

Mr. W. W. Wood is authorized to receive money and receipt for them on our account.

The Editor and Proprietor of this paper has returned to his post with the assurance of being able to announce his business in full, permanent operation again in the course of eight or ten days more.

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.

C. S. A. (WAR DEPARTMENT). RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 23, 1863. D. K. McRae, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Blockade Runners Captured.—We omitted to state yesterday that private dispatches received in this city have 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 informed that the official vote in the Election shows H. Wm. Lander to be elected over that pink of Huldensis, Dr. Hamssay.

Fine Guitar.—The Guitar advertised in 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.

The Career of the North.—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 Mercury, 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.

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 retain his office for another term, and is of the opinion that the chief rivalry is between him and Chase.

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 forever.—Appeal.

Governor of Georgia.

The following is an extract from the inaugural Address of Gov. Brown of Georgia, delivered before the Legislature of that State on the 7th inst.:

In entering upon the discharge of the laborious and responsible duties of the Executive office for the fourth term, I trust I feel duly sensible of the obligation 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.

But great as the responsibilities of the Executive are, let it not be forgotten that those of the legislative department are no less weighty. Without assistance of your councils, 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 breakers which lie before her, when she is constantly tossed to and fro by angry billows.

Very respectfully, JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RELIEVED GENERALS.—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 wary, 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 not 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 as we ought always to assume that every position must be painful to a man who is utterly and completely unfit to occupy it.

From the Army of the Potomac McDowell was first "relieved," and we forget how many times he has been relieved since. He was known in the old army by a nickname that did not suggest the preponderance of his brains. Perhaps that name was a true one; but, if General McDowell has the ordinary proportion of brains, he is one of the most unlucky men that the world ever saw.

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 Roman firmness they have endured fatigues, privations and dangers of the most embarrassing character.

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 need of prize 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 clothed the naked, and they have done the noblest work. Woman's virtues are most manifestly 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 our confidence has waned and strong men have trembled; then the feeble, yet potent voice of woman has been heard, 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 reflected from his black and angry frowns, the resplendent sun-beams of returning confidence and reanimating hope.

and the clammy sweat courses down his manly brow, hear his voice of supplication ascending to Heaven with his dying groans, pleading for his acceptance into the saints, everlasting rest.

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.

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, 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 personal 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 woe 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.

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record in these matters, or we shall learn some day before a great while that the people have "relieved" the administration, and have found a new common-law chief for the armies and navies of 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 of one hundred and fifty thousand men in Texas and a fleet of iron-clad 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 the equivalent from the other side will be the "reannexation" of France to Louisiana, including the outlets 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 lull 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 out.

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 Cuba, 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.

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 than 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 starvation and destitution. Multitudes have no chance of raiment whatever, while that which they wear is fast becoming soiled and filthy. 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, necessarily, without any cooking utensils. The suffering, arising from this want, it is hard to imagine.

The inventory of wants to be supplied is a 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 must be supplied, also. And, it is added, to hurry up the work, that "whatever is undertaken for their physical comfort, salvation, rather, should be undertaken quickly. Success cannot reach them so soon. Exposure is already doing a deadly work among them."

Here is a fine field for the labors of the philanthropists of Chicago, who, from their professions in years past, we should expect to at once relieve the poor deluded creatures they have captured 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 negro then will be free!

GEN. JOHNSTON'S SPEECHES.—Whether Gen. 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 Congressmen 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 appropriate than that?—Soldiers! I hope soon to see you, with arms in your hands, in front of the enemy!" There the whole ground was covered. Everything necessary to be said was said; and although the eloquent orator may have been thoroughly overcome and exhausted by the effort, yet it is said that he did not weary his audience in the slightest degree.—Mississippi Era.

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, and will stimulate the movement already making rapid headway towards a general smash up. The short crops in Europe throughout three years necessitated the shipment of immense amounts of breadstuffs from this side, which enabled the Yankees to pay their foreign debts, and prevented exchange from falling disastrously against them. Cut off from this resource, and it is 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 buy. This will inevitably super-produce financial catastrophe. In any of the contingencies of the future—warlike and monetary—discomfiture on the field, and bankruptcy at home, await them. So note it! —Richmond Whig.

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 Lynchburg 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 ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THURMAN, 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 our front.

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. The Metropolis has been unusually quiet to-day. No news from any quarter, not a rumor about 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 Rapidan. A note from Commander Webb, of the Atlanta, now confined in Fort Warren, to Secretary Wells, under date 2d inst., informed him that a list of the officers of the Atlanta held by the United States with an equal list now in confinement in the South was forwarded to Meredith, with suggestions 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 subject.

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Fifteen prisoners from the First Alabama Tury regiment, captured near Barroville by Major Moreland's cavalry, arrived at Okolona on the 3d inst. Four are deserters from our army.

A nephew of Federal Postmaster General Blair has been arrested for stealing. He was only following the example set him by his uncle.

New Advertisements.

FINE WINTER SKED OATS.—A FEW bushels of FINE WINTER SKED OATS may be had in exchange for STOCK FEAS or CORN. Apply to THIS OFFICE. nov 12-4t

TO TEACHERS, REFUGEE AND OTHERS. HOUSES & FURNITURE.—On Wednesday, the 25th of November, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the town of Wilson, N. C., 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 Seminary, is a recommendation. It is in the best part of the village. At the same time we shall lease for a term of years if desired, the Mife 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, table chairs, wood and iron bedsteads, mattresses, blankets, comforters, crockery, stoves, &c., &c. TERMS MADE KNOWN ON THE DAY OF LEASE AND SALE. W. DANIEL, EDWARD MOORE, } Com. nov 12-24nov

NOTICE. NAVAL COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 25th inst. for the furnishing of Timber as below specified, viz: 7000 feet board, measure 2 1/2 inches, white oak plank, 10 to 12 inches wide, average 35 feet length, 10 to 12 inches. 1000 feet board, measure 3 1/2 inches, white oak plank, width 8 inches, length 34 to 40 feet. 4500 feet board, measure of yellow pine, all heart, 3 inches thick, 5 inches wide, sawed straight and parallel, length 23 to 34 feet, average 30 feet. 1500 feet board, measure 2 inches, yellow pine, 7 inches wide, length 30 feet to 35 feet. 20 Beams, 15 1/2 feet long, sided 8 inches, rounded 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 curve. 2000 cubic feet, prominent oak timber for frame, including 10 to 16 long, straight and curved, including 80 root of limb knees, to side 5 inches square, and cut square. 1000 cubic feet, prominent heart, yellow 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, rounded 10 inches, one steam and 2000 feet of yellow pine plank, 10 to 12 inches wide, 30 to 35 feet long. 1000 white oak trunks, 18 inches long, 1 1/2 inch diameter. 2000 feet 2 inches, plank, 16 feet long, 12 1/2 inches wide, good quality. 1000 feet 1 inch boards, 18 feet long, good quality. Said timber to be delivered at Halifax, N. C. W. F. LYNCH, Comd'g Naval Defence No. Ca. nov 12-2w

BALLARD HOUSE AND EXCHANGE HOTEL. J. C. TALLAFERRO & CO. G. C. FIELDS, late of Congress Hotel, and G. C. Fields, partners and the public generally that they have leased the Ballard House and Exchange Hotel, and that they will spare no efforts to give entire satisfaction. One table will be provided with the very best that the market will afford, and our bar supplied with the choicest liquors. Messrs. R. S. POWERS and HENRY OATH, the well known Associates of the former Proprietor will remain with us. nov 23-t. J. C. TALLAFERRO & CO. BALLARD HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA.

RETIRING FROM A BUSINESS. IN which I have been so long engaged, and that I cannot do so without returning my grateful acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks to my many personal friends and the public generally, for the kind and liberal manner with which I have been favored and sustained throughout my whole business career. I part with my business reluctantly—and with your smiles and pleasant greetings, with much regret, but feel assured that the confidence 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. Tallaferro and G. C. Fields, gentlemen 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 be patronized, and that a cordial cooperation of that support which I have received from my old friends and patrons. JOHN P. BALLARD. nov 12-3t

DESERVED. Private Vn. A. Watkins, Company E, 4th N. C. Regiment, was sent to the Hospital at Goldsboro, N. C., about the 15th December, 1862. Any information concerning him will be obliging me and of interest to the Confederacy. J. H. NORTON, D. Capt. Brandy Station, Va., Co E, 4th N. C. Reg't. nov 12-3t

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (M. H. G.) GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. THE OPERATIVES IN WOLLEN AND Cotton Factories that furnish goods for the Confederacy, the Government are exempted from duty as the Guard for Home Defense, and their counties are invaded by the enemy. 11. The drill of the Guard for Home Defense will be disposed with until the 15th day of December next to allow the farmers time to sow their grain. By order of Gov. Vance. R. C. GATELIN, Adjutant General. nov 11-6t

ATTENTION BARRHEADS!—I WILL GIVE For 2lbs. of nice clean wool, one good new hat, or will make up the wool for 2 1/2 of the hats, or \$10 per hat; no lots taken less than 5 lbs. Neighbors can put together and make the amount. R. L. PASCHALL, Editor. Louisville, N. C. nov 10-41m

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!!!—I WILL PAY fifty cents for Blood and 25 cents for Urine. They must be well blown up. They can be sent by Express, and when 25 or more are sent at once, I will pay the freight. R. B. SAUNDERS, Chapin Hill, N. C. nov 11-1m

OFFICE OF THE CHATELAIN R. R. Co., Raleigh, N. C. BOOKS OPENED.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, having determined to put forward the grading of the road with the books of subscription to the capital stock directed to be opened. The books will be sent into the heart of the Coast, and iron deposits deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railway. It will be on the line shortest route from Richmond to Charlotte. The stock has therefore every prospect of being raised. The attention of those desiring to invest in funds, as well as those who wish to aid in opening the coal and iron resources of the Coast, is invited to this enterprise. Prices of shares \$100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Moreland, Esq., at the Bank of Carolina, by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned. KEMP P. PATTIE, President. nov 11-6t