

To Our Town Subscribers.—Our town carrier is laid up with sickness. Yesterday and to-day we have been unable to deliver the State Journal. Subscribers will find their papers in the Post-Office till our carrier recovers or we can supply his place.

Compositors Wanted.—A few good compositors can obtain permanent employment at this office. One dollar per thousand paid. Apply immediately. Note but no other men need apply.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—The terms of subscription of quite a number of our subscribers are about expiring—some have expired without being notified. We will notify all in this condition within the present week by a cross mark on their paper and we trust they will promptly renew. Our business is now assuming its old shape and will soon be as straight as ever.

The friends of the Confederacy should remember that the STATE JOURNAL is the only friend the Government and the cause have amongst the secular press of Raleigh.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—We have several thousand dollars due us for advertising and job work. We will at once send out our accounts and we appeal to our debtors to remit promptly. The Buffalo raid on our office has thrown an enormous expense upon us, and led to the derangement of our business generally.—We trust our friends will remember this and enable us to weather that storm.

(From the Wilmington Journal.)

Yankee Rule in Eastern North Carolina.

HAMILTON, N. C., Jan. 8, 1864.
Messrs. Editors:—If the enclosed oath and parole will, in your estimation, be of interest to your readers, you can publish them in order to show the citizens of North Carolina and Virginia what they may expect should they ever meet with the unparalleled misfortune to come under the rule of a "Beast Butler."

The oath is Lincoln's and the parole is added by the Beast himself. The time set for the people of Eastern North Carolina is the 19th of January, inst. All persons who do not come forward and take the oath and give their parole within that time are to be seized and held as prisoners of war, and their property confiscated to the use of the United States Government. Persons can leave their lines within that time, but they will be allowed to bring nothing with them except fifteen pounds of meat to each member of families. These things which I have mentioned above are not in the extract, but they are in the General Order No. 49, with much more, which I will endeavor to give you at length as nearly as I can recollect.

Having been engaged in scouting in the lower countries for sometime past, I have had frequent opportunities of observing for myself the way in which the citizens of Eastern North Carolina are treated by the Yankee vandals. Near the posts of Plymouth and Washington they have established trading stands, and their trade is carried on in this way: Any citizen can pass the outer post, provided they carry anything to sell; at the next post, half a mile distant, is the trading mart where their produce is bought by the Yankee soldiers at their own price. They pay a Buffalo twenty cents to carry the order to Major E. H. Wiley in Plymouth, a miserable old Buffalo, who for many years has been a citizen of the place and had the esteem and confidence of the people. He, knowing every man in the country, signs the order, if he is a good union man that sends it, and for this he receives twenty cents also. The order is then carried to Brig Gen. Wessels for approval, who also must have his twenty cents for writing his name. The order is then carried back to the picket stand and before the owner can get what he wants he must give a Buffalo, appointed for the purpose, one dollar to go and get the articles. Frequently the amount of one man's sales will not reach a dollar and sixty cents, and if that case he must go back home and bring something else in order to get his request through the proper channels. I merely mention this in order to show to what impositions the people in the enemy's lines are subjected.

General Order No. 49 is stuck up on the trees at the inner trading stand. In addition to what I have before mentioned, in an order to all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, both white and black, to report to the Commanding General without delay. Another order makes it incumbent upon all persons to encourage the blacks to enlist in the service of the United States. This has been the order of things up to the present time; what it will be after the 19th January, God alone can tell. This section of country might have been easily defended, and would have amply repaid the Government for its defence. Before the fall of Roanoke Island the counties lying on the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds furnished nearly all of the provisions consumed by the Army of Virginia; now they serve to feed an army of our invaders.

ROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
PLYMOUTH, N. C., Dec. 21st, 1863.
Extract from General Order No. 49, dated Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 10th, 1863.

It having been necessary in the judgment of the Commanding General, as a "public exigency," to distinguish those who are loyal and well disposed towards the Government of the United States, from those who still hold allegiance to the Confederate States, and ample time having been given to all citizens for reflection upon this subject, and full protection to personal property of every law-abiding citizen within this District, having been afforded; and as there can be no such thing as neutrality in this war by any citizen of the United States; and as no enemy of the United States ought to remain within the protection of the Government, except as a prisoner of war, on parole or in confinement; and as no good and loyal citizen can desire to do anything rather than those things set out in the following Oath and Parole:

Be it ordered; That all persons ever heretofore citizens of the United States, asking or receiving any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have any money paid them, property, or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power of the United States extended to them except protection from personal violence, must take and subscribe the following Oath and Parole, before their request can be heard, or any act done in their favor by any officer of the United States within this District, or they can pursue, directly or indirectly, any trade, business or calling, (except manual labor for their own support,) and all contracts, sales, conveyances,

acts and transactions whatever, made or done by and with persons who, having been citizens of the United States, and living in the Eastern part of the State of North Carolina, or either of the States in rebellion at the time of their secession, shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe said Oath and Parole, shall be void and of no effect, or to be heard in any court, or to have his rights of property in any way protected, must take and subscribe the following Oath, set out in the proclamation by the President, of December 8th, 1863, and Parole:

"I do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all Acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God; and we give our solemn parole of honor, (to be enforced according to military law,) that we hold no correspondence with, or afford any aid or comfort to any enemies or opposers of the United States, save as an act of humanity, to administer to the necessities of individuals, who are in sickness or distress, and we solemnly declare that this Oath and Parole are taken and given freely and willingly without any mental reservation or evasion whatever and with full intention to keep the same."

By command of Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessels.
STEPHEN MORFITT,
Provost Marshal.

In connection with this we publish the following copy of a communication from Beast Butler to Gen. Getty, one of his subordinates commanding the Yankee forces in Eastern N. C. and Virginia. It is a true copy of the original, furnished to us by one of our commanding officers into whose hands it fell.

The treatment of the Yankee soldiers, it seems, induced a number of the citizens of the neighborhoods mentioned in the letter to appeal to Butler for redress. He "refers them back" for redress or protection, and he tells his sub. that he will instruct "our officers" to afford all possible protection; to make no seizures without giving a receipt, and no arrests without the parties being taken to his (Getty's) headquarters. He does not think these people should be required to take the Yankee oath of allegiance if they cannot be protected, but in any event he will try to have them protected from personal violence.

This miserable Beast has nevertheless issued General Order No. 49, given above, and it will be seen that it bears date eight days after the following promises. But there is no promise in the following which it was not, the Beast's intention to break. He says receipts would be given for property seized—no money—and we know that these receipts demand payment after the war. He promises to try and protect the people from personal violence, but since that time a "public exigency" requires that they be arrested as prisoners of war and their property confiscated, under certain contingencies—or that they at once leave the Yankee lines, minus everything but fifteen pounds of meat for each member of their families. We hand this document and the above General Order over to the historian.

The following, however, may be of interest as indicating, to some extent, the future military plans of the Beast.

DECEMBER 18, 1863.
Gen. Getty:—The representatives of the people of Currituck and Balthasar Meeting Station, in Va., are referred to you.

I would ask your report upon the possibility, with the force you have, of offering permanent protection. If it can be done with reasonable certainty, that we can hold a line which shall include the six counties east and north of the Chowan river, I shall be glad. I will meantime instruct our officers in the neighborhood to afford all possible protection to the peaceful inhabitants and let no seizure be made without a receipt being given, and no arrests be made without the parties are forwarded to you headquarters for investigation.

I send the committee of the inhabitants back to you, who will explain to you their difficulties. They say that they are peaceable and wish to be loyal. But of course we ought not to administer the oath of allegiance to them unless we can protect them. In any event we will try to have them protected against personal violence, loyal or disloyal.

BEN. F. BUTLER.

HOLDEN'S "FRIENDS."—We learn that two of Holden's friends who were engaged in the destruction of our office in September last, have run the blockade and gone to the Yankees. Not long since two others of Holden's friends, not directly engaged in the sacking of our office, but who had put substitutes in the army, also ran off and are now with the Yankees. Others still are preparing to go.—Holden's turn may come some day.

In this connection we may as well remind the law officers of Wake county that certain parties were indicted for destroying our office. Has process been served upon them? We presume the law will be faithfully enforced—at least we mean to see that it is. Are all these scoundrels to be allowed to go unwhipped of justice? If so, look well to your lives and property, you who value them.

Capt. Geo. T. Barnes has become Editor of the Raleigh Constitutionalist. He is said to be a gallant advocate of the rights of the States of "over forty years standing." We wish him much success.

(From the Petersburg Register.)

Trouble Brewing in North Carolina.

From quotations which we make to-day from North Carolina papers, our readers will see that there is a strong probability that there is a serious effort on foot to withdraw that State from the Confederacy, and consequently withdraw North Carolina troops from the Confederate service. The machinations for this vile end are carried on by the "Traitor Holden." He is the head and front of this movement which, if not stopped, will lead to the direst consequences, not only to North Carolina, but to the Confederacy. Holden will work on his traitorous vocation as long as he is permitted to go at large. He is too crafty and too cowardly to commit an overt act of treason against the Confederacy, but will under the plea that any State has a right to withdraw from the Confederacy, and that, therefore, any citizen has a right to advocate such withdrawal, endeavor to induce the Confederacy to accept that right to hold the Confederacy and punish. He is bent on ruining the Confederacy and will stick at no means which he can safely exercise to accomplish his hellish purpose. He knows that nothing could be more ruinous to the Confederacy and the cause than the withdrawal of any State at this time, and therefore he will advocate the withdrawal of North Carolina, in the hope and belief—to use his own metaphor—that his withdrawal will cause "the arch of the Confederacy to crumble into ruin."

This is the policy of Holden at this time. He is working behind the letter of the Constitution of the Confederate States for the purpose of overthrowing its spirit—for the purpose of overthrowing it, and with it, the cause with which all is identified that is worth living for in this Southern land, now ours, but soon to be the property of our foes if this treasonable plan are carried out. Is there no way to arrest this villain and traitor in a career so fraught with evil to the country—with war and ruin to all who will not like him and his deluded followers, bow the knee to Baal; and worship the false god of Yankee rule? Let no one say that we attach to the movements and machinations of this bastard son of North Carolina too much importance. Eighteen months ago, we saw enough to justify us in warning the country against his villainous schemes. Since then, we have been more than once told that we "attached too much importance to him—that he was not worthy of notice—to let him stir and he would die out." We however, knew the man and the element he had to operate upon, and mark the result! Desertions upon desertions have been caused by his influence, and deserters upon desertions have been shot to death for listening to his teachings, and now he is plotting the withdrawal of the State he has disgraced from the Confederacy into which, when it suited his own selfish (ever since he was born did he ever rise as high above self) purpose, he helped to place her.

A FIGHT IN COMMITTEE.—Mr. Foote, of Tennessee and Judge Hanley, of Arkansas, members of the committee to investigate charges against the commissaries a. d. quartermasters, came to blows in the committee room the other day. Mr. Foote, it seems, laughed at some of the evidence elicited. Judge Hanley replied that he (Mr. Foote) need not laugh. Mr. Foote said his laugh was an honest laugh, at least. Judge Hanley said he doubted that. Some other belligerent words passed, and Mr. Foote arose and struck him. Both clenched, and blows were given and received by both parties. Mr. Foote, laid violent claim to Judge Hanley's shirt bosom. Mr. Commissary Northrop was knocked into one corner of the committee room like a man of rags, which he is not; committee tables were overturned and the recorded evidence sent hither and thither. More ink than blood was shed. The witnesses present in the room observe the neutrality, but strove to ally hostilities by seizing both of the combatants by their coat-tails and attempting their separation. Judge Hanley's coat-tail gave in the struggle, involving severe loss on the wearer. Finally, both desisted, and the business of the committee proceeded.—Examiner.

THE CAREERS OF THE WORLD.—The following classification of the inhabitants of the earth, according to the creeds, is made by C. F. W. Deitrich a very thorough and careful statistician, and Director of the Statistical Department of Berlin, taking the number of 1,200,000,000 as the total population of the earth, he classifies them as follows:

Christians, 335,000,000, or 27.7 per cent.
Jews, 5,000,000, or 38 per cent.
Asiatic religions, 600,000,000, or 46.15 per cent.
Mahomedan, 150,000,000, or 12.81 per cent.
Pagans, 200,000,000, or 25.29 per cent.
Total, 1,200,000,000, or 100 per cent.
The 335,000,000 of Christians, are again divided into:

170,000,000 Roman Catholics, 60.7 per cent.
89,000,000 Protestants 25.6 per cent.
79,000,000 Greek Catholics, 22.7 per cent.
Total, 335,000,000, or 100 per cent.

The South cannot make overtures, for she is fighting for existence, and any offer on her part to treat would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. All she asks is to be let alone. She is not let alone as long as the foot of an enemy is on the soil of the Confederate State, and just so long as a single enemy is on her soil just so long will she fight. This is as little as she can do. If she were to offer less to her enemies, or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.
THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1864.

Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, rose to a personal explanation. He had been reported in some of the city papers as having introduced, on the previous day, a bill to authorize the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. His bill was to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, not to authorize the President to suspend it. It was purely a legislative act, with which the President had nothing to do. The mistake was material, and he desired to correct it.

PERSONS ASCENDING FROM MILITARY SERVICE.—Mr. Phelan introduced the following bill: "A bill to be entitled an act declaring all persons owing military service to the Confederate States, and who voluntarily depart beyond the boundaries thereof without the written permission of the President with intent to abandon the same, alien enemies; and subjecting such persons in all respects to the law in relation to the same."

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all citizens of any of the Confederate States, and all other persons owing military service to the said Confederate States, who shall voluntarily depart beyond the boundaries of the said States after the passage of this act, with the intent to abandon the same, without the written permission of the President first obtained, shall be deemed and held as alien enemies, and shall be subject, in every respect, to all laws passed in relation to persons and property of alien enemies, in the same manner as if such persons had never been on the soil of the Confederate States.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That all officers and agents engaged in the execution of the laws known as the acts of sequestration and confiscation, and all other laws involving a forfeiture and disposal of the property of alien enemies, are hereby required, promptly and efficiently, to urge the enforcement of said enactments against the property of all persons departing from the Confederate States contrary to the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That this act, immediately after its passage, shall be published three times in at least two newspapers in each of the Confederate States.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced the following bill, which was also referred to the Judiciary Committee:

"An Act to declare certain persons alien enemies, and to sequester their estates."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons in the Confederate States, liable to military duty, who shall abandon or otherwise leave the Confederacy, and go into any foreign country, or beyond the lines of the enemy, within the Confederacy, to avoid performing military service, shall be held to have made their election to take sides against this Confederacy in the war with the United States, and as such are hereby declared to be alien enemies, and all their lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the Confederate States, shall be, and the same are hereby, sequestrated by the Confederate States of America, and shall be held subject to all the laws of the Confederate States for the sequestration of the estates of alien enemies.

SECTION 2. That all deeds of conveyance of real or personal estates, made by persons so seeking to avoid military duty as aforesaid, be and the same are hereby declared to be fraudulent and void."

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSCRIPT LAWS.—On motion of Mr. Clay, of Alabama, joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Ala. relating to the enforcement of the conscript laws, were referred to the Military Committee.

BONDS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Semmes, from the same committee, reported back a bill to authorize the cancellation of certain Confederate eight per cent. bonds, issued in 1862, to the Secretary of the Navy, and the re-issue to the Secretary of an equal number of bonds of like character.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow the Senate resolved into secret session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

YANKEE ATROCITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Smith, of North Carolina introduced a preamble and resolution reciting the outrages recently committed in Northeastern North Carolina in which ladies were forcibly seized and handcuffed [the particulars of this affair have been published.—RR.], and asking that a committee of five be appointed to enquire into and report the facts, and recommend such action as the dignity of the Confederate Government may require. The resolution was agreed to.

THE ANTI-SUBSTITUTE LAW.—A message was received from the President giving notice that he had signed the bill annulling the exemptions of persons who have been exempt heretofore because of having furnished substitutes. This ends the matter, and all that is now to be done is to put the law into effect.

RELIEF FOR THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.—The bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the Cherokee Indians was taken up.

The ayes and noes being ordered, the bill was passed.

THE BILL PUTTING MARYLANDERS AND FOREIGNERS INTO THE ARMY.—The bill putting into the military service all citizens of the United States and foreigners was taken up.

The motion before the House being to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report a bill giving to foreigners a reasonable time to leave the country, and on failure to do so to be enrolled in the military service.

Mr. Depew, of Va., spoke against the bill. He said that the power was a dangerous one, and such as was never claimed by any nation in the world, so far as we know from history and tradition. He contended that the Government had no right to conscribe citizens who own and acknowledged their allegiance to a foreign power.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.—Mr. Foote said he rose to a privileged question. His attention had been called to an article in the Examiner of that morning, charging a member of that body with obtaining passports for three Jews to enter North Carolina county, being cognizant at the time he voted for the Jew that they intended to pass from the Confederate into the enemy's lines on the pass-ports obtained on the subject and recommendation, and receiving from them a fee of three thousand dollars for the service. Mr. Foote said that this was a charge against the honor and integrity of that body, and he would move that a committee of three be appointed to investigate into the matter. In the absence of all proof, he should believe the charge incorrect; but as the charge of corruption had been made, he thought it due to the honor of the House that an investigation should be made. He wished it to be distinct-

ly understood that he did not wish to be on that committee; for many members thought him already too fond of ferreting-out abuses and fraud.

The resolution was agreed to.

The call for the special order being made (the report on the currency) the House went into secret session.

(From the Richmond Whig.)

A Hell on Earth.

The articles touching the late of Poland, Ireland, and other oppressed nationalities, which have appeared in recent issues of our cotemporary, the Examiner, cannot fail to arrest the attention of a people who have been forced at last to contemplate, not without sorrowfulness, a contingency, which, at the beginning of the war, was never mentioned, or if mentioned, excited only derision. Whether our weakness or our mismanagement has brought us to this contemplation, it boots not to inquire. Whether the late legislation in Congress and such speeches as that of Senator Brown, or the lugubrious vaticinations of the newspapers, have occasioned the greater depression among the people, and the more joyous exultation of the enemy, need not here be considered. Whether the desperate measures advocated on the one side, or the imperative motives for caution and discretion advanced on the other, be the wisest policy in war, we shall not stop to discuss. It is enough for us to know that, after three years of terrible warfare, the enemy announces openly his purpose to subjugate us, is making gigantic preparations to that end, and has fixed upon the present year for the consummation of his designs. The time has come, therefore, for us to examine, in its whole length and breadth, the meaning of this word "subjugation," so glibly used by the Yankees.

In a previous article, based upon a portion of General Lee's last battle order, we attempted to place before our readers an outline of the horrors which would attend the overthrowing of this country by the enemy. We cited the deliberate opinion of General Lee, that the "cruel fire seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children, to abject slavery," and we urged the importance of such an opinion, coming from the most truthful and unexaggerating man in the Confederacy. Must the danger of this "abject slavery" be kept before the people? Then the daily acts perpetrated by the enemy will serve the purpose, without comment from the newspapers. We need not go to Poland or to Ireland to learn what subjugation means. The fact is before us wherever we turn the eye. In Baltimore, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, we see the first fruits of that unspcakable suffering and shame which must come when the holy cause is abandoned, and nothing intervenes between the brutality of the foe, drunk with excess, and his helpless victims. Nay, we need not go so far as the cities named to find evidence of the enemy's purposes. Look at F. Schickelburg, Suffolk, Williamsburg, Yorktown, the Northern Neck and that great desert of ruined farms, that wide extent of cropland, treeless, lifeless land which extends from the Rapidan to the Potomac. But yesterday the citizens of Norfolk, unwilling to give up their homes to the Yankees, and afraid to encumber the threatened Confederacy with hundreds, perhaps thousands, of women, children and old men, who could render no aid in battle, and only consume the faster our limited subsistence, decided wisely to remain, even at the price of an oath of allegiance to a nation abhorred, but which, in the eye of God, was not, and could not, be made binding by any cunning of the Yankee. And now arms are forced into their hands, and they must either fight their own flesh and blood or be shot as deserters. I, a young man, who might with propriety have come into our lines, have taken the oath, theirs is a righteous retribution. But if men beyond the proper arms-bearing age are driven into the enemy's ranks, then they deserve the pity of God and man. But their fate should teach all a lesson.

Quite as recently, we have proof of the enemy's diabolism in the outrages committed upon the ladies at Elizabeth City, in North Carolina. Later still, we have the fiendish utterances of Butler, crying for the fire and the sword, because we refused to treat with him, a declared outlaw, and denounced by the civilized world as an enemy of mankind. Nor have we forgotten that a few weeks ago, within cannon sound of this city, an old man was murdered in cold blood, buried head foremost in the common road, and a horrible placard left affixed to his protruding feet, as a warning to all who dare defend the honor of their households. All these things are fresh in the public recollection. Other horrors will come trooping down after day. There is no fear that the enemy will leave us any excuse for believing, hoping, or even dreaming of an honorable adjustment on any terms.—We must win, or we must submit absolutely and unconditionally to "abject slavery."

There is no help for it, even if the Yankee wished it. His war debt must be paid. All the property in the South will not more than pay it. Professions of Unionism will not save it. This has been tried recently by the Tories of East Tennessee, and everything they owned was swept away. When all the property of a people is gone, they are beggars and beggars cannot be choosers. But why argue the matter? It is as plain as noon day. We must conquer our independence, or we must become the servants of servants—the slaves, literally, of our slaves and of Yankee fanatics, who will delight to compel us to perform the most menial and disgraceful drudgery.—And if this be not a hell on earth, what is, what can be?

GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF WOOD.—The prospect of a short term of bad weather, and the appearance of a slight covering of snow on the ground yesterday, had a wonderful effect upon at least one darkey, who has been in the habit of bringing wood into town daily for months past. He was obliged to have fuel for the people, and he determined to put a good value upon his load. He reached town bright and early, almost before the snow had been touched by the gentle sunbeams, and stationed himself in a favorable position. He was glad to see the people shivering as they passed by, and felt confident that he would make a good sale. His eye listened, and his lips parted with a grim smile, when he answered the inquiries of his first customers.—"Seven-fifty dollars massa." His wagon contained about three quarters of a cord, and one gentleman asked him the price of it three times, in order that he might not be mistaken as to the sum.—The fellow had to wait long, and shiver in the cold wind himself, before he sold his wood, and was compelled at last to take sixteen dollars for it. A great decline, truly, for one day.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

Confederate Congress.

WROXSON, Jan. 6.
In the House this morning the bill to place in the service citizens of the United States or of any other foreign country was taken up, and after considerable discussion it was referred back to the military committee with instructions to report a bill allowing all claiming allegiance time to leave the country, or, on failure to leave to go into the army. The vote was ayes 37, nays 29. A communication from Gen. Wise, addressed to the Virginia delegation was read in the House, in which he enlarges, without reserve, the memorial of General Hardee, and other officers of the army of Tennessee. [The memorial here referred to is that which was laid before Congress a few days ago, and which was published by us in full.—Ed.] Gen. Wise says, that from nearly three years experience in the army, he cordially unites in recommending so wise a policy, and protests against the reorganization of the army by the election of officers. The elective system is bad, and the officers who are appointed are better able to command than those elected.—Many of our delays and disasters, he continues, are justly chargeable to the elections of the Spring of 1862. What we most want is a thorough reform in the army, from the Departments down to the Pickets, especially in the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Medical Departments.

The House adopted a joint resolution relative to the war, declaring we are engaged in a struggle for the preservation of liberty and civilization, and no sacrifice of life or fortune can be too costly to secure these blessings to posterity; that in the judgment of Congress our resources, if developed with energy, husbanded with care and applied with fidelity, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war; and exhorts the people by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots, to a generous support of the Government in the legitimate exercise of all constitutional powers. The vote was taken by ayes and nays and adopted unanimously.

The president sent in several communications to the House covering reports of Generals and the correspondence and orders with them. Nothing of importance laid the Senate.

Both Houses were in secret session most of the day.

The Siege of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.
No firing of consequence to-day. The Yankees are still at work on their batteries. The position of the fleet is unchanged.

Sales of Stocks in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.
At an auction sale yesterday, Confederate Eighths, long dates, brought 112 to 117; Serens par; Fifteen Million Loan coupons 183; Cotton Loan bonds 168.

All bonds and stocks sold at full prices.

Capture of Prisoners.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 10.
Seven prisoners, captured by Mosby's men, near Warrenton, on the 7th inst, were sent in here to-day. One man got at the same time ten horses and mules, besides the arms and equipments of those captured.

The three years men in the Yankee army who re-enlist are getting bounty ranging from eight hundred to a thousand dollars to each.

They are using Calpeper C. H. building and the Baptist church as stables.

Richmond Financial and Commercial Market.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.
An extensive sale of stocks and bonds took place on Wednesday at the office of Messrs Lancaster & Co. We append a list of the prices received, from which it will appear that there is no diminution in the demand for good securities:

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Eight per cent registered bonds, 102 1/2 to 106; 8 per cent coupons, 111 to 112; 7 per cent bonds, 100 1/2; 6 per cent, 98; bonds of 15 m loan, coupons, 188 to 185; registered, 147 to 148.

STATE BONDS.—Virginia registered, long dates 240 to 241; pass due, 200 coupon bonds, 475, N. C. 6's old issue, 620, new issue 264; N. C. 8's, 257.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The scarcity of grain continues, and sales merely nominal. We have heard of some sales of superfine and extra superfine flour at \$1 25 per barrel. Corn meal is worth about \$15 per bushel.

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND VEGETABLES.— Bacon, \$3 50, and very scarce; lard, \$3 25 to \$3 50; beef, \$1 25 per lb, by the quarter; venison, \$2 to 2 25; poultry, 1 50 to 1 75 per lb; butter, \$5 to \$5 50, by the quantity; eggs, \$2 50 to \$3 75; apples, \$75 to \$85 per barrel; onions, \$30 to \$35 per bushel; Irish potatoes, \$10 to \$12 per bushel; no sweet potatoes to market.

GROCERIES.—Coffee, \$12 to \$14; brown sugar, \$3 25 to \$3 50; molasses—virginum, \$20 to \$25; rice, 39 to 35 cents per lb; salt, 30 cents; Lard, 30 cents; some what fat. Whiskey may be quoted from \$60 to \$80 per gallon, as to quality; apple brandy, \$50 to \$55; rum \$55 to 60.

LEATHER.—Sole, \$7 50 to \$8; upper, \$8 to \$10; harness, \$7 50 to \$8 50.

TOBACCO.—The tobacco market is rather quiet, with few and unimportant transactions.

A GOOD IDEA.—The ladies of Mobile, in keeping with the fertility of resource and industry that has immortalized their sex during the war, are making socks from carpet-ravelings. They are a little he rogenous in color, but not a whit less warm for that, and will be most acceptable to the soldiers, or to those who need them at home.—Sentinel.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!!

I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Hog Bladders. They must be well cleaned and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express. When 25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight.

dec 12-66
B. B. SAUNDERS,
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Tarboro' Southern, Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 1 month and send bill to this office.

For Sale.—A few Confederate Seven per cent. Bonds on very reasonable terms. JNO. G. WILLIAMS & Co., Brokers. Jan 11-64

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