Dec. 17th

Said negroes will be sold for a division among the heirs.

RUFU+ GALLOWAY, Commissioner.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1863. Cena Alderman,

Petition for Dower. The heirs at law of David Alderman, in the Wilmington Journal for such defendants as live beyond the limits of the Stafe, to appear at the next term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be impart to our cause that irresistible strength which springs Commonwealth

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. Dec. 24th

WANTED. JESSE G. DREW.

PLANTATION TO RENT ON SHARES. WILL LEASE MY Holly Shelter Plantation on shares

for the coming season. of which is exceedingly fertile; the dwelling house, negro houses, barns, stables, &c., are ample and in good condition. Twenty-five or thirty hands can be profi ably em-100-3t-)5 3t* January 6

LAW OFFICE () F M. B. SMITH, on the corner between Market and Second streets, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

R. W. MILLARD'S SCHOOL. THE NEXT SESSION of my School will open on Monday, January 18, 1964. Tuition, from \$1 to \$2 per week .-Board, for ten weeks, \$15 per week. Lights, towels, &c., must be furnished. Location, Duplin Co., N. C., three miles from Mount Olive, W. & W. R. R. One-half of the expenses in advance.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JAN. 14, 1864.

most sincerely think that an attempt will be made to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy. We say tations! Let us, indeed, dismiss all our feuds and preand Progress are responsible, look to this consumma- rally around our leaders, supporting their hands and steel and mount his hair hands and steel and hands and hands are hands and hands and hands and hands are hands are hands and hands are hands are hands are hands and hands are that Governor VANOR knows that they look to it.

their wedge butt end foremost. The persons who aim mer " of prosperity! If we act otherwise, let another for loved ones still writing be meath a tyrant's nowerto split our Confederacy asunder, do not, of course, say pen tell the fate of a people who might have ben free, to strike on until the whole and be redeemed; aye, so; but take our word for it, they mean it. We repeat that it is the duty of our people to watch them dress has been sent out to the people, feel the impera- on the beautiful robes of honor and freedom. closely and punish them promptly.

Execution of a "Rebel Spy" at Pulaski, Tenn. the Sixteenth (Yankee) Army Corps :

nessed one of those painful executions of stern justice, solemn duties! which makes the war so terrible; and though sanctioned by the usages of war, is no more than men in the service of their country expose themselves to every day. | ister. Samuel Davis, of General Coleman's scouts, having and mails destined for the enemy, was tried on the charge of being a spy; and being found guilty, was condemned to be bung between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, November 27. Captain Armstrong, local Provost Marshal, and though somewhat surprised at the sentence of death, did not

manifest any outward signs of agitation. prisoner, and administered spiritual consolation. The prisoner expressed himself resigned to his fate, and perfeetly prepared to die He exhibited a firmness unusual perous people under the sun, or a l ignominious y fall tofor one of his age, and to the last showed a lively inter- gether, and become the most accurated and degraded perest in the news of the day, expressing regret when tolu | ple that God's light ever shone upon? If such a -pi.it as

of the deleat of Gen. Bragg.

companied by the chaplain of the 81st Ohio. was placed in a wagon, seated upon his coffin, and conveyed to the scaffold. Provost Marshal Armstrong con-10 o'clock the wagon containing the prisoner and the guards entered the hollow square, in the centre of which was the scaffold. The prisoner then stepped cing casually at the coffin as it was taken from the wagon. Turning to Captain Armstrong, he inquired fight the rest of our battles alone."

Capt. Armstrong-" I am sorry to be compelled to perform this painful duty.' Frisoner-with a smile-" It does not hurt me, Cap

tain: I am innocent, though I am prepared to die, and do not think hard of it." Captain Chickasaw then asked the prisoner if it

would not have been better for him to have accepted the offer of life, upon the disclosure of facts in his possession? when the prisoner answered, with much in-

"Do you suppose I would betray a friend? No. sir! I would die a thousand times first !" He was then questioned upon other matters, but re.

fused to give any information which could be of service. The prisoner then mounted the scaffold accompanied manage it. by the chaplain, James Young, whom he requested to pray with him at his execution. The prisoner then a half minutes from the time he fell. After being war with so much economy of force, and that the comsuspended seventeen and a half minutes the pact intellect which it represents has geneributed so stances is ar occasion sufficient to arouse all the latent officiating surgeon, (D. W. Voyles, 66th Indiana,) pronounced the prisoner dead, and he was cut down and of our resistance. No one but a natural fool, or, perplaced in his coffin. It was supposed, from the prothe fall had not broken his neck, and that he died by buying puffs from reporters and nasty biographies from which sometimes comes in the line of an individual. strangulation; but, upon subsequent examination, his

neck was found to be entirely broken. youth, and who exhibited traits of character which, valuable friend and member of society.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN THE ARMY-An officer of distinction in the Confederate Army writes as follows: The subject of placing negroes in the army is attracting some attention. The following memoranda shows approximately how many may be made use of without putting arms is their sands. Premising that we have in the field

one hundred brigades, allow for each as Engineer Laborers	5,000
Batchers	5.0
Diacasimitas	200
Wheelwrights	200
1 eamsters	5.000
COOKSTANDA	4.000
Hospital Nurses and Cooks, etc. 40	4 000
Shoemakers	2,000
Total	
10681	20.700

To which may be added for the various mechanical departments, under the control of the Govern-

the field, forty thousand white men. The miserable and cruel Yankee cowards who were recently at Salem, fastened up twenty five or thirty | condition. condemned horses in a stable and then set fire to it, consuming stable, horses and all.

The employment of this number would restore to duty in

Wilmington Iournal

VOL. 20.). CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1864. \ NO. 17. can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

From the Richmond Septinel. ill be sold at the Court House in Smithville. on the first Monday in February next, nine likely NEGROES That the present is deemed a fitting occasion to remind the belonging to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Min's, deceased, before the Confederate States that they are engaged in a struggle for the preservation of both liberty and civilization, and that no sacrifices of life or fortune can be too costly which may be requisite to secure to themselves and their posterity the enjoyment of those inappreciable blessings, and also to assure them that, in the judgment of this Congress, the resources of the country, if developed with energy, and husbanded with care, and applied with fidelity, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war which it may be necessary to wage for independence; and to exhort them by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots to a magnanimous surrender of all party feuds; to an indignant rebuke of every exhibition of factious temper in whatever quarter or upon TT appearing to the Court, that some of the defendants whatever pretext it may be made; to a generous support are non-residents, it is ordered that publication be made of all branches of the Government in the legitima's exer cise of their constitutional powers; and to that harmonious, unselfish and patriotic co-operation with can alone

from united councils, fraternal feelings and fervent devo tion to the public weal. The above resolution, of red some days ago in the House of Representatives by Mr. Goode of Virginia, N EXPERIENCED Male and Female Teacher, to take charge of a School in Smithville, Brunswick county. House, was unanimously adopted by that body. It is Apply to J. C. Swain, or the subscriber, near Smithville. the solemn judgment and appeal of the representatives to their constituents. It declares to them that the struggle in which we are "engaged involves the most valuable rights and interests of our people, and that no sacrifice should be withheld in order to insure success. It assures them that the resources of our country are There is about 350 acres Open Land, the larger portion more than adequate to the exigencies of our position. and to any trial that may await us, if we shall only improve and employ them diligently and faithfully, as is our duty. It concludes by warning them of the en preme necessity, and earnestly exhorting them to the imperative duty of surrendering all personal and party ends-of indignantly rebuking every exhibition of factious temper, in whatever quarter and upon whatever pretence-of giving a generous support to the Government in all its branches, in the exercise of its just powers, and of exhibiting that harmonious, ueselfish and patriotic co-operation to which alone we can look for

These are no idle unmeaning words, no hollow phrase, which have gone out to the people. They were spoken a the contemplation and the very presence of a grave exigency. They are notes of encouragement, of warning, and of earnest entreaty. They point out our your's, that the white winged angels of prayer. strength, our dangers, and our INDISPENSABLE DUTY !- springing from the hearts of thou-ands in our In this crisis of our struggle, the voices of those to land, gathered around and surely convoyed you WE have already requested our readers to " mark the | whom the people have confided their interests, is thus through the perils you have so recently escaped; Indications." We said then, and we say now that we heard above the din and excitement of the hour, and now the anxiety and enspect the log over, and bethey bear to us the words of truth and soberness. Let | mg grateful to God for the delice was take a long | us teed their testimony! Let us yield to their exhor- breath of relief as we realize their testimony! tion. We say further that we have reason to believe urging them on with all the generous enthurbasm of a battle-flag to the breeze, and at the sound of his buglebrave, patriot c and harmonious people! If we thus | blast, to gather around him the class of brave men to act, how soon will our fortunes revive—how soon "the strike once more for liberty and home—to strike for Few men who want to split a log will try to enter | winter of our discontent" be made the "glorious saint comrades still languishing in those felon cells to strike but proved unworthy of freedom.

Let Congress and Congressmen, from whom this adtive responsibility of themselves illustrating the duties they have taught us. Let them take the alarm they give. Let them practice the spirit they have com-We take the following account of the execution of mended. Let them put down by their votes, and an alleged Confederate spy from the Pulaski " Chanti- crush down by their censures, everything like faction, cleer," of December 1st, a paper edited by C. W. Hil- and every pernicious outgrowth of personal or party dreth, and devoted to the interest of the left wing of fouds. Let them thus set an illustrious example, which shall prove the inspiration and the guide of their con-Last Friday the citizens and soldiers of Pulaski wit- stiruents in this hour of peril and of stern trial and

> The following stirring remarks on the same topic, hands, we find in that patriotic journal, the Petersburg Reg-

been found within the Federal lines with despatches all classes, denominations and vocations be re-possive to this declaration by their chosen and trusted recres quatives? Will not the speculator stop his shark-like work and cease to pray on the vitals of the country, whose laws shell cruel and se fish grasp upon the necesse iss of life? Will 1863. The prisoner was apprised of his sentence by he not cease to heard, and part with what is essential to human life at prices reasonably remunerative? Will not the farmer unlock his cribs and barrs, and sell his surplu produce for a fair equivalent, and thus contribute what he can (and who can contribute more?) to strengthen the Captain Young, of the 81st Onio infantry, visited the body and cheer up the heart of his countrymen? In a word, will not all true men act on the principle that we this shall not animate all classes in the Confederacy—if men shall go on as did those before the flood, with their buying The scaffold for the execution of the prisoner was and seiling, their marrying and giving in marriage, their built upon the ridge east of town, near the seminary, a music and dancing, their wine-disking and feasting, position which could be seen from any part yf the town. then we will be swept away by a flood of roin, in which all will perish; for there will be found no ark At precisely 10 o'clock, A. M., the prisoner was of political salvation to save any from the deluge which taken from his cell, his hands tied behind him, and, ac- will overwhelm us all-the young and the old, the rich and the poor. In vain will our kith and kin, our friends and neighbors, have fought, and endured, and died-in vain wil a part of the fairest of God's creation have been made a howling wilderness-all will be lost but the miserable lives ducted the proceedings. At precisely five minutes past | which we shall carry about "as a burthen, age, as a burthen too heavy to be borne," and a butthen frem which death alone can relieve us, and be hailed with joy as a decan, in his inmost soul, help feeling that it is so, and who from the wagon and seated himself upon a bench at the | will dare deny that we have in words of schemess and foot of the scaffold. He displayed great firmness, glas- truth, depicted our condition when made the helpless and unresisting victims of Yankee subjugation and tyranny .-But this cul minution of horrors inconceivable, we need not witness, if we only determine that by the help of God we how long he had to live, and was told that he had just never will be the instruments of our own ruin. If the fitteen minutes; he then remarked, " we would have to spirit of this country is right, the doom we have depleted lanta. Confronting him and guarding the Western & can never be ours. We know we have the means to carry on this war until our ruthless enemy shall sicken of this contest. What then is lacked? Trespirit? God forbid that eight millions of people should bow their necks to such a yoke as will be placed upon them. God, in his should cowardly and voluntarily incur a ignoming, and a servitude con pared with the horrors of which death would

> THE SOLDIER MANIA IN CONGRESS -- An exchange remarks that there is scarcely a public journal in the Confederacy that has not taught our people to loathe or proper to agree with the agents who are employed to

war and the indispensable aid it has given our cause, tracted animation which the prisoner exhibited, that old Washington Government, had been accustomed to upon us. It is a crisis not the same, but akin to that So fell one whom the fate of war cut down in early newspapers), would contend that this small number of the last verge of enfeebled strength, it is then that an men are not more valuable in their present employment | energetic effort of the will, summoning all the resources under other circumstances, might have made him a than they could possibly be in the field, where they of nature, carries him from a state bordering on deswould not make half a single regiment .- Richmond

> Examiner. GEN. MORGAN AT THE CAPITOL OF VIRGINIA. Yesterday, in response to invitations, Gen. John H. Morgan visited the two Houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, where he received an enthusiastic Virginia welcome. Accompanied by a committee of the Senate, the General entered that body at 1 o'clock, P. M., where he was received by Lieut. Gov. Price as fol-

> General Morgan-I take pleasure in discharging the duty assigned me by the Senate of tendering to you a hearty welcome to the "Old Dominion," and particular-

ly to the Legislative Hall. Since you embarked in the struggle for independence you have passed through many varied scenes, in none of which did you fail to be an object of anxious solicitude with our people. Your gallantry and courage in the field attracted the highest admiration; and when you were captured by the ruthless foe and led to prison like a convicted criminal, the hearts of our people gushed out to you and followed you to your cell. These feelings and sentiments were not confined to a few, but were participated in by all classes, without regard to sex or

When you go again to the war struggle, as I under

mourn with you in your reverses.

Gen. Morgan briefly returned his thanks for the tank and Perquimans. courtesy extended him, after which he was introduced to the members of the Senate and the large crowd who had assembled to get a view of the distinguished chieftain. After an hour thus spent in the Senate, General Morgan, accompanied by the committee of the House, and leaning upon the arm of its chirman, Mr. Richard son, of Mercer, entered the hall of the House of Dele- punies. gates, when Mr. Richardson addressed the Speaker in

Mr. Speaker-I introduce to you, and through you to the House, John H. Morgan. The appound ment of the name is a passport to every Southern heart, and to the cordial greeting of every son of this ancient An Acr to prevent the enlistment or corollment of Substi-

The Speaker, Mr. Sheffey, then rose and addressed the General in the following elequent and appropriate after be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for

GENERAL: In the name of these representatives of a great Commonwealth, I welcome you to this hall. Hundreds of hearts beat around you in ardent sympathy with your knightly adventures, surpassing those of romance, your heroic achievements, and your glorious sufferings. And as you now almost hear and feel their warm and strong pulsations, thrilling your every emotion, be assared that you are the centre of a great circle of blended sympathy, admiration, and good will, which, as it swells and undulates, shall pass over this entire State; and as the wave beats against the banks of the Ohio and the horders of Pennsylvania, the sentiment of this scene shall be borne even to our exemica -the burden still shall be, "Honor to the brave man whom a caward fee sought in vain to dishonor."

Virginia loves and admires the chivalrie and heroic wherever found; and on this occasion she assumes a mother's privilege, now that Kentucky sits in the desolation of widowed sorrow, in opening her arms and taking to ber heart the brave son of her elder daughter, and laying her bands on his brow, as stainless in chivalrie honor as below the badge of infamy was attempted to be placed on it, gives her meternal approval and invokes God's blessing on him!

It is my faith, General, and I believe it until the glorious old "Blood" ' shall cease to mourn in humiliation and serro . he shall rise and put And General, as your bright sword is seen here after

flashing, and your banner waving in the ferefront on the battle, no proyers for your safety shall be warm r, no article upon the raising of cotton in that section of the hearts shall beat quicker, no eve grow trighter, as vic- | world. It says: tory lights upon your banner than those of Virginians. wellcome to this Hall.

nonnement was received with applause.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

In this revolution there cannot be, because we cannot afford that there should be, any such word as fail. We should never permit ourselves to entertain for a moment the belief that the success or failure of our cause depends on the result of any single battle. At the same time we must not lorget the fact that history teaches, that the tate of dynasties and of empires have been repeatedly decided in a single contest between opposing forces .-We should, therefore, enter each fight with a determination so to act as if the whole cause of ourselves and posterity resied on the issue, but with the resolution, if future glorious victory.

There is a feeling, however, abroad in the land that the great crisis of the war-the turning point in our fate, is fast approaching. Whether the crisis be upon us or not, there can be in the mind of no man, who looks at the map of our State and considers her geographical relations to the rest of the Confederacy, a single doubt that much of our future is involved in the result of the next spring campaign in Upper Georgia. At present the design of the enemy is clearly to ac-

cumulate large supplies at Chattanooga, make it the base of his future operations and then advance on At Atlantic Railroad, the only railroad line of communication with Atlanta from that direction, is a brave and gallant army, under the leadership of one of our most skillful and accomplished officers. With proper mercy, forbid that eight millions of his sentient creatures | resources at his disposal, Atlanta is safe, and defeat and overwhelming disaster await the advance of the enemy. A failure to turnish him with all that he needs in men and the fall of Atlanta.

This is the issue; what is the consequence? With Atlanta in possession of the enemy, we have no longer the Yankee and stimulated their exertion in the war. one, but three railroad lines of communication to grand that in supporting a course it is not always essential | connecting through Augusta with South Carolina, Railroad, connecting through Macon with South- years' trial. western Georgia, now the granary of the Confederacy, and the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, connecting

> Let us not be afraid of truth; let us loook it boldly pair to doubt, from doubt to hope, from hope to convabescence, and from convalescence to his wonted health and vigor. We are not now in this state. We have terrogatory is ever addressed to all scople; have you never acted more gallantly.
>
> the virtue to present a great example of self-sacrifice?
>
> More Well Box 24.4 that we are virtuous enough to be worthy of them. -From this time torth, let every citizen resolve that his will be no longer the ambition to accumulate wealth, to procure comfort and luxury, to seek distinction and

best wishes of our people for your success and happ - Maj W. H. B gley of the 66th N. C. has resignness They will rejoice with you in your successes and | id, Mrj Bagley is Senator in the present Legislature from the District composed of the Countres of Pasquo-

> Urder Encoiting Principals who have put in : ubstitutes. The following order has been issued from the War Department. It gives those who are unexpectedly put

into the field the desirable right to choose their com-AJT. AND NSP. GENERAL'S (FFICE,) Bichmend, Jan. 9th, 1864. G-neral Qrder, No. 3.

totes in the military service of the Confederate States. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That no person liable to military service shall heresuch service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate

published for the infortation of all presons concerned

[Approved, December 28th, 1803. An Acr to put and end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substi-

Whereas. In the present circumstances of the country, t requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms: the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but his act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liab's to render military service, have nevertheless furnished substitutes.

[Approved January 5th, 1804] tion of the preceding acts are placed on the same footing ing a bill was presented to authorize the President to suswith all others hitherto held liable by acts of Congress. III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service pend the Habeas Corpus in any city, town, or military disare required to report as velunteers or conscripts without trict, where his judgment of the public safety requires it to delay to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond apply only to arrests made by authority of the Confederate the 1st day of February, 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

cable in the earoliment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrol ment as conscripts, all auch persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 18th April, 1:62, provided the company cho- acquired to: the army the previous year, not to be taxed. sen coes not at the time o' vocunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling office adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to many precautions and restrictions to keep them down, a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and inquire into the propriety of allowing the tax in had on as either the Poles, or the Venetians, or the Irish. no volunteer will be rec ived in o may company except on cotton to be paid in money, and prescribes the manner in li is hardly needful to remark that the postoffice alsuch certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection at the time or enrollment will be assigned acco ding to existing regulations. V. Perso s who report to the enrolling officers will be

enroued, and may be allowed a juriough of ten days before reporting to the Camp of Instract on.
VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscrip's under take North Carolina cut of the Confederacy. We say tations! Let us, indeed, dismiss all our feuds and prethat the movements for which the Raleigh Standard judices, bestow our sternest rebukes on faction, and chieftain is free once more; tree to state to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the

> Vis. The Eureau of Conscription is charged with adop-Viil. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to revision, ander instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law.

(Signed)

S. COOPER. Adi't and lnsp. General.

Cotton Raising in India. The Calcutta (India) Gazette of Sept. 23, has a long

The season 1862 has been almost universally a bad Again, General, I give you a cordial old Virginia one in respect to the cotton cultivation. There has At the conclusion of the Speaker's remarks, Gen. M. development of the plant. Our previous expectations | The Senate then went into secret session on the bill to in modestly bowed, and returned his thanks to the mem- of the gross out turn have consequently not been fully crease the military age to fifty-five. bers of the House for the kindness received at their realiz d. Thus, whilst the yield was estimated at above 47.000,000 pounds, the actual out-turn, as estimated at Mr. Richardson then stated that it afforded him the close of the season, only amounts to about 37,000,pleasure to announce authoritatively the salety of Gen. | 000 pounds, that is about 10,000 000 pounds less .-Morgan's distinguished friend, Capt. Hines; and that The injury done to the crop by the superabundance of he would be in Richmond in a few days. This an- rain is, however, not fully represented by the deficit of the out-turn just mentioned for it has since been con-Gen. Morgan then took a position on the right of the | s dered that a larger area was under cotton cultivation Speaker's chair, and was introduced to, a directived than that stated at the biginning of the year. Thus he congratulations of the members, and the ladies who instead of 586,650 acres being under cotton, as was supposed, there were 628,021 acres, or an increase of 41, 371 acres. This arear 628,021 acres has been accertained by actual field measurement, field by field, in the Sanger and Jubbulpere div sous and in almost the en-

tire tract forming the Nagpore division. Notwithstanding this large increase in the quantity of land brought into cultivation, the actual increase of production, it appears, falls short relativel; of cxr station. Embracing all locanties and districts in I dia, the actual increase in experis for England for 1863 over 1862, for eight months, are only 390 200 nounds. The article in the Gazette then goes on to give the particulars of the yield of a good season, resulting the fact that only eighty-two pounds of clean cotton it terminated in defeat, to wipe out the disaster in some can be realized f. om one acre of ground, or three hundred and twenty eight pounds of seed. This will prove sidered a poor season's yield when two hundred and commenced by Butler. fifty to three hundred pounds or clear cotten are not made from one acre, while four hundred pounds, or a full bale, is not an uncommon yield on some rich lands. York. His funeral was to take place last Thursday. However, a considerable increase was expected in certain districts in the central provinces for the year

The article further states that a quantity of acclimatized American cotton seed had been received, and distributed among the farmers in the best cotton growing district; also a small quantity of Egyptian. It expresses the belief that the success of the present sowings with the foreign seed will be great:r than that of last season, when it almost entirely failed. Here is the rub-the soil of India is not adapted to a free cultivation of cottod. American seed, which is of so prolific a nature on Southern soil in this country, will not sucand material may end in the loss of Cherokee Georgia | ceed on the poor lands of Hindostan. The native seed, from year to year, cannot be confided in.

It is now about 27 years since the East India Company, with its stipeodaries in England, sent to the Uni-North Carolina and Virginia; the Macon & Western sums of money, which ended in a total failure, after two

Capt. Mackenzie, the Superintendent or Secretary of the Chief Commissioner for the promotion of the (for a revolution can no more be conducted without through Mortgomery with the Great West and the culture, winds up with the hope that the next season Valley. his neck, and the cap drawn over his head. In a mo. moral supports than without powder and lead), it is a Gulf of Mexico. With these three lines to protect, will give more favorable results from the change of ment the trap was sprung, and the prisoner fell sus- matter of wonder that the class which has contributed our resources and energies must be trebled, three fold seed. We can add that it will take an addition of pended in the air. For a few moments he struggled so much is so small in numbers. It is a most honorapended in the air. For a lew moments he struggled with his hands and feet; this was succeeded by a slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body, which ceased at three and slight quivering of the body are the scenes which would take place the restriction of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first and the curvers. The first and the curvers are the first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first and the curvers are the first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first and the curvers are the first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first are the first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The first day of cotton per acre, to fill the void or cover the two militaries. The fill the void or cover the two militaries are constant. The fill the void or cover the two militaries are covered to the fill the void or cover the two militaries are covered to the fill the

six or eight of the gang.

vidual man. In the course of their history a solemn in. mountain ring. Gen. Vance says that veteran troops son rode slong the front on the morning of some bloody

More Mear For the Army .- The Macon Manufacturing out, maybe with naked feet, but with the and It is the highest test of buigan victure it we have the Company have collected, and are now preparing to forvirtue to give up home, and wealth, and family, then may we have the hope of country. But to have a country, and enjoy all the blessings of a free and independent people, let us show, by a spirit of self-sacsifice, pendent people, let us show, by a spirit of self-sacsifice, could be done if there were only the will. So says the Macon down their regimental flags, sainte the gridient emblem, Talegraph.

The families of our soldiers must be provided for. It spectator-that all is lest, including bonor, and will does not require a philosopher to determine the duty of envy in his heart those who have fallen before the dawr . terest of country. If we all discharge our duties with those of our people who are at home and in wealth, or ing of that day. Blessed are the dead which are already this spirit, before spring puts on the foliage of hope even in easy circumstances. Producers should exert "dead, rather man the living which be yet alive!" But he themselves to the utmost to raise those articles neces | must stifle the just catious which rise to his throat. and cheerful confidence, the crisis will have passed and and cheerful confidence, the crisis will have passed and there will be born the assurance of a final and triumphiberally of their means to those in want. The poor of bilee, and the Yunkee guards and spies are by his side. the country have got to be taken care of some way, and Then will come the time to garrison every town with BERT JAMES POTTS, aged of years. At a spiritual meeting a short time since Balam was the wealth of the country has got to do it. The only Yankee guards; to gairison every court with Yankee called up and asked if there were juckasses in his sphere? question is simply, what is the best plan to adopt to judges; every church with Yankee preachers; and the months and 22 days, daughter of Jno. C. and Cacharine L. stand you intend to do, you will carry with you the No," replied he, indignantly, they are all on earth." accomplish the desired object .- Richmond Whig.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

1863, by J. S. THEASEER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 13th, 1864.

filled with troops, have been observed going South. An found, "peradventure, ten just men." By and through increase of the fiet at Hilton Head is reported. REPORTED DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGSES. BICHMOND, January 13th, 1864.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13, 1864.

When the House met last night it immediately went into secret session on the tax and currency, which continued over two hours. The House met this morning at 10 o'clock, and went into secret session at 11 o'clock; continuing till after 3 o'clock, showing that they are working earnestly 11. Persons rendered hable to military service by opera- to dispose of the matter as soon as possible. This mornue in force thirty days after the meeting of the next Conthe proceeds of sales of property in the year 1833 raised or which cotton due the Government be prepared when noted so-as in those three other countries-would be made much as a bale; also an act was referred to the same com- a bureau of espionage, in order to know the secrets of mittee to inquire into the propriety of making all do ses on blockade goods payable in specie.

The military committee reported a bill to confer on Ad-Captains of Cavalry, which was taken up and discussed till from him--may be, and often are, examined and copied

the secret session.

important bills; one to prohibit during the war the ex- had happened. Then, also, would be the reign of portation of any cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores | "Commissioners of Forfeited Estates," whose operasugar, molastes or rice, except under such regulations as | tions would be extensive, and their daties ardnous inthe President may prescribe. Another bill to prohibit the | deed; for their functions would not be confined to disimportation of any articles of luxury during the war. It tinguishing between the oath-taking loyalists and recuprohibits by name a very long list; to confine all importa- | sant malcontents one good time and so having done tions strictly to articles of necessity—the Secretary of the | with it; there are always relapses from this species of Treasury being authorized to prescribe the maximum prices | loyalty (and we know the offered terms of pardon reat which certain articles shall be made, &c. The same | quire the oath not only to be taken, but to be persiscommittee reported back to the Senate the resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, favoring an appointment of stant and greedy, and informers zealous and well paid, citzens not liable to military service to act as impressing and courts and juries complaisant and accommodating. agents. The Committee unanimously approved of the been too much rain, and overmoisture is inimical to the | measure and hoped the Secretary of War would adopt it .-

RICHMOND, Jan. 14th, 1864. The flag of truce boat has arrived at City Point, but the | many lands. papers will not be sent up until to morrow morning. Later

disability, no doubt exchanges will again be re-established.' ginia, died in Washington last week.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS.

BICHMOD D. VA., Jan. 13th, 1864. The Lynchburg Virginian has Northern dates to the 6th inst. Butler has been placed in charge of all Confederate prisoners in the United States, and it is said there would be broad highway of history. thirty thousand at Point Lookout, Maryland, within three that no exchange shall take place, except through Butler. | gle brood of the blood royal of king --- would be our The Philadelphia Inquirer says: We imagine the rebel authorities are now heartily ashamed at the ridiculous prea very stender reliance for the spingers and operatives | tence of outlawing which made the excuse for suspending of Great Britain. In these Southern States it is con- the exchange, on the obvious plan of man for man,

Arch Bishop Hughes is dead. Great honors were being paid to his remains in New

and the change is about being seriously discussed. tor Arkansas to resume her position in the Union.

siding Judges of Courts, heads of executive department. and Governors of States. Receives as substitutes those through. The Governor of Ohio, in his annual message, says : The

number of troops raised in that State since the beginning ted States for cotton seed, cotton gins, and cotton of the war, amounts to 200,671. He attributes the escape All have done good service; some with discrimination: and protect. These lines are the Georgia Railroad, planters, to be employed in the vicinity of Bombay as of General Morgan to negligence, from a misunderstanding well as in other sections of the country, spending large | between the civil and military authorities of the Penitentiary, in their respective duties. Washington papers say there is no fear of a raid con

Fight on Cossy .- Last Thursday, the 24th, says be rebellion; as a rebellion it would stand in history; trafficking for pardon, fearful of their own shad we, and the Ashville News of the 31st of December, Gen. and, what is more to the purpose, as rebels its ring- withering away in dens of conspiracy under the poison Vauce had a brush with some three hundred tories, on leaders would be punished and its soldiers disarmed. breath of the informer !- Examiner. . the head of Cosby Creek, Cocke county, Tennessee, Our Confederate flag, that has blazed in the front of Philadelphia publishing houses, and who has been disappointed of these unclean luxuries in Confed rate days, and when he has been brought to my were strongly posted, but after a few rounds our like the men charged them and they fled, leaving three dead, accursed Stars and Stripes would be proudly hoisted in reduce Charleston. In referring to this matter, the Sathree wounded, all their camp equipage, a number of its place, upon every fort and in every camp, with can-horses, and a f.w guns behind. Ucn. Vance captured non thunders and Yankee cheers. Some mained and the enemy design making their last attempt against battle-worn Confederate who should be standing by, a Charleston by way of James Island, and that a mayo-Gen. Vance's force consisted of a few regulars, the witness to that formality-conclive his deep wrath and ment in that direction will take place at an early day. Headerson Home Guards, under Capt. Banning, and despair as he gazes on the deed of shame! A to this end heavy batteries are being erected at points bigh and confident hopes, strong assurances that we, as the Haywood Home Guard, under Major Ray. All bundred times he has stood in the line of battle that will command the landing on the island, and they a nation, will never reach this situation. But now, let asted nobly, and when the order to charge was given under that Southern Cross; has seen us fiery has bope to get a foot-hold under the cover of their guns. the Home Guards dashed off with a yell that made the nashing almost with a living passion, as Lize or Jack-

> deep into the enemy's lines, and cas followed it the tighand march away with heads hanging down and hands DUTY OF THOSE AT HOME. - The army must be fed. disarmed forevermore. He feels - the poor Confederate

> > task will be commenced of discriminating between | Bevan.

those who are to be "pardoned," and those who are not to be pardoned under the proclamation which the base foe has addressed to us. No man who does not take the oath-the oath of unconditional support to the entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year enemy, and unconditional denunciation of our own kindred and children as "rebeis"-will sit on the bench of justice, or on any jury. It will be the harvest time of informers and detectives; and let them swear as they will, those judges and juries will be bound to believe them. Of course, the enemy will not undertake to rule the country without the aid of some of its The bombardment of the city has been continuous since citizens, who may swear and prove that they last report. The enemy are firing from two guns. The are "loyal"-that is to say, traitors to their I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are shots fired average about ten per hour. One hundred and country. Ten per cent. of the population seems sixty shells were thrown from six o'clock on Tuesday to be counted upon for this service. Mr. Linmorning to six this evening. A large number of transports, | coln calculates that, out of every hundred, may be these ten he must govern the other ninety; and, to do so in safety, be must make sure that the ninety are deprived, first, of ail votes and franchises; secondly, of all arms of self-defence. To attain this last indispensa-A gentleman from one of the border counties saw the | ble object it will be found necessary to copy pretty death of Archkishop Hughes in a New York paper of the | closely the code of "arms acts" and "insurrect onary 6th inst. The latest date received here is of the first in lacts" in Ireland; under which, at this day, whenever the Viceroy believes that any one or more counties are threatening disturbance, he has only to proclaim those counties under martial law, and pour into them large forces of police, with orders to search the houses of sus-

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We are not here simply speculating upon what might possibly be done in this country, but relating what is the actual and frequent practice in another country, Government, and for offences against the same; to contin- held in subjection by military force; neither do we mention it in the way of blame. If a country is to be IV. Enrolling officers will preced as rapidly as practi- gress; also a bill to give transportation to soldiers on far- held on that principle at all, such a code and such a lough-same as now on sick furlough; and a bill relative to practice are the mere necessities of the case; and we suppose it is safe to assume that the Confederate people would be quite as dangerous to their masters, in this These bills were appropriately referred. A resolution was condition of a subject population, and would need as

pected persons at any hour of the day or night. A

house is entered at midnight by a police guard; the in-

mates are ordered to rise out of bed in order that the

barrels, or stocks, or else bayonets, pikes or other weap-

ons. It any part of any such weapon is found, the fath-

er of the family is carried off in handcuffs to answer for

beds and matresses may be searched for gun locks, or

suspected persons and to find out with whom they correspond, either at home or abroad. In Ireland, upon the mere order of the Lord Lieutenant, or of any member of the Privy Council, the whole correspondence of any person or persons-all letters, whether to him or in the office, and then re-sealed with a counterleit of the riginal seal and address, and forwarded, as if nothing tently observed,) and Yankee claimants would be in-

It takes no effort of imagination to conceive this state of things in all its details; there is no imagination at all in the matter. When the sun sets, it is not by imagination, but by induction, we know that clouds and darkness will come over us. Neitner could the liveliest fancy ever hope to equal the real facts of the case as they have been perfected by the ingentity of centuries, and practiced with invariable success in

la short, if this Confederacy should be defeated, or news from the United States, via Fredericksburg, has been | should consent, on any conditions, to lay down her arms, before having assured and established complete The Baltimore American, refering to the outlawing of separation and independence, all the evils that ever lay Butler, says: "Lincoln's last proclamation cutlawed the heavily on a conquered nation would be her's Being whole Richmond Government, and through this equality is weary of the "Horrors of War," she would find that she had ru hed into the far more harriole horrors of Burnside is in Washington, and will be assigned to Peace. Peace bath her victories; and the victories of another command. Bowden, the bogus cenator from Vir. such a Peace as this would be, won over the proud hearts and manly spirit of a once haughty people, until they should almost accept their places in trace d procession of oppressed rac s, which, clothed with building tion as with a garment, and with head bowed and faces veiled, follow the triumphal car of their conquerors in the great march of the nations down the

And our masters would be the Yankee nation. Think weeks. The Federal Government adheres to its purpose of it! No high, imperial House of Romacoff-no casuzerains and teskmasters; but a mean mob or the lowest of the white races of the earth; and with whom we have found it utterly intolerable to live, even as equals and fellow-citizens-these be your kings, on Counderates! Impossible! some may exclaim; it is not in the very nature of things that the nigher race should be vassals to the lower. Alas! we never disdained the Yankies, more than the three minion haugnly nobles of Poland despised the coarse and cowardly Muscovite. A majority of both houses of Congress, it is said, are in | When that splended kingdom was independent, and tavor of removing the Capitol to some point Northward, its brilliant nobility on some set dey trooped to the plain hard by the Viatula, with banner and plume, A special dispatch to the Cincinnatti Commercial, dated to select a sovereign Jacetton, who would have dared Cairo, says : a delegation of prominent citizens of Arkan | to predict to them that their children's backs would sas had arrived there, en route to Washington, to arrange one day be made acquainted with the Musecvite know! -that scions of their princellest houses, even their noble Wilson re-produced into the Senate his new enrollment ladies, deep in Russian dangeons, would be lorged to bill. It only exempts those physically disabled, viz: Pre- | give evidence of scourging, administered by the lowest policemen! Impossible! Why, let our arms once be laid down, and the thing is not only possible—it is as only not liable to draft. As the bill takes Senators and good as done. We must sink at once to a vassal peo-Representatives, it will likely have a rough time in getting ple, object of the scorn, at best the pity, or all the world. Then it will be in vain that we shall hold out our han s to foreign nations for help or sympathy; there will be no hearing, no showing for us on the earth. In vain, then, shall we conspire in secret dens to devise at last some means of desperate resistancein the most secret of our chambers, wherever two or three are gathered together, there will be a detective in the midst of them. What would we give then to see but one half the army in the field that we have actually Charlestown and Martinsburg, as it is believed the rebels on foot, by God's mercy, this day. We shall not break cannot muster enough cavairy to make an advance in the the bright Confederate swords that we may one day blindly and hopelessly clutch at a splinter of it. The Confederacy is still in the open field, not in the catacombs, the caverns and the cuiverts. The free air of treaty for reconstruction upon any terms whatsoever. in the sun. Let not those noble Confedera es shrink From that moment, the right name of this war would from bold belligeren's into a rabble of skulking repels,

> Charleston. A despatch from Charleston announces that the movements of the enemy indicate another desperate effort to

Once on this side, they will dig as Yankees only can dig, and thus attempt by regular approaches, as at day; has seen its fi-ree, incarnate giow, as it dashed Vicksburg and on Morris' Island, to work their way eventually to the north end, where their guns would have complete command of the city, and at the same time enable them to assail our batteries in the rear."

Such is no doubt the programme for the future-we shall see how it works out.

In Biaden County, on the 5th January, 1864, by J. H. Clark hay, Mr. JoS PH P. VaUSE, or columbus county. to aiss waisy E. MILLER.

In this town, on Wednesday night, 13 h inst., of to phoid pasamonia, Mr. William E, SMITH, a member of Co. B., 18t Bana ion North Carolina Artillery, aged 57 years. in this Town, on the morning of the 9th inst., Mr. RO

On the 14th inst. of Colic. LIZZIE BEVANS, aged 5