

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
From Gen. Lee's Army.
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Jan. 6th 1864.

Standing on the threshold of the new year, thoroughly imbued with love for our cause, and deeply anxious to contribute according to our humble "mite whatever" may lie in our power to insure its final success, we have determined, after much reflection, to present the following views, suggested by a sense of our future wants taken in connection with our past experience. The present duration of the war, and the probability now recognized on all hands of long continuance, admonish us clearly that it is our bounden duty to place the country upon a *war footing for the new year*. To do this successfully requires at our hands three things—first a sufficiency of men; secondly, a sufficiency of food; and thirdly, a healthy circulating medium for currency. In the first place, then, we must have men to carry on the war—i. e., we must have strong battalions, capable of meeting and resisting the enemy's armed hosts. But, then, in turn, the question of numbers with us must be controlled by our ability to subsist.

Our armies need recruiting, or rather the ranks of the men in the field need filling up. How shall this be accomplished? My answer is ready at hand. Bring back the conscripts, of whom I will venture, there is to-day not less than fifty per cent. of this army. I have recently conversed with the commanders of three different brigades on this important question. One of them told me that in his brigade forty per cent. were absent; another told me that in his brigade forty-five per cent. were absent, and another fifty per cent. Taking the mean of these three statements as the average, it will appear that forty-five per cent. of this army is absent from it. The inquiry which very readily presents itself to every one is, where are these men? I answer that they are at home; detailed as conscript catchers, provost guards, passport clerks, attaches to quartermasters, commissaries, and hospitals, and a very large class are hanging around home on conscript certificates, while not a small class are absent without permission or excuse; and yet the names of these men are borne upon the muster rolls of honor of the Army of Northern Virginia. Ought these things to be so? Can they not be remedied? I believe they can. To begin: the present conscript organization of the State of Virginia is a positive nuisance. The men who are thus engaged so contrive that the duty of collecting conscripts shall be incidental to their private duties rather than their public business of their lives. The sooner, then, all these who are thus engaged shall be relieved and returned to their commands the better for the army and the country. Return all the Provost guards to their several commands, and bring out the 45 to 50 class of men, and give them this sort of duty to perform. Improve our legislation so as to lessen the power of surgeons in granting and extending furloughs for sickness and disability. This, however, looks to vigorous measures, measures calculated to operate upon the fears rather than appealing to the better qualities of men's natures.

There ought to be established at once by Congress a system of rewards for brave and meritorious acts. A roll of honor, or some distinguishing badge, that would tell as the faithful soldier passed on the highways, "there goes a soldier who, though clad in oiled garments and cutting but a poor figure in dress, has yet deserved well of his country, in the camp, on the march, in the bivouac, or in the midst of death rained thickest." This army would be a new machine by the passage of such a law, and every man here would exert himself to be a hero in the strife. Shame upon Congress, that thus far there has been to such legislation and eternal honor to our glorious dead who sleep in neglected private graves, and our brave and faithful soldiers that, though their country has never remembered them, yet that they have never forgotten or been recreant to their country. "Better late than never," would be a good motto for Congress. Let them order from this time forth a system of rewards and medals, that when the strife of battle is over, the soldier, in his rags and his poverty, may point to the proofs of his patriotism and valor, and tell his children, though I leave you penniless in money, you are yet rich in the legacy of patriotic self-sacrifice which your ancestry endured. But I would go a step farther. There are in this army, I should suppose, not less than four thousand able-bodied white men, capable of making excellent soldiers, who are acting as teamsters and ambulance drivers. Why cannot the places of these men be filled by colored persons and these whites restored to their commands for the duties of the field? I am satisfied if these suggestions are observed and the substitute law is rigidly enforced, that this army of Northern Virginia will be strong enough in the coming spring for any work that it may be legitimately expected to accomplish. Officers who have served in the army of Tennessee tell me that all I have said in this particular applies with equal force to that army.

I cannot believe that there is a necessity for taking the men above fifty, or the boys under eighteen, to swell the ranks of our regular army, because I am satisfied that the conscript law, if properly enforced, will give a sufficiency of men; and as for a "reserved" force, it means nothing else than harassing the people of the State without any practical good results, whilst the withdrawal of so large a force of labor, and superintendence of labor, at such a time as the planting season, may seriously impair our prospects for summer and fall crops; and to take from the schools the boys under eighteen will be practically to close the school-houses, and to bring up in gross ignorance the rising generation—the future occupiers and rulers of the soil. Another remark, and I have done. Three years of this war are practically at an end, and we are stronger, relatively, in men under arms, than we have ever been, whilst the North is comparatively weaker in soldiers; but it cannot be denied, I think that bread and meat is scarcer than at the beginning of the war. Does not common sense, then, teach that we should husband our resources of men and stimulate production? This year may be the last of the war. If so, God be praised and thanked; but, if it should be, let us forecast and ask what must be our condition if a sweeping army bill is passed? Let us not, in a fit of passion, or in order to reach a few, so legislate as to injure the whole, but rather let us rely upon wise laws,

and their right administration, sanctioned by Heaven for success, than to spasmodic and class legislation, to carry us through the perils that environ us.

One word more and I have done, for I shall submit no observations on the currency for the reason that I am not enough of a financier to say anything that would be valuable. That closing remark is this: I beg Congress to make no effort to disturb the present organization of the army. If they should, my word for it, the consequences will be disastrously fatal. In some instances, changes could be made for the better, but taken as a whole this army could not be better officered than it is. My own impression is that, whilst a few discontented spirits here and there may desire a change, the army will be satisfied with its present organization. The sooner Congress passes the military bill the better. It will end speculation as to its action, and all will know what they will have to rely upon. X.

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]
The Influence of the Standard.

For months past we have had information perfectly reliable, that the *Standard* is regarded at the North as in favor of a return to the old and despised Union. The *Standard* has had precisely the same information, public and private. It has known, but concealed from its readers, that articles published by it with approbation have been caught up at the North, printed by millions, as the *Standard* has been informed, we repeat, with a prefix stating that they were evidence that the *Standard* and the people of North Carolina were hostile to the Confederacy and in favor of reconstruction. Also the *Standard* has known and concealed from its readers, that the Yankees at Washington, N. C., were so thoroughly satisfied by the *Standard's* publications that it and the State were "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was," that they held a meeting calling for reinforcements to march into the interior of the State for the purpose of developing the Union sentiment. It is true the *Standard* denied the correctness of such inferences, and declared that it was opposed to reconstruction. And we were only too happy to believe its declarations. We were unwilling to believe, and did not believe, that one who had voted into the war and into the Confederacy, and had solemnly pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain that vote, could be unfaithful to its pledge. It is likewise true that the *Standard* has not yet openly advocated reconstruction, though some of its friends have, through its columns and otherwise; and though it has emphatically declared that in contingencies, which it seems to anticipate, "the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands,"—a guarded manner of declaring that *North Carolina will in that event secede from the Confederacy*. If she were thus to secede, neither the *Standard* nor any one else can imagine for a moment that she could stand alone, with a considerable part of her territory occupied by Yankee troops, and on her frontiers four States which would necessarily feel the deepest indignation at the base abandonment of the *Standard's* pledge and the State's pledge. What then? The State would necessarily resort to that reconstruction to which the *Standard* has declared itself opposed, and then, again one of the United States, North Carolina would be as far as ever from peace. Lincoln would be required to assist Lincoln in the subjugation of Virginia and South Carolina and the other Confederate States. Can the *Standard* doubt this? We put the question solemnly, and hope the *Standard* will answer it plainly and candidly: "If the people of North Carolina take their own affairs into their own hands," thus separating the State from the Confederacy, does the *Standard* expect it to stand alone, or to come again under the government of the United States? No more momentous question has been asked of the *Standard*, and none which ought to be more plainly and frankly answered. We are tempted to ask it in consequence of the editorial article in the *Standard* of the 1st instant, from which we quote the remark above and the following extract from a set Orator recently delivered at Gettysburg by the Hon. Edward Everett: "The heart of the people, North and South, is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and the West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock, the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent press is unlimbering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitol, and they sigh for the return of peace, prosperity and happiness which they enjoyed under a Government whose power was felt only in its blessings."

We earnestly call the attention of the *Standard* to this also, and ask if it is a true representation of either "the heart of the people" of North Carolina, or of the "honest and brave men" or the "independent press" at Raleigh, or of the character of the old government? Mr. Everett's allusion is manifestly, without contradiction, to the Raleigh *Standard*. And in all seriousness, and in most respectful terms we ask the *Standard* to say yea or nay to the above questions.

We will not presume to determine what will be its answers. But we think we cannot be mistaken in believing, that if it shall answer yea, the scales will fall from the eyes of thousands who follow the *Standard* blindly, but have no thought or wish to follow anybody's lead into a new association with the vile Yankees; and that if, as we hope, it shall answer nay, then thousands who are now gradually inclining to what they think the *Standard* means, will pause upon the edge of the precipice which they are approaching, and will be saved from that fatal plunge into a gulf which will whelm property, life, liberty and honor.

A Good Dodge.—A young man in California, whose friends had ceased to correspond with him, woke up an interest by sending letters to business men in his native place, inquiring the price of a tolerably sized farm. Seven affectionate letters came from the friends by the return post, and two or three a day have come ever since, including one from an old (and cold) sweetheart.

Stoves made of soapstone have been introduced at Quebec. They are said to throw out a mellow and more uniform heat than iron. The material of which they are made is very abundant in the mineral region south of the St. Lawrence river.

Effect of Light.—A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog; and an infant big deprived of heaven's free light would only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beautiful and reasonable being. Hence, in the deep, dark gorges and ravine of the Swiss Val's, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idioty startles the traveler. It is a strange, melancholy idly. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, and some are blind, some labor under all these privations, and all are misshapen in almost every part of the body. I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and totally exempt those on the other side; and even in epidemics, such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors.—Dr. Moore.

We wonder if every body who smug themselves under warm blankets at night ever say their prayers in that position, and if they remember, in their prayers, the blanket sleepers around Dalton?

For Sale or Rent.

Notice.—Will be sold on Monday, the 15th day of February next, at the residence of the late E. J. Green, next to the perishable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, Oxen, Sheep, Cows, Swine, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Shucks and Hay, Carriages and Harness, Wagon, Cart, Ploughs, Hand Tools of every description, House and Kitchen Furniture. Also, about 3000 pounds of new Bacon and salt Pork. Terms: Cash for the credits, purchasers giving bond with approved security. C. B. HARRISON, Administrator. Jan 7-6dt

Sale of Property and Negro Hire.—Hired out for this year my Hotel at Kittrell's Depot, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 14th inst., my stock of Cattle, Horses, and other articles, and many articles of Household Furniture, Wagons, Carriages, Carts and Gear, with other articles too numerous to mention. I shall hire at the same time, some Negroes. Come and see that is for sale. WM. F. COLLINS. Jan 7-6dt

Miscellaneous.

For Stock—32 Shares Cape Fear Bank. 31 Shares Bank of North Carolina. 1 North Carolina State Bond 8 per cent. 4 Cape Fear and Deep River Bonds, endorsed by the State. W. H. JONES. Jan 8-6dt

Notice.—North Carolina Volunteer Navy! A Meeting of the above Company will be held at Raleigh, January 14th, 1864. All the Stockholders and friends of this enterprise is expected to attend. And all persons wishing to be efficient aid to our suffering army and bleeding country should attend at Raleigh on the 14th, or send in their names, Postoffice and amounts, to me, either at Raleigh on the 14th, or Oxford before. I have been acting as Agent for this Company for seven weeks. I have had most glorious success, and I am sure that there can be no excuse for any one having \$500 that they can spare, since capital sent to us would not be held more sacred than the lives of our countrymen, and the institutions and virtues of our beloved South. Come up at once for strike a blow upon the high seas that will send terror to the very vitals of their commerce, thus causing them to be at peace with us. Business of vital importance will be transacted, and, therefore, all interest should be present. WILLIAMSON HARRIS. Agent. Jan 7-6dt

Runaway from the subscriber, my boy YANNEY, in June last. He is about 15 years old, four feet six inches high, darkish color. His upper lip is very short and shows his teeth strikingly. He may be lurking around Raleigh. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid on conviction to N. J. WHITTAKER. Jan 5-6dtaw4t

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.—The opening of this School is deferred to the 3d February, on which day the next Term will commence, and continue twenty weeks. ALBERT SWEEDS, Rector. Jan 7-6dt

A Companion for All.—The Southern Literary Companion enters upon its fifth volume the first of January next, and the Proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing to the public that he has completed arrangements for the publication of the paper through the year 1864. The Ladies Department will continue under the control and management of that gifted and accomplished authoress Miss C. W. BARNES. The first number for January, will contain the commencement of an original story from her pen entitled the "Heiress of Roseland" or the Portness of Ada St. Clyde. But few extra copies can be printed, and those who desire the first chapter of this admirable story would do well to subscribe at once. A series of articles will appear in this volume from the pen of that admirable writer Saxton Hoopes, and he you want to enjoy many a hearty laugh subscribe for the paper and read his productions. The paper has a list of able Contributors and is richly worth the subscription money. Terms of subscription, \$5.00 six months. All letters containing money, should be addressed to I. N. DAVIS, Sr., Newnan, Coweta Co., Ga.; subscription money sent by Express my expense. dec 18-63t

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIREBIRD.—The proprietors having made arrangements for an ample supply of paper, take pleasure in announcing to the numerous patrons of this popular FAMILY JOURNAL that its publication will be resumed on the 2nd of JANUARY, 1864. The first number will contain the commencement of "GERALD GRAY'S WIFE" An original and beautiful romance written by one of the most gifted female writers of our country, published in the unaltered state of our country subscriptions will be received for six months only. Terms:—Six months.....\$3 00 Three months.....1 50 Single copies 40 cents. News Dealers supplied at 20 per hundred. The Proprietors will spare no effort to maintain the high reputation of this standard family paper. All letters should be addressed to STOCKTON & CO., Augusta, Ga. dec 19-63t

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared this day, out of the profits for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders in current notes, on the 1st Monday in December next at the principal Banks, Branches and Agencies. C. DEWEY, Cashier. Raleigh, Nov. 5-td

JOB WORK of every description Executed with neatness and dispatch at the Office of the STATE JOURNAL.

Miscellaneous.

Miners Wanted.—Wanted immediately at Lockville, in Chatham county, N. C., a number of good Miners, who understand working Copper Mines. The very highest wages will be paid, and steady employment given. Report at once to the undersigned at Lockville. Jan 6-6dt J. M. HECK & CO.

D. R. D. F. Arrington Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure. Patrons given as reference. Office Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. dec 2-6dt

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Lenoir county, on the 19th of July, last, a negro boy aged about 11 or 12 years, who says his name is Calvin, and that he belongs to Samuel Woodley of Wilmington, N. C., who formerly resided in Washington Co., N. C. Said boy is very black and quick spoken, and says he formerly belonged to Samuel Spruill, of Washington county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. M. FIELDS, Sheriff Lenoir Co. Kinston, N. C., Nov 26, 1863-7t

MENDENHALL & JONES. (McClellan's Old Stand.) GREENSBORO, N. C. Have on hand, and to arrive, the following desirable goods, which they offer at prices to suit the times, either wholesale or retail. 24 doz. French Cass. Hats, (nest in Confederacy.) 1 doz. 4 super Heavy Grey English Cloth. Purp. and Cherry Opera, and 2 Welsh Flannels. 4 Bleached Shirtings. Ready-made Cloth and Cass. Coats, 2 1/2 sizes. Black Alpaca and Merinos. 4 1/2 doz. Fancy Hosiery, in all colors. Gents Collars, Bosoms, Cuffs, Kid Gloves. Black and Fancy Ties, Cravats and Scarfs. Coats, Vests, Pants, and Shirt Buttons. Black Ties. Honey Window and Variegated Soaps. Tooth Brushes, Pin Combs, Pins, Pocket Books, Cotton, Lawn and Linen Hd'ks. Hog Skins, Flush, Saddler's Silk and Nails. Tacks, assorted, from 3 to 12 oz. Snuffers, Butcher Knives, Hand-Saws. Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves. Salt, Soda, Sausage in bladders. 40 boxes Extract of Logwood, Safety Fuse 2 casks Madeira Wine, (very old). 4 lbs Copperas, &c., &c. English Sewing Machines, and Sewing Machines. English Hoop Skirts, 30 and 40 springs. dec 12, 1863-30t

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academy term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to Maj. Wm. M. GORDON, Sup't. Hillsboro, N. C., Nov. 23, 1863-43m

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!—THE SUBscribers will offer for sale in a few days, the Southern Almanac for 1864. This Almanac has been prepared with great care, printed on the best Confederate paper, and is, we are confident, superior to any Almanac published in the Confederacy. The Astronomical Calculations have been made by Prof. Robert Garlington, A. M., of Newberry College, S. C., whose well known ability will be a voucher for its correctness. It has calculations adapting it to any latitude in the Confederacy. All orders must be addressed to the subscribers, post paid, at Newberry, S. C. Price \$25 per hundred; \$3 per dozen. HODGKINS & STEWART, Publishers, nov 30-1aw4w Newberry Court House, S. C.

A WET NURSE WANTED.—I WANT to hire a good Wet Nurse for next year, her services to commence Dec. 30th, 1863. WM. B. SMITH, Office Medical Director, Raleigh, N. C. nov 23-6dt

CAROLINE BELLE SNUFF. 1500 TO 2000 BOXES MORE. At the earnest solicitations of our many patrons, we have been induced to manufacture about 1500 boxes of this snuff, more of this celebrated Snuff. Our other engagements will prevent us from making any more. JAS. M. VENABLE & CO., Petersburg, Va. JOS. E. VENABLE, Commission Merchant, No. 3, Iron Front Building, is our sole Agent. HODGKINS & STEWART, Publishers, nov 23-63m

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN, Dec. 22, 1863-43m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

ATTENTION BARBERS!!—I WILL GIVE \$1 for 2 lbs. of nice clean wool, one good wool hat, or 2 lbs. of wool for 1/2 of the hat, or \$10 per hat; no lots taken less than 5 lbs. of wool. Neighbors can put together and make the amount. R. L. PASCHALL Hatter, dec 29-61m 7 miles South of Louisville N. C.

DINING ROOM TOTE FOR SALE.—A very superior dining room stove, for sale, complete in all its parts and very handsome. Apply to MRS. E. A. MARTINDALE, Raleigh, N. C. nov 19-6dt

LAND FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the 18th day of January, 1864, by the Court of Chancery, at the Court House in Greenville, N. C., a valuable tract of land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains seven acres and eight hundred acres and is situated in Pitt County, below Greenville, and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek. Jan 6-10t 4w2t H. SHEPARD, Adm'r.

Mathematical and Classical School.—The first session of this school, located at Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C., will open on Monday the 18th of January. The price of board is eighty dollars per month. Tuition thirty dollars per session of twenty weeks. For particulars, address the Principal at Tally Ho, N. C. T. J. HORNER, Principal. Jan 6-9t

Office North Carolina Railroad Company, Vance, January 1, 1864.—Dividend No. 6.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, payable in Confederate Currency, on and after the first day of February next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Secretary. Jan 4-6dtawtd

Valuable Negro Mechanics for Hire.—I have the Blacksmith, a Carpenter and a Brick-Mason for hire for the present year. Apply to WM. M. BOYLEN, Raleigh. Jan 4-6dt

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIVATE sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house. July 4-6t H. HARRIS.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST RATE GUITAR can be bought cheap, by applying immediately at the JOURNAL OFFICE. nov 4-6t

BLANKS.—Printed with neatness and dispatch at this OFFICE.

Military Notices.

Executive Department (N. C.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863. GENERAL ORDER.

I. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned: AN ACT TO SECURE AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENSE. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defense," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, or tender them once a month in company drill, or tender them twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defense for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; Provided, they shall not be ordered to any duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the companies contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be ten county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of officers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; Provided, that this exemption shall not apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defense is called into the field.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each failure. That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same manner as in accordance with the act of the Military Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1862. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, to examine and declare the fitness of any person who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall report the nature of their disability, and the expenses to be determined by the Adjutant General.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Guard for home defense, should they be called into service by the Government, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States. Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defense shall not be called into service en masse, but a convenient number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required. Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1863. R. S. DONNELLY, S. H. C. GILES MEMBERS, S. C. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I JNO. P. H. RUSSELL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office. Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863. J. P. H. RUSSELL, Secretary of State. II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing Act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November and December, and the battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October. III. The 2d section of the foregoing act is construed to mean that the parties named therein are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for home defense, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defense is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State. By order of Governor Vance: H. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General. All day papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

NOTICE.—HODGKINS' NAVAL DEFENCES N. C., Wilmington, Dec. 16, 1863. The following Circular from the Bureau of Conscription is published by order of the Officer Commanding the Naval Defences of North Carolina, in pursuance of conscripts and persons liable to conscription: Confederate States of America, BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, Richmond, March 24, 1863. Circular Order. The attention of officers having charge of conscripts, is directed to section 2 of the act of Congress, approved October 2d, 1862, which is as follows: Sec. 2. That if any person who has been or is about to be enrolled for service in the army, shall, at any time before being assigned to any company, neglect to attend at the enrolling or commanding office, that he prefers being enrolled for service in the navy or the marine corps, it shall be the duty of the said officer to enroll such person for the service which he may prefer, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the persons so enrolled. The Superintendent directs that this provision of the law be observed, and that reports be made accordingly. Whenever any officer of the Navy, designated by the Navy Department, shall present himself for the purpose, any officer in charge of conscripts will cause them to be mustered in presence of such officer of the Navy, in order that they may be offered the alternative of entering the naval service. By order of Brig. Gen. G. J. RAINE, Superintendent. A. C. JONES, Lieut-Col. A. A. G. dec 16-63w

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$13 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age. Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain. Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post. dec 16-63t

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