if of the continent, always excepting the over-General McDowell has the ordinary propor- shadowing and still expanding empire of tion of brains, he is one of the most unlucky | Russia, hostility to which was the especial injunction of the first Napoleon to his family and

The nephew, like the uncle, finds that the only way to render the French people tractable polite reference to his existence. General Pope and zealously submissive under an absolute succeeded to the command of that army in one. despot is by amusing them with the glories of the arms of France, her spoils and pluuder and her territorial acquisitions from foreign wars. suffering a common fate-though they were The glory of France is the glittering mirage which has rendered her people apparently as passive in the hands of the present Napoleon as under the first or Louis XIV. But the fiddler who, with his fiddle, fell into a pit and found himself in the company of a bear, and who had to keep fiddling to keep the bear dancing, was not in a more perilous situation able charges If not guilty of them he ought than Napoleon the Third. Hence his war not to have been removed. If guilty he ought | with Russia, his war with Austria, his expedition to Syria, his war with Chin and Cochin relieved from the command of the same army. | China and his war with Mexico. In all these things he has been, and still continues, fiddling difficulty with a pest, as to the result of which | to that grim and grizz'y bear of French democracy which otherwise might spring upon and devour him. The mons er gives him no rest. others maintain that General Hooker knocked | but, constantly watching him, still cries for more. In the case of an ambitious and daring monarch thus situated, who knows his danger and his safety, there can be no limit assigned to his foreign projects of aggrand ze nent and glory. Thus Napoleon, entangled as he now is in his Mexican imbroglio, becomes the fitting instrument for the purposes of England in reference to the dissolution of the American Union. She may use bir as the convenient catspaw with which to draw her chestnuts from the fire, while playing herself the safer and

> Against the active armed European intervention in the matter of this Southern rebellionthus foreshadowed we have no security except that of the fleets and armies of the Union, por can we promise any positive security even from them, except through a seasonable victory or two over the remaining armies of the rebellion to decisive as to break off all negotiations between Napoleon and Slidell, Mas in and their colleagues in Paris. President Lincoln evidently realizes the dangers and the demands of the crisis. If one of his generals fails, whatever may be his popularity, he is relieved and another takes his place. The people have no objection to this rule in any case where it promises great results. But we would still admonish the President to push on the war, in order to bring it to an end before the great national political campaign of 1864 : because in the event of a failure thus to fulfill the just demands of the country, the same rule which he has applied to his incompetent and his unlucky generals will assuredly be applied to his administration.

BROOM CORN MOLASSES. - The Lynchburg Republican says :- Most excellent syrup. equal in quality to that made from Sorghum, has been obtained by Mr. Joel Parrish of Lunenburg county, Va., from the stalks of broom corn. The yield is about two-thirds that of the sorghum and is represented to be much sweeter. This is a most valuable discovery in the present juncture, and our farmers should take advantage of it to a large extent.

Rev. J. J. Richards, of the Methodist Conference, of Miss., died recently in Florida.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCTION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Theasees, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the West.

ATLANTA, NOV. 11. Reports from the Front say the enemy are advancing his line of works around Chattanooga with new batteries. Everything quiet-

A Yankee forage train, with two regiments of cavalry, went up Lookout valley and returned. Supplies for Chattanooga are constantly coming

across Brown's Ferry. Our cavalry are reported at Lenoir's Station, twenty-one miles from Knoxville.

A special to the Intelligencer says the works of the enemy are six hundred and fifty yards from

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12. The Yankees recently in New Kent were a foraging party. After securing a considerable quantity of corn they returned to Williamsburg. Nothing of interest from the Rapidan last night or this morning.

Commissioners Ould and Meredith have agreed upon terms for exchange of Surgeons.

"he Metropolis has been unusually quiet to-day. No news from any quarter, not a rumor affoat and scarcely a topic of conversation beyond the usual subjects, finance, high prices of provisions and customary speculations upon the military situation of Chattanooga, Northern Virginia and the

A note from Commander Webb, of the Atlanta, now confined in Fort Warren, to Secretary Wells, under date 2nd inst., informed him that a list of the officers of the Atlanta held by the United States with an equal list now in confidement in the South was forwarded to Meredith, with suggostions that he should see Ould and propose a special exchange. In these cases no such list as Wells refers to has been submitted to Ould nor has any communication been made to him on the

Negroes in Memphis.

The "Appeal" says that the contract of taking care of the large number of stolen and vagabond negroes in Memphis has proven too large for the military, and outsiders are at work to that, end. We find in the Chicago "Tribune" a long letter, setting forth the sufferings of the contrabands, and appealing to the Abolition philanthropists of the city for aid. The statement is made that there are not " less the n thirty-five thousand gathered along the banks of the Mississippi. Of these "the able-bodied men are at work or in arms-they ask no aid. The old men and infirm are provided for by the Government by grants of unserviceable military clothing. The women and children are left to shift for themselves Their condition is represented as one "of extreme destitution. Multitudes have no change of raiment whatever, while that with which they made their escape is perishing. No one who has not seen can at all imagine the filth and disease which this simple fact assures. Many, to-day, have not clothing sufficient for the uses of modesty and decency. They come in, necessarily, without any cooking utensils. The suffering, arising from this want, it is hard to imagine."

The inventory of wants to be supplied is long one, embracing every description of clothing, cooking utensils, medicines of which a full list of each is given-missionaries, teachers and books, are moral necessities that m st be supplied, also. And, it is added, to hur v up the work, that "whatever is undertaken for their physical comfort, salcation, rather, should be undertaken quickly. Succor cannot reach them too soon. Exposure is already doing a deadly work among them.' Here is a fine field for the labors of the phil-

anthropists of Chicago, who, from their professions in years past, we should expect to at once relieve the poor deluded, creatures they have cajoled from their homes. But the sequel will disappoint all such expectations. The poor slaves will be left to die unaided. while not a pang of sorrow will pervade the breasts of thousands of those who sent their emissaries to entice them from kind masters and comfortable homes. The pegro then will be free!

GEN JOHNSTON'S SPRECHES .- Whether Gen. Jee Johnston is "no General" or not, it cannot be denied that he is a great speaker. When he makes a speech, he speaks directly to the point and quits as soon as he gets through-a secret of his which many long-winded Congrassmen would do well to catch. Recently the General made a telling speech at Enterprise. "Ladies and gentlemen: I thank you for this expression of your kindness what could be more appropos than that ?- "Soldiers! I hope soon to see you, with arms in your hands, in front of the enemy!" Theret the whole ground was covered. Everything he cessary to be said was said; and although the eloquent orator may have been thoroughly overcome and exhausted by the effort, yet is said that he did not weary his audience in the slightest degree .- M ssissip, i in.

Foreign Crops .- The London Daily News says that owing to the large increase in the yield, the harvest is estimated to be worth £20,000,000 to £30,000 000 more than that of last year, and there will consequently be no necessity for the importation of the large supplies of breadstuffs from abroad.

The abundant crops in England, and in Europe generally, will tell upon the Yankee finances en flong, and stimulate the movement already making rapid headway towards a gereral smash up. The short crops in Europe thomast three years necessitated the shipment, of immense emounts of breadstuffs from this side, which enabled the Yankees to pay their foreign debts, and prevented exchange from ruling rulingusty high against them. Cut off from this resource, and it is the only one they have, now that the cotton of the South has gone from them forever, they will be obliged to pay their trans-Atlantic debts in coin, and plank down the specie for everything they boy. This will inevitably super n 'ucea financial exp'esio, which will carry ruin and bankruptcy all o er the North, and render Mr. Chase's "greenbacks" worthless as a medium of general circulation.

While the foreign cereal crops have proved unusually abundant, the same crops in Yankeedom have turned out partial failures .-Even if there were a market for their breadstuffs, the subjects of King Abraham would not have enough to sell to stave off the impending financial catastrophe. In any of the contingencies of the future-warlike and monetary-discomfiture on the field, and bankruptcy at home, await them. So mote it be -Richmond Whia.

If you listen patiently to calumny, you are only a little less guilty than its utterer.

Fifteen prisoners from the First Alabama Tory regiment, captured near Burosville by Major Moreland's cavalry, arrived at Okolona on the 3 l'inst. Four are deserters from our

only following the example set him by his

A nephew of Federal Postmaster General

Blair has been arrested for straling. He was

New Advertisements. FINE WINTER SKED OATS .-- A FEW bushels of FINE WINTER SEED OATS may be had in exchange for STOCK PEAS or Apply to CORN. THIS OFFICE.

TO TEACHERS, REF. GEES AND OTHERS. AOUSES & FURNITURE .- On Wednesday, the 25th of November, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the town of Wilson, N. C., we shall let out to the highest bidder for one year, the ample and elegant building now occupied by Rev. Dr. Deems. It was erected to accommodate a large school, but is so arranged that several families might join in its occupancy. The remarkable good health of the large number of pupils formerly in the Seminury, is a recommendation. It is in the best part of the vil-

At the same time we shall lease for a term of years if desired, the Male Academy, also well located. With some alterations it might be made a capital dwelling,

Also, at the same time, will be sold a large lot of furniture, tables, chairs, wooden and iron bedsteads, mattresses, blankets, comforters, crockery, stores, &c., &c., &c. SEVERAL PLANOR WILL. BE SOLD. Terms made known on the day of

w. DANIEL, EDMUND MOORE, Com.

NAVAL COMMANDAN'S OFFICE, ? SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this gifice until the 25th inst, for the furnishing of Timber as below specified, viz: 7000 feet board, measure 21/2 inches, white oak

width, 10 to 12 inches. 000 feet board, measure 31/2 inches, white oak plank, width 8 inches, length 30 to 40 feet ... 500 feet board, measure of yellow pine, all heart, 3 inches thick, 5 inches wide, sawed straight and parallel, length 25 to 34 feet, average 30

plank, length 25 to 40 feet, average 35 feet

1500 feet board, measure 2 inches, yellow pine, 7 inches wide, length 30 feet to be all heart. 20 Beams, 151/2 feet long, sided 8 inches, moulded

5 inches, spring 6 inches of heart pine. 750 running feet of yellow pine, heart timber, to square 12 inches, to be straight one way, the other may have a fair curve.

2000 cabic feet, promiscuous cak timber for frame, from 10 to 16 long, straight and curved, including 80 root or limb knees, to side 5 inches square, and cut square. 000 cubic feet, promiscuous heart, vellow pine.

12 to 20 feet long, 10 to 14 inches square, one white oak keel, in two pieces of 48 feet each, sided 10 inches, moulded 10 inches, one stem and post sided 10 inglies, cut to mould. 2000 feet 112 inch, yellow pine plank, 10 to 12 inches wide, 30 to 35 feet long.

1000 whate oak trendils, 18 inches long, I inch in 2000 feet 2 inches, plank, 16 feet long, 12 inches wide, good quality,

900 feet 1 inch boards, 18 feet long, good quality. Said timber to be delivered at flaiffax, K. C. W. F. LYNCH, Flag Officer, nov 12-2w. Com'd'g Naval Defences No. Ca.

DALLARD HOUSE AND EXCHANGE HOTEL D J. C. TALIAFERRO & C. C. FIELDS late of Congress Hall, beg eave to announce to their friends and the public generally that the have leased the Ballard House and Exchange Ho tel, and that they will spare no efforts to give

Our table will be provided with the very be that the market will afford, and our bar suppl with the choicest liquors. Messrs. R. S. Powers and HENRY ORTH, the well known Assistants of the former Proprietor will

remain with us. J. C. TALIAFERRO & CO.

BALLARD HOTEE,

RICHMOND, VA IN RETIRING FROM A BUSINESS IN which I have been so long engaged, I feel that I cannot do so without returning my grateful acknowledgment and heartfelt thanks to my many personal friends and the public generally, for the Ki d and liberal manner with which I have been favored and sustained throughout my whole busi-

I part with my business rejuctantly-and with your smiles and pleasant greetings, with much regret, but feel assured that the establishment is now in the hands of those whose energy, politeness, and obliging disposition will render your sojourn under its roof more pleasant than ever. The Ballard Hotel is now under the management of Messrs. J. C. Taliaferro and C. C. Field, gen-tlemen well and favorably known to the public, and to whose supervision a first class hotel may well be trusted. I most cordially recommend them to the public, and ask for them a continuance of that support which I have received from my old friends and patrons. JOHN P. BALLARD.

DESERTED.
Private Wm. A. Watkins, Company E, 47th N. C. Rigiment, was sent to the Hospital at Gold boro', N. C., about the 18th December, 1862. A information concerning him will be obliging me and of interest to the Confederacy. J. H NORWOOD, Capt. Brandy Station, Va., Co E, 47th N. C. Reg't

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C. 7 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (M. H. G.)

Raleigh Nov. 10 186 h GENERAL ORDERS, ? No. 5. THE OPERATIVES IN WOLLEN AND

· Cotton Factories that furnishgoods Safederate or State Government are exemption duty in the Guard for Home Defence except when their counties are invaded by the enemy. 11. The drill of the Guard for Home Defence be disposed with until the 19th day of Peccal next to allow the farmers time to sow their grain By order of Gov. Vance, R. C. GATLIN.

Abjutant General. All daily papers in the State convone week and other papers two weeks.

A TTENTION BAREHEADS !-- I WILLGIVE for 2ibs, of nice clean wool, one good woe hat; or will make up the wool for 3% of the hate or \$10 per hat; no lots taken less than 5 lbs. wool. Neighbors can put together and make the R. L. PASCHALL Hatter. amount. Louisburg N. C nov 10-d1m*

DLADDERS! BLADDERS!!---I WILL! They must be vell blown up. They can be sent

time, I will pay the freight.

R. B. SAUNDERS. nov 11-1m*

Chapel Hill, N. OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co., Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 8, 1863

BOOKS OPENED ... THE BOARD OF rectors of this Company, having determ to put forward the grading of the road with the books of subscription to the capital stock directed to be reopened. This road will into the heart of the Cost and Iron deposits Deep River Valley. It will be intimately conti with our great railway. It will be on the line shortest route from Richmond to Charleston stock has therefore every prospect of being [ble. The attention of those desiring invest of funds, as well as those who wish to aid in oping the coal and iron resources of the Cost racy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares \$100 each. Cash payments be made. Subscriptions will be received George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of A Carolina, by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Brak of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the U pany and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. PATTLE