1 A SHORT HAND REPORT, BY G. CLIFTON STRDMAN.]

(CONCLUDED FROM FIBST PAGE.) If it is not a legal outrage, let the men who put in substitutes go to the war, and be thankful they have not been shot during the last two years. ("Good; hit 'em sgain ") There is a great deal said about the danger of the military authorities overe ming the civil. Well, I acknowledge all that. There is danger. But there was never yet sole business of the day. We may torget, in the midst of the pomp and circumstance of war, that we have civil right and constitutional liberties. I have striven against all strive against it. But before we undertake to go out of the Southern Confederacy on this a so ount, and to go over ite Mr Lancoln to get these rights. I think it would be the part of prudence, to say the least, while we are simmering and frying, and the under side done ; tety brown to look over into the coals and estimate their temperature. We might be glad enough to get back into the pan, hot as it is. Applause and merriment.]

simple expression of opinion. He agreeted Vallandigham, fried him by a military court, in open vicintion of the Conham the First. There is talk of the writ of halizas corpus being suspended in the Southern State v. I understand . has already been suspended by Congress; but the suspension of the writ may not be in contravention of the Cona rubient for the course have decided that Congress on suspend the writ within certain heads. I had in my hand a copy of the beleight Provious containing an errole writ-au by one of the first lawyers of the land. The language (Great applau e.) or the Constitution referred to is Art. I, Erc. 9, 3d clause. ce follows -The privilege of the serit of he was corposed and but be

public safety may require it. Commenting on the he

These gentlem u, to the aider of assemplishing their Mavorce scheme of conscripting all men who have put in substitutes, have everlooked what we are sure they might have learnt of any " pretty judge " in the land, namely that the suspension of the writ " is limited to effences," tenter actual or suspected,") " endangering the public

Congress "may provide for the arrest and imprisonment of offenders or of suspected offenders, and fortud their reteams, while the exigency lasts." Officeler in factor sur picted offenders are the only persons as to whom the privlege of the writ can be constitutionally suspended. Or this character was the bill for its enspectation in the times of Emi's conspiracy. A very few words will make this per testly plain. The power to suspend the sent is given only in cases of invesion and rebellion; and in these only, when "the onblie safety may require it."

I take it for granted no man of any legal knowledge will deny hat. I regret to see the suspension of the week. It is evidence of wrong existing a mewhere either or a desire upon the part of the gove nment to assume in re authority than belongs to it, or of a state of affairs in some parts of the country that argues ill. But in the name of ommon sense, if we are a law-abiding people, if we regard the King's same as a tower of strength, we must not make a commotion because a law has been concted which our jurists announce as within the limits of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to support. We ought to be willing to stand up to our own Constitution and our own laws. If they are improper, it they are hard upon ut, let as instruct our Representatives to repeal them rad give us better ores.

But sie they doing any better in hir. Lincoln's country : Poor old Kentucky that we used to regard as a most chivalrous and independent State, undertook to be neutral. She declared she would 'ake no part in the quarrel. But Mr. Lincoln soon thrushed neutrality out of Kentucky, made her furnish her quota of men, and subjected her to her share of all the burden of the government. Some time ago the election for Governor of the State came off. Two candidates were in the field-both Union men-but one of them opposed to the Abolition policy of Lincoln's administration. An individual by the name of Burnsides-Gen Burnsides -A. E. Burnsides-I had the honor of making his acquaintance down at Newbern, though I hadn't much time to exchange compliments with him. I had an engagement about that time and had to cut the interview rather short. (Laughter.) Well, Gen. A. E. Faunsides, aforesaid, was a Kentucky about the time of the election, and preclaimed martial law over the entire State. Now there is a great difference between the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, and the extension of martail law over a State. The former takes cognizance of a certain class of high crimes, but does not otherwise interfere with the civil functions of the community. When martia law is proclaimed ali civil laws are suspended; a citizen can do nothing without the consent of the military; he can scarcely skin a potato or take a chew of tobacco without permission of the provent marshal. Here is one of Cen. Eurpside's orders on the occasion refered to; his first proclaiming marshallaw | need not read :

HEADOUABTERS CON DIVISION, TOTH AFAIT CORPS. I Columbus, Ky., July 29, 1863.

16th Army Corps, July 14, 1863, it is ordered that no per-County Judges within this district are hereby ordered to

appoint, as Judges and Clerks of the ensuing An ast elecally for the Union and for the suppression of the rebellion, for five kundred thousand men. In July 1862, he called for subjugate her for four hundred years, and are further ordered to revoke and recall any appoint three hundred thousand; is August, 1862, for three hundred thousand in ally overcame her enemies, and forced them to accept

ditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebeltion, or who may be opposed to furnishing men and money for the suppression of the rebellion. The following cath is prescribed, and will be adminis-

tered by Judges of elections to voters and to such caudidates as reside within the district. "I do solemaly swear that I have never entered the service of the so-called Conicderate States; that i have got been engaged in the service of the so-called 'Provisional Government of Kentucky,' either in a civil or military capacity; that I have never, other directly or iddirectly, aided the rebeliion against the Government of the United States or the State of Kentucky; that I am rebellion, and am willing to furnish men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellious

Any voter, Judge or Clerk of elections, or other person. who may evade, neglect or refuse compliances with the provisions of this order, will be arrested and sent before tiated.

By order of Brigadier General Asboth. T. H. HABRIS, A. A. G. From this you may judge whether your rights would be better protected in the Northern government than here .-If every man who has used any abusive language towards Jeff Davis and the Confederate government, was subjected to this test, how many men in Wilkes county would now be out of jail. Why, justead of addressing you here as freemen, I would be talking to you through the bars and

addressing you as " my suffering fellow-citizens in jail."-[Laughter.] The taking of the above oath is equivalent to swearing you are for the Union, happen what may. I nough stripped o home, property, wife, children, friends, liberty, character, reputation-even though your legs and arms are cut off by the government, and there is only enough of your body lett to retain the cath, you are still for the Union. We under

stand what sort of men beld the polls in Kentucky.

Not only is this villaluous outle the condition of exercisling the right of citizouship, but a refusal to take it is the signal for acrest and incirceration in prison. Tolvis tae Sourse pursued by the government of the United 5 ates, in s State which they claim as in the Union and do not admit to have ever been in rebellion. Is it probable a State that government and excuse himself from all the burdens thereit: as if a man could remain neutral whilst war, desolat ng, furious, involving the life of a great people on one ide, and the division of a great territory on the other, was raging and surging before his door, and expect to escape the common fate and the destruction incident to such bulversal commotion. They are reaping the roward or their

folly. Let their example be deeply pondered. There is great complaint made about the impressment property. Well, impressment is a very hard thing to bear, and it is frequently executed by men who have neither sense, discretion nor honesty, and are only kept out of all and the lunatic asylum by the assistance or impudence,

As witness this:

HEADQUARTERS TID ARMY CORPS.

Lexington, Ky., July 29, 1863. Ganeral Orders, No. 14. For the information and guidance of officers in impressing property, it is hereby directed that, whenever its impressment may become necessary for troops of the I wenty-third army corps, it will be taken exclusively from rebels and rebel sympathisers; and so long as the property Warrior." (Great applause.) needed is to be found belonging or pertaining to either of the above named classes, no man of undoubted loyalty will

be molested. An Trabel sympathisers will be classed those persor in Kentucky, nominally Union men, but opposed to the who have re-emisted for the war—those great and gallant Government and to the prosecution of the war, whose acts veterats, God bless them, my heart warms at their patriotand words slike hinder the speedy and proper termination of the rebellion.

Property will be taken by the projer Staff theers, who

Chief Quartermaster at these headquarters. By command of Mojor-General Harrsuff.

GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. G. I could instance the same thing in other States.

Suppose a similar order was extended to North Carolina would be. Almost every man in the state would be stripped of his property, because every man has some objecyour property any more secure by trusting it in the hands of this Despotism that has set at defiance every principle the tearful heights, whilst you drive you team afield, lis.

of justice, every article of the Constitution that stood in its tening to the melody of the birds instead of the shrick of way; that has regarded neither the voice nor rights of the demon shell winged with death and destruction citizens or communities? Would it not be better for you what are your sufferings and sacrifices contrasted with to stand at home and sustain the arm of your own Judges theirs? I tell you my friends, when I saw these glorious Pickers and (Yanker) Gental Prox., will be read with far as is possible in the midst of a great, all-absorbing and heart jumped for joy as if I heard of a great victory. And

itate to make choice in the matter. Macauley, pronounced the greatest allegory in the Eng-lish language, places the Valley of Huministion just one grumbled at my hard lot—for you must know that I tremshort stage ahead of the Valley of the Stadow of Death .- | ble and growl like the rest of you. There is a deep significance in this figure. When a great, You do not, my fellow-cizens, end your duty when you gallant and glorious people, with arms in their hands reluctantly let your sons go to the war. You must sustain a war where the same danger did not arise, and espe. and able to protect their rights, humble themselves in them there. When you write to your boy, my triend, do cally a war like ours that taxes the whole energies of the to the dust for the sake c. ease, or do any other not tell him how hadly you soffer, or that his wile and people, that permeaten every a ratum of anciety, and is the act whensoever of humiliation, they are just in advance, my chi'd on are cryin, for broad. Do not write that the war this danger as much as any new in the count . We must fier is removed from the path of their conquest, they will called upon to charge that deadly battery and storm those inc ease their de mands, the will rise in their price more beights glitteriag with bayonets, do not let his steps ! Her soldier from the other side of the river which he was span rap dly the the merchants in the South, where we can't because of the suggestions you have made that it is attitut bing with a posteon bridge, and that the negro was watch-

and wish to effect a compromise, and he finds out you have no witnesses summoned, he will unsuit you. But if you among the proudest nations of the world, and he will rush to enlist many thousand colored soldiers, to aid in putting tainly be fully justified in treating them similarly; othertake him saids and say. "John, this suit has been going on forward to the heights of victor); and if he falls, his last down the revolution, and has placed them on the same the will call by the could be stated and the same and the

stitution, and banished him. I hardly think we could find your weapons in your hand. If you would negotiate with maintain the contest, let us send every man to the field much protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such protection for civil liberty in the deminion of Abra- a brutal such p and regiments in line of battle—finger upon the trigger—
place year carnen is position—loaded, primed—the gen
ners with lintstock ablaze—then hold up your office
branch, and ray to Mr. Lincoln, we want peace, what say
and eveking the admiration of the gols at her fortitude and

the privilege of the writ of he was corpus shall not be any longer; that the enemy have gotten the advantage be conquered. You know that in the war of the Revolususpended adess when in cares of rabe how or invasion, the
of us; they have got numbers, they have got numbers.

that has been, in my opinion, so bad y managed; but we of Virginia, and then returned to Wilmington, having trav- situation to get large scepplies from a country still abun- tegether with the port or place to which the said vessel have, notwittstanding, accomplished wonders. Every ersed two States with the air of a Conqueror. How far heady told us when the war broke out, it would not last via have the Yankees penetrated these two States? Our curbonths. Many or our politicians assured us they would rency is in an unsettled condition at twenty for one, but wipe up with a pocket hankerchief all the blood that would be spilled. Well, I imagine most of them have wiped up with a pocket hankerchief all they have or are wiped up with a pocket hankerchief all they have or are likely to spill. (A voice, "centre shot.") Why the Con- edit scattered. The people were whitned but they would be specified at the blood that one half of the consent of the owners, that one-half of the tonnage of the said vessel may be employed by the Confederate Government for its own as shot dead by a control at twenty for one, our standard to be taken out, as also the consent of the owners, that one-half of the tonnage of the said vessel may be employed by the Confederate Government for its own as the control at twenty for one, our standard to be taken out, as also the consent of the owners, that one-half of the tonnage of the said vessel may be employed by the Confederate Government for its own as the control at twenty for one, our standard to be taken out, as also the consent of the owners, that one-half of the tonnage of the said vessel may be used to said the said vessel may be used to said vessel may be used to said the said vessel may be used to said the said to said the said to said the said to said the said to sai wined up with a pocket hankerchief all they have or are almost every city in the interior. Our armies were repeatlikely to spill (A voice, "centre shot.") "by, the Conlikely to spill (A voice, "

ple in such commercial vassatage as were we to the people | tour-fifths of our engagements. of the North. shout every thing we had except horor. There is a rule in military science that requires an inva-

the great war came upon us nobody was ready, and we of our people prefer whiskey. (Laughter.) were like a great big terrapin on our back, working our | The trans-Mississippi has been separated from us.un urpassed, and we make more rifles than we can use.

non shall be permitted to be voted for, or he a candidate ing the States we claim, a population of eight million nent peace, despite the efforts of a tyrant who held milby proper authorly, for uttering disloyal language or sen- more than five million white people. How many troops do to be put to shame by the valor of those who are some-1861 Lincoln called for seventy-five thou-and men. One Dutch," when we are possessed of resources of which mouth later he called for sixty-four thousand. From July they never dreamed? tion, only such persons as are avowedly and uncondition- to December (the old fellow began to get scared) he called to place the name of any person upon the poil books, to be voted at said election, who is not avowedly and unconmost half as many soldiers as we have men, women and Well, this little country fought the combined armies of five children in the Confederacy. Their locality is about as of the greatest powers in Europe, representing a popula-

was illustrating the difference between a stage-coach and a finally came out with her nationality and liberties unimrailway accident: "If de stage turn over, dar you is, but paired, and richer than when she went into the war, though if de cars runs off, what is you?" (Laughter.) Where are during the bloody strive her Capitol had been taken and rethose immense masses? If we have actually whipped and taken half a dozen times, and the country was often one driven back two million soldiers, there is encouragement scene of the wildest desolation. to hope we can drive back all he can possibly send against | Shall we not persist in our struggle for indeper lence, But if these two million troops have never been rais. and add another bright page to the history of the triumphs ed, there is encouragement to believe Mr. Lincoln is try- of a tree people against Despotism? ing to scare us by making a show of strength that does In concluding, fellow-citizens, allow me to remind you not exist, and that the North is just about as tired of of a text of Sacred Scripture, which I think would suit anconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the the war as we are. So the view is encouraging from your case. You know when Saint Paul went to the city of either standpoint.

> (Applause) We know that notwithstanding all the im- let them implead each other, the deputies are sworn and mense levies made recently at the North, Gen. Meade is it shall be inquired of in a lawful assembly." This is the afraid of Gen. Lee, and skurks within his fortifications. It adviced give you to-day: Do nothing rash.

laugh at our insignificant little squad, and say he was un- theray, to do nothing except in the manner prescribed by your hands, in (our) your late hasty reach from benewed hughter. They are a good deal like the wagoner, to extra you know not of; in thort, sike the town cle k of who, as he was lumbering along the road, that a boy in a Epheseus, to implore you "to do nothing rash."

Cart. "Turn out, turn out!" The boy kept on his side of I have no more donet now about the establishment of

(Laughter and applause.) a paraphrase. The records of nations are full of just such stand the fiery test. trials as we are passing through, and combined, present a | I thank you for the indulgence with which you have at-When it becomes the Past we will comprehend it, and as may rest under the shade of our tree of national independent of the Federal Government. Shebar, the appearance of the likeness of the glory of God dove of peace shall turn her soft note to the memory of in a whirlwind which came from the North. I have faith your loved and lost, who rejoiced to lay down their mass brass buttons and a little brief authority. (Voices, "that's to believe that He does not intend the blood our gallant for their altars and their firesides. boys shed shall be if vain. It is implety to suppose He-But what are the evils of impresement here, compared will let us be conquered by such a cruel and wicked race with the system of the enemy in Kontucky and elsewhere. as the Yankee, if we only prove true to ourselves. Our sons are filled with martial enthusiasm ; they have made a place of common bunting, that not many months ago was the world's standards, ablaze with glory, and classic in the history of chive ric decds. They are led by the greatest

Do you think God will forsake such a Chieftain if the a soldier, people prove true to him? With suchiprospects before us, such assistance to support us, let us not basely conquer ourselves. Above all things, do not discourage the men ism. They first volunteered for twelve months; then were conscribed for three years; were promised furloughs they never got; have had to quietly witness Miss angement heap her heavy burdens upon their innocent shoulders, never got; have had to quietly witness his anagement will in every case give receipts for it. Appropriate blank receipts will be furnished by the Chief Commissary and (the greatest trial of all;) and yet, when the hour demands (the greatest trial of all;) (the greatest trial of all;) and yet, when the hour demands it, come up and again present their lives a voluntary offering upon the alter of their country. (Applause.) I have inches high, stout built. MARTIN 16 years old and stout our army. We learn by an officer just from the spot that read or heard of nothing in this war, that has given me so built. SAM, copper colored with a scar on left cheek by two of these bave already been executed and others, are much encouragement as this evidence of the spirit of our the cut of a sabre. DENNIS, 14 years old, light comsoldiers; and I am here my friends to day to beg you not plexion. CAROLINE, copper colored, stout built, 22 years to discourage them. If you are out of spirits, don't try to old war; who pid their weary rounds on picket under the sient stars, away from wife, and child, and home, and fore. I will give 25 Dollas reward for either of said by the Confederate government, what a clamor there dishearten the men who are bearing the burdens of the silent stars, away from wife, and child, and home, and fore. I will give 25 Dolla's reward for either of said not treated as prisoners of war, the strictest retaliateon they have been paid friends whilst non-confined in any fell so had been paid. tion to make to Mr. Davis' administration, est edially when friends, whilst you repose safely in your feather bed, under Negroes confined in any jail so that I can get them. its own friends criticise it so freely. Now, could you make your own roof and in the bosom of your family, who smid

stowed, universal, the well earred title of "the Christian

best peace meeting ever held yet, and did more to incline Good old Bunyan who wrote the Pilgrim's Progress, by the hearts of our enemies to negotiations. I forgot my

The monent the enemy find the people of the Southern scrape, and that all his sacrifices and sufferings are for Confederacy have laid down their aims, and the living bar- nothing. Keep these opinions for pay-day. When he is telegraph is a clough to keep up with the market. (Laugh- naught. Rather let him be inspired by the reflection that | ed. followed, taken, and hanged after the action at Thombright eyes are ready at home to reward his valor ; that seville." It you have with one of your neighbors a suit in court, loving hearts best with pride at the news of his gallant

there is hope of coming to teres.

As long as we do tight, let us night our very hest, and when if you want to negotiate with a rufflan, you must hold we quit fighting, let us quit short off. As long as we do your knowledge, and that you will take prompt steps to grant to the field disayow the violation of the usages of war, and to bring mics; do not discourage them; keep them cloth d, ted - divide the last bushel of corn with his wife and children at | bel soldier until ! learn your action in the premises. throw forward your exirmishers, draw up your hattalions bome, suffer, endure, hang on manfully, and if the worst

A good many people have gotten out of heart. Many which history is full, would sustain us with the assurance our forces on Newbern. men say it is not worth while for our sous to be shaughter. | that a determined people fighting for their liberties, carnot | "Our army, eccording to the report of passengers are v of us; they have got numbers, they have got numbers and stores, and if they are got numbers and stores, and got numbers, they have got numbers and stores, and got numbers and stores, and got numbers, they have got numbers and stores, and got numbers, they have got numbers and stores, and got numbers and store

ey. He must feel greatly relieved now that there is no dan host after host and has not yet taken Richmond, Charles upon them. The Yankees were ordered to suggested but ger of the surplus remaining on his hands. No effect was under the most and new that there is no dan lock after hose and has to the houses, and their the ladic gof the suid vessel, one-half for account of the lock and the latter occupants got bounds, a taste in this world of the lock, and one-half for account of the Confederate States. our cotton. If our army had been dependent on the di- he was glad enough to leave. Instead of being whipped by eternal." receive intelligence of the general government alone, we an invading army in the eed urths of the battles fought, as would have no troops in the field. There never was a peo- were our ancestors, we have whipped an invading army in

came from the Yankers. I' you called to see a lady, you ding a my to deposit aftertain proportion of its strength in found her dressed from head to toot in Yankee goods; the line of march to protect its rear. Now consider the the furnitute was of Yankee make; the broom that swept | fact that they have never penetrated fifty miles into the inthe hearth was Yankee; the wood on the fire had been | terior of our territory, beyond the point where their guncut with a Yankee axe, having a Yankee axe handle .- | boats could mass troops and protect their rear. Let them But turning your attention to yourself you would find that | try to get from Chartanooga to Atlanta. By the time they from the hat you had on to the shee pegs in you. Yau- reach there they will have dropped enough of their strength kee shoes, made by some "cute" fellow who "calcula- slong the line of march to protect their base of supplies, ted, "as he drove the pine pegs through the paper sole, and being then in no unreasonable disprepartion to Gener-that he could "fool them Southern chaps" you could at Johnston's army, he will fall upon them and thrash them not touch a garment made in the South. We even had like dogs. (Applause.) It is true we cannot pretend to Yachee butter on our tables, and I verily believe, it it cope with them on the water, for we have not yet got a war, as carried on by civilized Powers, permit to dis-federate currency, the port of destination, and the name of had been trac icable, we would have ordered not book - navy, but it fortunately happens that the most of this counwheat cakes every morning from Yankee land. (Laugh- try is composed of good dry ground. We have never been Well, the consequence of all this was that when neach acquainted with water affairs. Indeed, I believe most

egs and unable to turn over. (Laughter.) There was Well, the people over there are lucky, for the supply of not a pound of powder manufactured in the Confedency bad generals has been out off, and they flourish a little Now we turn out several millions pounds per annum— better on this account than we do. After three years war enough to blow all the Yank as to the devil I hope .- and at an expense of four thousand million dollars, the en-New our ordnance, from the mountain howitzer to the of Mississippi and of Alabama, but he has still five hundred offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enegreat Brooke gun that hurls defince to the iron clads, is thousand square miles to over-rou on this side of the Mississippi, when, if we are only determined as other people To show you what has been and can be accomplished, have teen in similar trials, his work will have just began. provided we have faith in ourselves, I will tell you a little Why, gentlemen, in the little country of Holland, not of what this State has done on her own hook When I much bigger than this county, dug as it were out of the came in o the chair I now occupy and fill with so much bottom of the sea, and inhabited by a heavy, plodding grace and dignity (a laush) there were not five hundred population. Phillip the second of Spain, who was styled. thirty thousand blankets, shoes &c. In fact, our boys have to impose the Inquestion, and, to his great astonishment, so many good clothes that I understand they trade them it resisted lim. Their cities were burned to askes, their off for liquor, sometimes (laughter.) Will you set a limit fields laid waste, the dikes cut and the sea let in upon to our energy after I tell you, among a handred other things, their country, and women and children drowned in their that in the little town of Tarboro', in this State, are made houses; statvation stared them full in the face, and, in cases of keen, glittering, surgical instruments, requiring some instances, they boiled and ate grass cut from between the highest degree of mechanical skill in their production. the tomb-stones of the dead; and they fought and bled-They will compare favorably with the best specimens of how long do you suppose? Three years, as we have?-European manufacture. Almost every man 1 see here to | Seven years, as our ancestors did? They fought Philip the day is well clothed in the product of our own looms; and Second and his grand armies, and those of his successors. dependent of the whole world. We had originally, includ- triumphed, preserved its liberties and secured a perma-

There was Scotland, who resisted the attempt of the gers on a train at a smash-up described by a darkey who tion of only five million, for the space of seven yer a, and B. A.

Epheans and announced the true God, he raised quite a row with Demetrius and the rest of the artists in the place, who gainst us. Three hundred thousand troops, armed, equiphad been accustomed to make their living by manufactured and imposhed to the highest degree that the skill and ing shrines for the Goddess Diana; and, they were about to wealth of the United States could supply-surpassing, in massic e Saint Paul for his interference with their profits. this respect, any army that ever took the field in Europe At the height of the excitement which was about to break and ut erseven different commanders have tried to march out into actual hostilities, there appeared among them a Military Commission as soon as the facts are substant from Washing on City to Richmond, and over half of the rellow, the town clerk, whose name is not given, (and I reway furnishing water facilities for transportation, and they | greethe omission, for I think he was the smartest uninspir-Richmond than they were at the start. And the bones of house steps or "the stump" and spoke to the people the Yankees that bleach on the plains of Northern Virgin- | What? Do any of you recollect the passage? He advised ia, if yiled in a row, would make a McAdamized road from Richmond to Washington, over which the artillery of the Southern Confederacy could roll between the two cities.

> he makes no more progress towards Richmond than he has If there is a man in the State of North-Carolina who for some time past, he will not reach that goal of Yankee had reason to love her people and who should be ready to pes before two ve o'clock on Doomsday. Why, fellow- make any sacrifice even to the laying down of life for the in ans, it is not worth while to be scared. We scare them | weifare, it is myself. You have heaped honor of en hon ... nt as badly as they scare us. (Voice 'go it Vance.") upon my head, and at length testified your great counti Vell, I am going it, old fellow, and I hope we will all "go cence by bestowing on me the highest office in the state until the war is over. (Applause.) When I was in the within your girt. I have presumed on this expressed conmy, and would see a Yankee regiment approaching in fidence to tell you the truth, as I honestly conceive to be. the distance, I would estimate the force at about ten thou | I have come among you to beg you in the black of the section sand, (laughter,) and when we took a prisoner be would of humanity, to shey the law, to recognize or a and auler the impression we were about a militon attons. (Re- the Continuing, to hear the ills you have rather than fly

North Carolins, would fare much better in the out Union that fellow yesterday," yelled the wagoner. "Weil" said that fellow yesterday, yelled the footing to find the footing the footing the footing to find the footing the f stand up for our rights, he will "turn cut" himself .- The men who suffer are the men who win. There is nothing exists in the earth nor in the heavens worth having Solomon says there is nothing new under the sun-of that is not the reward of patient endurance. To endure is

panorama of God's dealings with communities and races. I tended to my rambling remarks, and in retiring allow me We cannot understand the deep significance of the Present. to express the hope and trust that ere many months you plainly read the workings of Providence in our national dence which has been so freely watered with blood and affairs as the captive prophet Ezekiel saw by the river tears, while within its leafy branches the white-winge.

May God bless you all. CAMP OF THE 18th N. C. T., NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864. THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the no more than any other strip of cloth, prominent among citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be MAJ. GEN. PICKETT, Confederate Army, Petersburg. Gereral of modern times, who nearest approaches to Wash- pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges legton in all that is noble and true, and on whom is be- himself to discharge the daties of the office with the same

> BENJ. F. RINALDI. Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T. 148-3t&23-te*

\$175 REWARD, mond county, Seven Negroes. HARDY, about 35 founded.

March 2ad, 1864.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Sha . p. Correspond nee. and Frecutive; encourage them to preserve your rights as men re-enlisting for the war in Virginia and the South, my interest. Of course the threat made by PECE if cardesolating war? As a matter of course, you could not hes- so it was, one of the greatest ever achieved. It was the ried into effect would be neither more nor less than deliberate murder :

HRADQUE'S ARMY AND DISTRICT OF N C .. Sewtern, N. C., Feb 11, 1864. Maj. Gen Pickett, Dept. of Va. and N. C., Co federa'e

Army, Percenburg : tieneral : I have the honor to englose a -lip out it mathe Relmond of Fanther " of Feb. 5th, 1964. it is styled are aware of the fact, that the men "duly enlisted into plied. We quote sales during the week at prices ranging "the advance on Newborn," and appears to have been the 2d North Carolina Regiment," spoken of by you from \$260 to \$275 per bbl., for superfine. lished in the city wh re your headquarters are located. Your attention is particularly invited to that paragraph which states " that Colonel Shaw was shot dead by a negro | taken in arms fighting against, their colors; were

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant. Joun Pres, Maj. Gen. (signed)

[Etract] "THE ALVANCE ON NEWBERN. The Petersburg 'Regis-If we had no other encouragement, the illustrations with ter, gives the following additional facts of our advance of

only intern midion dollars. The Feer tary of the Treasure of blood and suffering, they finally prevailed.

Of blood and suffering, they finally prevailed.

How stands the case with us. The enemy has sent on use a number of the number of the sent on use a number of the sent of the s

[General Orders No. 232.] WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE Washington, July 31, 1863.

The lettewing wader of the President is published for the intormation and government of all concerned : FERCUTIVE MANSION, ! Washington, D. C., July 30th, 1863. It is the duty of every government to give protect rate of freight hereinafter mentioned. tion to its citizens, of whatever class, color or connection, and especially to those who are duly organized as

coldiers in the public service. tinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of the consignee. A permit shall then be granted by the colwar as public enemies. To sell or enslave any cap tured person, on account of his color, and for no offence | who shall be charged with the duty of seeing that the against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism goods laden conform to the permit.

and a crime against the civilization of the age. The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy then there was not a cannon cast in the Confederacy. emy has over run the greater part of Tennessee, a portion shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the in Confederate money, with security deemed adequate by

my's prisobers in our possession. It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a the Confederate States within sixty days from the unlading rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one en- of said cargo; or that the said half of the nett proceeds slaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel sol- shall be paid in coin or sterling exchange to the proper suits of clothing to be found in the Quartermasters De. in the lordly language of the age, the "dominator of three dier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, shipper by the delivery to him of cotton at the port of depertment. Now we have sixty thousand suits of ready worlds:" assisted by the finest army Europe ever saw, and and continued at such labor until the other shall be remade clothing awaiting the needs of our troops. We have commanded by the greatest captain of the age, undertook leased and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of sterling yer pound for middling uplands. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

> [Extract.] HEADQ'ES DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

That no further doubt may exist as to the intent and the ladies, God bless them, look in their homespuns pret- for eighty years, and their miserable little country, which That he further donot may exist and the ladies, God bless them, look in their hondesputs precion of the fitting of Special Orders, No. 159, cated Headquarters, the flant they ever did. We will soon be commercially in- historians denominated outcast by men and gods, finally received. I have the honor to state, in reply, that the paragraph from a newspaper enclosed therein, is not only quest of the Government, to take two-thirds her cargo for wthout foundation in fact, but so ridiculous that I should account of the Confederate States, the outward freight for office, who has been, or is now under arrest or bonds, white people and four million blacks. Now we number not lions of men in subjection. Ball we ever allow ourselves scarcely have supposed it worthy consideration. But I shall be six pence sterling per pound; and whenever the would respectfully inform you that, had I have caught any Government is not prepared to fill up any portion of the you suppose Abraham has sent down against us? In April times termed, in not very elegant language, "the d-d negro who had killed either officer, soluter or citizen of the toncage reserved for its use at the time at which any ves-Confederate ttates, I should have caused him to be imute- | sel may be made ready to sail, her bwner may fill up the diate; y executed. To your threat, expressed in the follow- same on their own account; but no vessel shall, without ing extract from your communication—viz: Believing consect of the Government, sail on her outward voyage unthat this atracity has been perpetrated without your know-til one-third of her cargo shall be laden for the use of the ment of Judges and Clerks aiready made, who are not loyal persons.

Judges and Clerks of elections are hereby ordered not love the first of the same and the same and the same are hereby ordered not love the same and the same and the same are hereby ordered not love the same and the same and the same are hereby ordered not love the same and the same are hereby ordered not love the same and the same are hereby ordered not love the same and the same are hereby ordered not love the same and the same are hereby ordered not love the same are hereby ordered thousand; in 1833, he draited three handred thousand, her king, James the VI, as ledge, and that you will take prompt steps to disavow this Government. violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offenders to | 7. The rates of freight for articles other than cotton and justice, I shall regrain from executing a rebel soldier until tobacco shall be adjusted at the same relative rate and be that I have is my hands, and subject to my order, captured handred and fifty (450) officers and men of the U. S. Army, thereof, whenever decined dangerous to its own shipquestionable, if they have all started South, as the passention of one hundred million, whilst Prussia har a population and for every man you hang, I will hang ten (10) of the U.

I am, General, very respectfully, Your ob't servant, G. E. PICKETT. Major General Com'd-Maj & Goneral John Peck, U. S. A.

Ho'qrs Army and Dist. of N. C., Newbern, N. U., 13th Feb'ry, 1864. North Carolina, Confederate Army:

General-I have the honor to enclose a list of fifty. er prisoders of war.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JOHN PECK. (Signal) Major General.

Here tellows a list of fifty-three names-which we

HEADOR'S, DEPARTMENT N. C., I at hand I have the honor to state, in reply, that you lation. fore Newbern," instead of the list of fitty-to-e, which as may remain vacant after the lading of the cotton receivyou have so kindly turnished me, and which will enable ed in payment as aforesaid. me to being to justice many who have, up to this time,

executed according to law and the custom of war. Your letter and list will, of course, prevent any mer which the modern saying that history repeats itself, is but the first lesson of life. It we are not base metal we will cy being shown any of the remaining number, should proper and just proof be brought of their having deserted the Confederate colors, many of these men plead. ing in extenuation, that they have been forced into the

Extending to you my thanks for your opportune list, I remain, very respectfully, Your obedient servant. G. E. PICKETT, Major General.

Here follows a list of twenty-two decerters [

Maj. Gen. JOHN PECK, U. S. A.

HEAD'RS, ARMY AND DIST. OF N. C., ! Newbern, N. U., Feb. 20th, 1864. General: Soon after your retreat from Newbern, I had the honor to address you respecting 53 loya! North fidelity and seal which he trusts has characterized him as Carolinians who had fallen into your hands. They having been duly enlisted into the 2d North Carolina Regi-

ment, I ask for them the treatment of prisoners of Your attention is called to the enclosed slip, cut from the Fayetteville "Observer" of February 8th, 1364, setting 10rth that some of the prisoners taken near Newbern have been executed, which I hope will prove un-

"Traitors executed - Among the prisoners captured otherwise he will be dean with as the lat e directs. undergoing trial."

Having reported this matter to higher authority I My address is Montpeller P. O., Richmond County, N. C. | Will be entorced. Two Unionels, two Lt. Colonels, two Feb. 29.

My address is Montpeller P. O., Richmond County, N. C. | Majors and two Unplains are held at Fort Monroe as Fayetteville Observer will please oc 24-4t-is" bostages for facir safety. These officers bave not been | Weekly and send bill to this office for pa yment,

placed in close custody, because the authorities do not The following correspondence between Maj General believe that any harm is intended by you to the mem. bers of the 2d N. C. Regiment.

I am, very respectfuly, your ob,t serv't, JOHN PECK, Maj. Gen.

HEAD'RS DEPAR'T N. C., Petersburg, V., Feb. 27, 1864. General: Your communication of the 20th instant is received. Your letter of the 13th referred to was

received and replied to by flag under, date of 17th. You have doubtless perused my reply ere this, and had been duly collisted in the Confederate service previously, and had deserted from same; that they were tried by a duly organized court, sentenced and execu-

If the officers or the Confederate States army, whom you speak of 'as hostages for their safety,' can be proven The Government of the United States has wisely seen fit to be describers from the Federal army, you will cer- \$3 to \$4 per lb. wise, should you retaliate, you will simply be guilty of

The subject does not, however, admit of discussion, and I refer you to the concluding parragraph of my let. \$25 to \$30 per bushel. ter of the 16th inst.

I am, Genreal, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT, Mej. Gen. Maj. Gen. Jour Prek, U. S. A. REGULATIONS

To carry into effect the Act "to impose regulations open the Foreign commerce of the Confederate States. to provide for the public defence," approved 6th Feb

ruary, 1864, I. AS TO THE EMA. 1. The owners of any vessel intending to sail from a Confederate port with a cargo consisting in whole or part of rate of freight hereinafter mentioned. The collector shall Arie-all young men. Tom is about 24 years old, very submit a statement as to the owners and officers to the bright mulatto, intelligent, almost white, might pass of of military necessity, the collector shall grant a per mit for tolerable tall. Lewis is about black, 21 years old.

2 Before the said lading shall be completed, the owners bout 22 years 22 years old, bright mulatto, and has on sol of the vessel shall execute to the Confederate States a bond | dier's clothes. in double the value of the vessel, with security deemed adequate by the Collector, conditioned that she will pursue livered to me, or any jail, so that I can get them. I believe onable despatch, and that she will return with reasthey are trying to get to the Yankees either below Wilcargo shall be discharged, with a cargo consisting onehalf of articles not prohibited by the large of the Constant of the Const hatf of articles not probibited by the laws of the Confede rate Government, and the other half of such articles as the Government shall offer for shipment from such port, at the

The law of nations and the usages and customs of to be shipped, and the quantity and value thereof in Conlector if the application is deemed satisfactory. The l ding shall be had under the inspection of a revenue officer,

4. Before the completion of the lading on board or the granting a clearance, each shipper of any portion of the cargo shall execute and deliver to the collector a bond to the Confederate States, in double the value of his shipment proceeds of said shipment shall be invested in goods or articles not prohibited by law, and that the said goods or articles shall be shipped by the same, or some other vessel to, agent of the Cenfederate States, to be reimbursed to the 5. The freight to be paid by the Confederate States on

all cotton and tobacco shipped from a Confederate port, shall be five pence sterring per pound, payable on delivery at the port of destination, in coin or sterling exchange. Return freight shall be at the rate of £25 per ton, payable on its delivery in the Confederate port, in cotton at ten pence sterling per pound for middling uplands, and at a proportionate price for cotton of other qualities. In calculating the ton of freight by weight, 2.240 pounds shall be allowed; by measure, forty cubic

8. The Government reserves the right to limit or probib in the recent operations in this department, some four it the shipment of rosin, turpentine, or any manufacture INCOME BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND

w. Upon the completion of the lading of the vessel, and before receiving her cle trance, there shall be delivered to the collector, in addition to the usual manifest, another setting forth the names, ages and description of her officers and crew, and of every passenger intending to sail in her. The said last mentioned manifest shall be delivered to the commandant of the port, who shall thereupon cause the entire vessel to be searched, and if satisfied that the parties on board are persons who may safely be permitted to leave the Confederacy, and that the passengers have the proper passports, he shall certify the same on the Major General Pickerr, Department Virginia and manifest, and return the same to the collector, whereupon, and not before, a clearance shall be granted to the vessel, and she shall be permitted to sail.

General—I have the honor to enclose a list of fifty—10. The owners of each vessel, and of each portion of a three soldiers of the United States Government, who cargo sailing from a Confederate port shall be allowed to are supposed to have fallen into your hands in your late | take up their respective bends, by producing to the colhasty retreat from before Newbern. They are loyal and true North Carolinians, and duly enlisted in the particulars showing that the said party has compiled with the obligation of the said bond so far as the same was pracand precisely where they were two years ago. No nearer ed man mentioned in Ecripture,) who got upon the court treatment, in all respects, as you will mete out to oth- ticable, and the collector, upon being duly satisfied, shall be authorized to surrender the said bonds. 11. Nothing in these regulations small be so construed

as to conflict with the proviso of the law which declares "that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account;" nor shall a bond be required of a Sta'e in any 12. The penalties of all bonds executed in conformity with these regulations, chall be recoverable in full on proof of breach of the conditions of the bond, and with-

out proof of any damage suffered by the Confederate Petersburg, Va., Feb. 17, 1864. | States in consequence of such breach, and all bonds shall be executed in such form as to give effect to this regul 13. Vessels sent into the Confederacy for the purpose of Three hundred and twenty-five having "after into (our) bonds or obligation, shall be subject to these regulations examination and enrollment:

14. The regulations for overland commerce with neutral countries will be I sued separately within a few

Approved. C. G. MEMMINGER, (Signed) Secretary of Treasury. JAMES A. BED DON, (Signed) Approved March 5th, 1894 JEFFERSON DAVIS. (Signed)

CAMP BILL LEAR PETERSECTS, VA. March od, 1864, Billed in action near Batchelor's Creek, Feb. 1st, 1864 WM. E. PIJGH, a private of Co. C. 51st Reg't N. C. T.— True fell v. brave and good saldier—having volunteered in defense of his country in March 1862. When such men fall, the country suffers. Prompt in the discharge of his daty, his fellow-soldiers deeply lasticat his loss and offer their sympathy to his wife, children and friends. May the God of the widow and fatherless, protect them from a barm, and buoy them up with the blessed assurance that his spirit has returned to him who vave it."

All his toils and troubles are at an east, The west led soldier may take his rest; God hath given him an endless life to spend, With his loved ones, among the blest. although through tears, they spoke for him t'quir

love-They are not despond ug tears! The "Gospel" in its purity united them above, Where joys are not measured by pears.

TAKEN UP AND committed to the Jail of Now Handver Co. a negro man, who says his name is SiMON, and belongs to James Moore, of Brune wick county The owner of the said negro is hereby a otified to come forward, prove property, pay quarges and take him away E. D. HALL, Sh'd. March 7-152-6t-24-11

4.0% P ON THE 19th inst . in Hobeson County . Three Notes, each for six hundred deltars, made by myself as principal, and Jno. A. Taylor as sarety, bearing date 14th day of Jacuary, 1865 in la. or of Duncan Cra' wford, and pays-

> HOWARD. 151-2t-23-3t py three times in

WILMINGTON MARKET .-- March \$. BEEF CATTLE-Are in demand, and market bare. We

quote on the hoof at \$2 to \$2,50 per ib., as in quality.

Bacon—Sells in the small way from carts at \$6,00 to \$7, per pound. BRESWAX-\$3 per lb. BUTTER-\$6 to \$6.50 per lb.
CORN-Is wanted, and little or none on market. We

quote at \$18 to \$20 per bushel.

Corn Meal—The supply is inadequate to the demand.

We quote from the granaries at \$20 per bushel.

Cepperas—Retails at \$3 to \$4 per lb. Corron-Sales for the week at prices varying from \$1,80 to \$2,60 per lb, as in quality.
FLOUR—Is in demand, and the market is very poorly sup-

FODDER-\$18 to \$20 per 100 lbs. HAY-\$17 to \$18 per 100 lbs. HIDES-Green \$1,75 to \$2,25, and dry \$4 to \$4,60 per ib. LEATHER-Sole \$13 to \$13 50, and upper \$13 50 to \$14

LARD-\$5 50 to \$6 50 per lb. Molasses-None on market. NAILS-By the keg, \$2 per lb. POULTBY .- Live fowls \$3 50 to \$5, as to size, and dressed PEA Nurs-From carts, \$20 to \$22 per bushel. PORK-Fresh \$3 to \$3 50 per lb.
POTATOES-Sweet \$12 to \$15, and irish \$30 per bushel.

RICE—Clean \$1 to \$1 25 per lb.
SALT.—Small sales of Sound made during the week at EUGAR-By the bbl., \$8 50 to \$11 per lb. EHERTING - Fayetteville factory \$4 75 to \$5 per yard. Erisits Tunpanting \$4 50 to \$5 per gallon.

TALLOW-\$3 50 to \$4 per 1b. YARN-By the bale, \$50 per bunch Wood-Sells by the boat load at \$20 to \$25 for pine, \$25 to \$28 for ash, and \$38 to \$35 per cord for oak.

RAT TRAPS, SILK SASHES.

A HITEMORE'S COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

IM CROW AND WOOL CARDS. OD LIVER OIL for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and

Oil, Leather, Saddle and Harness Establishment

I will give \$200 apiece for each or any of them, de-

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED rate of freight hereinafter mentioned.

3. Each shipper of any portion of the cargo proposed to be laden on board the said vessel, shall, before the lading thereof, make application to the collector for a permit to lade the same, which application shall declarate to said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove proplate the same, which application shall declarate to said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove proplate the same which application shall declarate to said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove prop-154-6t-24-1t March 9, 1864.

\$50 REWARD. BANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 13th alt a negro man named WASH. He is a dark mulatto about forty years of age-speaks very slow. He is propably lurking on the Sounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or lodged in some jail so

that I can get him. P. MONTAGUE. Lillington, New Hanover Co., N. C. 150-3t&24-2t*

OFFICE WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. Co., 1 TREASURY DEFARTMENT. Wilmington, N. C., March 3, 1864.

A LL GUTSTANDING CHECKS given by me, must be presented at the Bank of Cape Fear for payment, prior to the lst of April next. Holders of them are hereby notified that if presented after that time, they will be

ue, as expressed on its face. Such of the Stockholders of this Company to whom dividends heretofore declared, are still due, are also notified to collect the same before the lat of April next, or the several amounts due to them respectively, will be counted out in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, placed in separate packages, and held for delivery to such Stockholders on demand. The larger portion of the dividends now due, were declared during the year 1863, and by the terms of the order of the Board of Lirectors, were payable in the then existing circulation of Treasury notes of the Confede-

rate States. This notice is given for the benefit of the Stockholdera referred to above, that they may in due time avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of Congress in re-

ference to the currency. J. W. THOMPSON. Treasurer 150-6t-24 20 March 4th Raleigh Confederate and Progress, and Petersburg Es press, publish twice in Daily and once in Weekly, and send ills receipted to effice W. & W. R. R. Co.

WILL BUY and sell Gold and Silver, Bank, Treasury WILKINSON & CO. and Fundable Notes, Bonds, Stock, &c., at 34 MARKET STREET.

133-3m& 11-2m

MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24th, 1864. THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereon. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders .-The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER,

President. 142-3w&22-3t Feb. 24. Charleston Mercury and Courier, Columbia South Caroinian, Balisbury Watchman, Baleigh Standard and Confederate, Richmond Examiner and Whig will publish for two weeks and send accounts to this effice. WILKINSON & CO.,

34 Market Street. on the Banks for the same. Also Virginia Notes. Is1-6t&24-31* March 5. BEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENBOLLING OFFICE,

Fourth Congressional District, N. C., January 28th, 1864. IN PURSUANCE OF GENERAL ORDER No. 1, Conscript Office, Baleigh, N. C., dated January 20th, Commanding Officers of Home Guard and Militia, of 4th Congressional District, are requested to cause all persons between 18 and 45 years of age, within their several cem New Hanover Co., 22d Regt., at Wilmington, Feb. 20th to

27th inclusive. New Hanover Co., 23d Regt., at Wilmington, Feb. 29th o March 3d inclusive. Brunswick Co., 56th Regt., at Smithville, March 5th to March 10th inclusive. Columbus Co., 57th Regt., at Whiteville, March 14th to March 18th inclusive. Robeson Co., 58th Regt., at Lumberton, March 23d to March 26th inclusive. Robeson Co., 59th Rogt., at Lumberton, March 28th to March 31st inclusive. Richmond Co., 60th Regt., at Laurinburg, April 4 to April 7th inclusive. Richmond Co., 6 st Regt., at Hockingham, April 11th to April 14th inclusive Bladen Co., 55th Regt., at Elizabethtown, April 16th to April 20th inclusive.

Cumberland Co., 53d Regt., at Fayottoville, April 22d to April 26t., inclusive. Comberland Co., 54th Regt., at Fayetteville, April 27th to April 30th inclusive. Harnett Co., 62d Regt., at Lillington, May 3d to May 7th This call embraces all persons, whether previously oxempted or not.

Capt. and Chief Enrolling Officer, Fourth Congressional District N. C. TO COURTY ENROLLING OFFICERS OF 4th CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C. TOTICE IS SPECIALLY called to Para. VIII. Gen.

Orders No. 1 O O. of Jan. 20, vis : Only one-fourth of the Companies of any Regiment with be ordered to report the first day of enrollment and a fourth each succeeding day, so that invalids and laborers

L'sy not be namecessarily detained, WM. M. SWANN. Capt and Chief Enrolling Officer 4th Congressional Dis. N. C.

Feb. 16th, 1863.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS. GRADQUARTERS WEDICAL DEPARTMENT, Chief Enrolling Office, Jan. 23, 1864. 1. Pursuant to orders received from Readquarters of Conscription at Raleigh, N. C., in regard to all men liable to Conscription under recent act of Congress, approved Dec. 28th, 1863, the Medical Examing Board for Fourth Congressional District, N. C , will convene in accordance

with above named times and places. The attention of all concerned is called to the following order: "All exemptions here of ore granted are subject to revision, under insuractions from Baresa or thouser include

Chief of Examining Board, Fourth Congress onal District, N. C. 120-2mos d&w