HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this

By Command of Maj. General WHITING JAMES H. HILL,

Msj. & A. A. General. April 7:h, 1864.

TOBICCO AND SNUFF.

BOXES NAVY TOBACCO. BOXES SNUFF, M | BOXES SNUFF, V= able's Carolina Belle. 7 BOXES SNU.F. (b) Southern Star. For sale by

paper for a shorter time.

J. VANSICKLE.

CONFERENCE TAX NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED will attend at the following times and proces to make assessment of all property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not At Gam Swamp, Caintuck District, Friday August 26th,

and Facurday 27th. Point Caswell. Monday 29th. Piney Woods, Tuesday 30th Upper Back River, Wednesday 3'st. South Washington, Thursday September 1st. Rocky Point, balurday 5d. Long Creek, (Lillington) Those falling to render list will be subject to the penalty the law. W. S. LARKINS, Assussor Money Tax.

I will also attend at above named times and places to receive list of Tax in Kind of all matured crops and wool. S, H. BELL. Assessor Tax in Kind.

SALP WORKS FOR SALE. I WILL SELL half interest of six (6) Salt Pape, and half interest of four hundred (400) cords of good seasoted Piec Wood, all of which is very convenient to the These pens will easily yield twenty (20) bushels of and in a day and night. The situation is a very good one, on Walton Creek, Branswick county, one mile from the Cape Four River, and transportation of the Salt very accassible. Any one wishing to purchase said works will call and see me at me place on Town Creek, twelve miles southwest of Wilmington.

JAMES C. GRIMES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANGVER COUNTY-IN EQUITY.

Martha Browning, Petitlen for Divorce.

Wm. H. Browning. T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the | And at the head of our remaining troops, prefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made to the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defeedant to appear at the next term of said Court, and plead, asswer of demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso

WILMINGTON, N. C. AUG. 25, 1864.

We believe that there was much wisdom in the Tro-... maxim which inculcated the propriety of watching their wiley enemy, the Greeks, even when they appreached with gifts in their hands and soft words on their

We think, changing a word, that we ought to distrust the Yankees even when they profess a desire for

The New York Herald talks about an armistice for * the purpose of magnitudes. Yet what sort of an armistice.? Our ports are to be blockaded during its continuance and Yankee troops are to encamp on our soil. Our enemy is to have all the chance in the world to recruit—and we are to have none. Such, so far, are Yankee overtures for peace. It is a one-sided game altogether. It is "heads I win,-tails you lose."-A keen people are these Yankees and their scotch coadjutors like James Gordon Bennett, but we doubt very much whether they will find themselves smart enough to take in Mr. Jefferson Davis The Confederate cagle is too old a bird to permit Mr Lincoln, or any other miscegenator to put salt on its venerable tail. Their talk about an armistice is, so of peace, and we must confess that we have been unable to see anything in it, offered honestly and in good faith. Still, that is not a matter upon which any stress | they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only can be laid. We did not look for any honest utterance say, that a prompt and voluntarily return to duty alone from the Herald upon this or upon any other subject, and we are not disappointed. We simply wish to warn the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety our people against putting any confidence in anything of the country require that they shall suffer the extreme that may appear in the Herald. If they do, they will simply be deceived themseives, and may be the means of deceiving others.

THE Tallahussee stems destined to kick up even a bigger fuss in Yankeedom than did the Alabama, or the Florida. She slipped out so quietly that she arnounced her own appearance on the broad waters of the Atlantic. For once a secret was kept,-would that it had been kept as well in a much more important mat-

Confish will foun be "riz," for we take it for granted that Commander Wood will devote some time and attention to the New Foundland Banks, and the fishermen there congregated, he bimself being a fisher of men. All that comes to his net is food for the flames, provided it hails out of a Yankee port.

When the Yankees find out which of their gunboats em averhaul the Tallabassee, we trust that they will state the fact for public information.

THERE MONTHS IN THE SOUTH : - April - June, 1863. By can give a Southern woman a letter and if important

for the times, and will be found highly interesting. It appears to have been written by an intelligent Englishmen, who came here to see what he could see, and whose position gave him access to all the necessary sources of information, while his professional training enabled him to make the best use of his opportunities. We presume that it is for sale at the book-stores. The book is very intere ting.

VARRED MENDACITY.

By the extracts which we have published from northern newspapers, it will be seen that the Yankee officers recently exchanged off this harbor have given most pathetic accounts to their people of the barbarous treatment to which they were subjected while held as prisoners of war in Charleston. In remarkable contrast to these unblushing lies of Seymour and his late companions in captivity, we find the following letter, n idressed to General Foster a short time ago by the five ranking officers of the fifty who were exchanged, all of whom received precisely the same treatment as the Brigadier Generals whose names are affixed to the

COPY.) Unofficial

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1, 1864. we are receiving here.

prisoners of war-receiving from the Confederate au- ticut infantry. - Rich. Enquirer.

Wilmington Journal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1864. \ NO. 49.

thorities every privilege that we could desire or expect -nor are we unnecessarily exposed to fire. Respectfully, General,

Your obedient servant, (Signed) R. W. WESSELL, Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols. (Signed) T. SEYMOUR, Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols (Signed) E. P. SCAMMON, Brigadier General. (Signed) C. O. A. HECKMAN. Brig. Gen. Vols.

ALEXANDER SHALER. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols. prisoner of war. To Major Gen. G. J. FOSTER, comd'g Dep't of th South, Hilton Head, S. C.

Official : JNO. F. LAY, Dep't Insp't Gen. To this letter Gen. Foster replied at once, promising in distinct terms that the request it contained should were in his hands were confined between decks on a most sufficating with thelintense heat, supplied scantily | pathy. with the coarsest food, and subjected to all kinds of indignation, they suffered through the long weeks they spent in the harbor of Port Royal. We trust that our exchanges will give the widest

publicity to a letter which shows in so clear a light, the mendacity of these exchanged officers of the United States army .- Chas. Mercury.

of the Hon. John Law, of Indiana, in the Federal

rebuke to his abolition associates: Sir :—It is said by way of sneering at the loyalty There is now in the country in possession of individended the Strait of Florida—having a temporation party, by those who never put foot uals and corporations a large amount of gold, the tax perature 82 degrees, equalling that of the hot springs on the tented field, and never mean to, so long as they can cheat the government out of money enough to procure a substitute, that the Democratic party is the imposed by Congress. It would be far better for those it pass s through the Straits of the Batamas, and right 'peace party" of the country. While they "will spend the last dollar, sacrifice the last man, and die in | ment at a fair rate of interest than to keep it lying idle | the western half of the North Atlantic, which is there the last ditch," to put down the "accursed rebellion." They are for "war," war to the knife, and the knife to of cotton, we think it fessible to adopt some plan ben- ture it would otherwise have. Arrived at the banks of

When Cato called his little senate together, at Utica-at a time when Casar was marching upon the city-the fiery Sempronious proclaimed in furious and indignant eloquence, such as we frequently hear in

My voice is still for war; Gods! can a Roman Serate long debate Which of the two to choose-slavery or death? Go! Let us rise at once, gird on our swords, It is Attack the foe, break through the thick array Or his thronged legions and charge home upon him. Perhaps some arm more potent than the rest. May strike his heart, and tree the world from bondage.

The conservative Lucius replied : " My thoughts, must confess, are turned to peace." The advice and counsel of Lucius was the special object of the warrior's indignation. The loyal Sempronious, who scerned to submit to meditation, and could not brook the idea of mediation, whispered into Cato's ear, " beware of Lucius; he is a traitor." The very next night Sempronious deserted Cato and joined Canar. While Lucius, the advocate of peace, remained and bravely lought for the liberties of Rome. There is a moral in this to which I would call the attention of every blatant radical of the Republican party who is crying out for more blood and denouncing the Democrats.

Instead of being the enemies of the government, as they are charged, they are its truest and best friends .-The worst and most violent enemies of the Government neace. They meen to get an advantage of us if they are those who blindly and wilfully throw up their caps and cry, "Long live King Richard?" who blindly and wilfully yield to the "Sic vols, sic Jubeo" of Presidents or Kings.

HEQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA. Aggust 10th, 1864,

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay. This order is intended to embrace those who have

remained absent beyond the time limited for their return or after the cause of their absence has ceased such persons are admonished that every day they re- another thing. He says: main away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to negligence, of the shame and disgrace they will bring far, rather suspicious, and will bear watching, as indeed upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from will most of their sayings and doings. We have seen | the manful discharge of their daty in the hour of their all that the New York Herald has had to say in favor country's need, and leave their nomes to be defended, and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until penalty of the law.

R. E. LEE,

We are under obligations to Major Wallace, President of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, for some interesting and cheering news from East Tennessee and other points. We have intelligence that Gen. Vaughn has been

placed in command of our forces now advancing on Knoxville and Lower East Tennessee. The latest news locates them at Bulls Gap. No doubt the plan is to cooperate with Gen. Wheeler.

Captain E Carnes, of Bradford's Regiment, Vaugh'ns Brigade, whose gallant escape from Andy Johnson's Nashville prison we noticed some weeks since, it seems with his company, has been watching the Hiawassee and Tennessee Valleys. He has captured a number of Yankees and bushwhackers, destroyed a cosiderable amount of sutlers stores and supplies and retaliated on several of the East Tennessee torics for their brutal treatment of Southern families.

Captain Carnes says the crops are to fine condition in that section, and that so far our friends have had enough to live on. The determination to be in ependent of Yankee rule is more intense than ever. You Lieuz. Col. FREMANTLE, Celdstream Guards, Mobile, to the cause, it will travel forty miles per day. No doubt Capt. Carnes waswith Col. Rowan (of the same This is a book or booklet of 158 pages, well printed Brigade) in his raid on London bridge. This bridge crosses the Tonnessee river 30 miles south, and is 1,700 feet long instead of 780 as stated yesterday.

Augusta Constitutionalist 23d inst. The Election for President.

The last Federal Congress declared that none of the ollowing States, which had been formally declared in | England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New | insurrection should vote for President till readmitted Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, altogether; into the Union, viz : Virginia, North Carolina, South | but such is the fact, for the census of 1860 tells us that Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, these seven cotton State produced 3 354,489 beef cat-Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas and Texas. According | tle, while the thirteen Northern States named produced to the Constitution, the next President and Vice Pre- | but 3,312,328. sident will be chosen by the following vote:

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Ohio	21	Maine	7
Indiana		New Hamps!	iro 5
Illinois		Massachusett	8
Michigan		Rhode Island	4
Wisconsin	8	Connecticut.	6
Minnesota	4	Vermont	5
Iowa	8	New York	
Kansas		New Jersey.	7
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Missonri	11	Delaware	
California	6	Maryland	7
Oregon	3	West Virginia	5
Total, 24 St	ates, Electors		241
Necessary t	to a choice		121

A FRENCH YANKEE .- Monsieur LeBra Pierre, alias James Francis, a Frenchman, who had been galvanized into a Yankee, deserted a day or two ago, and came General :- The journals of this morning inform us, into our lines at Petersburg. Major Bridgford sent for the first time, that five general officers of the Con- him over on yesterday. Upon entering the building to Elmira, and more are coming up daily. They are most shores of the Bay, in 121/2 feet water, blue mud. federate service have arrived at Hilton Head with a which he was escorted, he observed to the guard : "Dis able-bodied men, evidently of good families at the South. view to their being subjected to the same treatment that is ze grate Castle Tonnere-oh? a mud maison-eh? They are orderly and respectful in their deportment, built of ze brick and ze mortare. Give mon compli- but most decided in their adherence to Southern prin-We think it but just to ask for these officers every ments to ze commandant, and say to him I shall take ciple. The discipline of the camp is very rigid, and River Bar up to the city is 8 feet and under. kindness and courtesy that you can extend to them, in | mon depart in a few days if he may not dischargez me | there is no intercourse between the prisoners and the acknowledgment of the fact that we, at this time, are de soonare." "Very likely," said the guard, and Mon- public. Few civilians can even get a peep over the as pleasantly and comfortably situated as is possible for sieur was locked up. He hails from the 11th Connec- high fence at the mass, much less get within speaking be of good cheer, "for in a short time," said he, "they

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. Another Letter from Secretary Trenholm. Major Wallace has kindly placed at our disposal the following letter, which we take great pleasure in publishing:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.

CAMPBELL WALLACE. Esq., President, Augusta, Ga: Sir-I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th inst., which is conceived in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress im's what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their 6, 7 and 8 per cent, bonds and carrying them abroad. These bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are bringing now in correctcy, and we will have to pay these strangers in full, whether we wish or not; whereas, if we kept the bonds at home, we would get back all the taxes collected to pay the interest. I am trying to pay for all foreign supplies out of the be complied with. Our readers know how faithfully he profits on cotion, and we have nothing to buy with bonds redeemed this pledge. The Confederate officers who and treasury Notes but flour, corn, meat and manufactor- and maintained this fearful war, I feel myself ill qualibreak down under such circumstances, it will be our own and description and destruction which are proceeding wretched transport, where, cramped together and al- fault, and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sym-

Yours, respectfully, G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury. The people of the Confedrate States, by a wise and judicious support of the measures of Mr. Trenholm, have it in their power to restore the currency to a healthy standard, and place our figurees upon such a foundation as to remove all appreheusion of further re-WELL TIMED .- The following extract from a speech | pudiation. If our people fail to give him that support, then the fault rests with themselves and not with him, House of Representatives on the 1st ult., was a severe | for without their confidence and co-operation all his efforts will be useless.

upon which will in many instances be a dead letter, as of Matlock, and whose wid h is a handred miles-with holders will under come plea or another evade the tax a velocity of from three to five miles an hour. Thence parties who have this money to lend it to the Govern- on to the banks of Newfoundland, spreading itself over on their hands. As the Government is shipping largely by heated in winter considerably above the temperaeficial alike to the capitalist and country, by which this Newfoundland, the Gulf Stream, as it is called is sudmoney could be brought forward and placed at the dis- denly deflected to the east; and, becoming divided, one posal of the Government. Could not Secretary Tren- portion makes a bend southward in the direction of the holm borrow the gold, say for six or twelve months, and | Azores, and finally merges into the great equatorial currepay it with interest in Eugland? The adoption of rent; while the other portion runs N. E., or N. N. E. some such measure would be far better for the holders until it impieges against the western shores of the Brit than to keep it in this country. As Mr. Trenholm has ish Isles, where it has the effect of charging the air set his face against everything like repudiation on the | with moisture, and rendering their winters considerably part of the Government, capitalists would feel perfectly milder than those of the eastern coasts. The Gulf safe that whatever measure met with his approval would | Stream, in its course across the Atlantic brings with it | ville.

matter which should inset the early attention of Con- the coasts of Devenshire, the west of Ireland, the Hegress at its next session. We understand that the Na- prices and the Orkney Isles. It contributes to give to right. A lady was killed near the Express office last evenvy, War and Treasury departments act independently in Ireland its perpetual verdure, and to make Bute the ing by a shell, and a soldier lost his leg. the purchase, shipment and sale of cotton. Now, if this Isla of Wight of Scotland. A native of the Green Isla be true, these Departments must come in competition I might fancy there was something holy in his fatherland with each other; and hence necessarily throw d "i- on learning that a bottle was thrown overboard by an culties in the way of the head of the Treasury Depa |- | American captain, off Cope Horn, in 1837, which, alment in the management of the financial affairs of the ter flouring about the Atlantic for some years, country. One of the first acts of Congress should be was at last picked up in a haven on his to place this whole matter under the charge of the own shores. The water of the Atlantic on Treasury department as no man in the country under- the south and southwest coast of Ireland stands this business so thoroughly as our present Sec- is not only warmed by the Gulf Stream, but its ten-

in buying property at ten times its value instead of in- | Spain along the shores of France, and on to our southvesting it in bonds. These bonds are purchased by ern coests. Hence it happens that the water off Kerry, European Capitalists, carried abroad and thus avoid and somewhat further north, is, in June and July, warmthe tax imposed on them by the government, whereas, in that of any part of the Atlantic on the same the coupons of these bonds must be paid semi-annually | parallel, the surface temperature ranging from 54 deg. without regard to where they are held. Our advice is or on the average of fifty seven and a half deg. Of to invest Confederate notes in bonds, as we are confi- the Newfoundland coast, about 8 deg. of latitude furthdeat that Mr. Trenholm will do all that is possible for er south, the temperature ranges between 42 deg. and of the currency, and if he meets with that support to influence of the Gulf Stream extends much farther lar for dellar in gold.

bugbear of "starving out the South" and cutting off world, where, as we learn from Lord Dufferin's Letters supplies," &c., may be said with ease, but doing it is from High Latitudes, the water on a July day, in 1856,

with, for several reasons, the chief of which are that the previous month. Lord Dufferin was enabled, by and rice, and she is the most derided and contemned of English Bay in Spitzbergen, situated in north latitude remind those who have erred through thoughlessness or all the slaveholding States. Not many persons are 78 deg. 20 min. (only about six hundred and thirty aware that this State alone produces five sixths nearly miles from the north pole,) where he found the temperto be a fact; besides nearly all the rice, she produces like seeds of Milmosa scaudens have also been found wheat to within 3,000 bushels of all produced by the thrown on the shores of Spitzbergen. six New England States together. She produces almost as much corn as the State of New York, and six millions of husbels of that grain more than all the New England States together, for she produces upwards of 16,000,000 of bushels. She produces more oats than can palliate their offence and entitle them to expect Maine; more by 1 000,000 bushels than Massachusetts; any clemency. If arrested and brought back, justice to more than 1,000,000 bushess of potatoes over and above what Maine produced; more beans and peas by 180,-000 bushels than all the Northern States togetter, exby 1,740, and almost as many as all the New England off. States together; more sheep than Iowa and Wiscon-Michigan, Wisconsin and California in the bargain; change in the fleet .- Charleston Courier, 24th. more horses and mules by 10 000 than Maine, New Hampsbire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island together ;

and a variety of products of the smaller kinds. produced 115 47a,593 bushels of corn, a quantity ex- of the North to 'possess their sou's with patience'-

production. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas purent than real.-Richmond Whig. produced 45,137 more beef cattle than the six New

A single glance at the live stock columns of the seventh census will prove to the inquirer that the slavehelding States produced more beef cattle than the nonslaveholding by 1,782,587. That while the North produced 3,541,121 cows, the South produced 2,829,work oxen, against 820,340 produced by the Southern horses and mules, the South produced 259,358 more, for the Southern production was 2,520,420.

In conclusion, as people have been so much in the habit of conceding superiority to the North, in these and other points of view, may be the above statements may doubted; if so, I refer the skeptical to the seventh census of 1860, the last date we have. THE REBEL PRISCIES AT ELMIRA -The Roches-

ter Journal says: "There are about eight thousand rebel prisoners at

distance.

The following extract of a letter from a clergyman in England to a friend in this city has been handed to us for publication :

" -----, Eng., June 23, 1864. "Your most interesting letter was extremely welcome to us all, for very often since the commencement of this mighty struggle have our thoughts traveled after

"The fate of your gallant and distinguished associate, General Jackson, was a subject of almost national to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger | regret amongst us; and a similar, though not so deep about the public debt. Our people are committing an act an emotion has been felt at the death of General Stuof great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten art. No soldier, and especially no christian soldier, could have followed the brilliant career of either of these gallant men without the liveliest interest and con-

> "General Lee's talents as a general are universally appreciated in this country, and what you tell us of als plety lends a far deeper interest to his movements. * * On the mighty questions which have caused

> and desolation, and destruction which are proceeding on so gigantic a scale, and in proportions so enormous, and pray daily, as I love many dear brethren on both sides, the conflict may soon cease, and that an honorable and satisfactory separation may take place. The fury of the Northern States is a perplexing phenomenon to me, and I mourn over it. In all this I am only candidly describing my own individual feelings. In this country generally, the current of sympathy sets strongly in one direction, and that is in favor of the

The Gulf Stream. The warm weather rushes out of the great Mexican West India seeds. (Mimosa scandeus, Dolichos urens.) Speaking of the shipment of cotton reminds us of a &c .) and doubtless portions of trees, throwing them on perature appears to be increased by another stream, Mr. Trenholm justly alludes to the folly of our prople known as Rennel's current, which flows due north from

man to do, by bending his energies to the amelioration | 52 deg, averaging 45 deg. in the same months. The which he is envitled, will redeem Confederate notes dol- | north than Cape Wroth, in Scotland. Slowly continuing its western course, this great genializer of climate STARVING OUT the SOUTH - WHAT SAY THE passes the Orkneys and the Snetlands; in the former the peols are said not to be irezen in winter. Next, it A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun calls attention | sweeps along the coast of Norway to Hammeriest, (71 to some striking and interesting facts, to show that the | deg. north latitude,) the northernmost town in the was actually 52 deg., exactly the same temperature I will select first, South Carolina, to run the parallel which he had registered at Sicrnoway, in Scotland, in she has been supposed to produce nothing but cotton | sailing along the " tail of the Gulf Stream," to reach of all the rice grows, but the census of 1850 shows that ature of the water, in August, to be 37 deg. The nut-

Frazer's Magazine.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY. During the twenty four hours closing at six o'clock Tuesday afternoon one hundred and thirty-two shots

were fired at Fort Sumter. A Yankee barquentine, in coming inside the ber Tuesday morning, grounded on the bar. Three tugs cept New York; more beef cattle than Pennsylvania were engaged during the day endeavoring to haul her abama birect, destroying a large warehouse and several About half past three o'clock Tucsday afternoon

sin by 10 699; more hogs than New York by 47,251; the enemy commenced shelling the city. Eleven shots portion of the city with great rapidity. more than Pennsylvania by 251,138, and 86 000 more were fired up to 6 P. M. The shelling was still going then all the New England States, with New Jersey, on at the hour of closing our report. There was no well fed.

MORE OF GRANT'S PROMISES .- Ulysses is trying to besides all which she produces largely of oxen, cows, repress the impatience of the people of the North; to remove their doubts of his success, and to dispel their Virginia and North Carolina produced jointly 13 - unreasonable anticipations, whilst modestly promising 363 000 bushels of wheat, or 241,000 bushels more than them that he will accomplish certain results which no the great wheat State of New York, or a quantity equal one upon the face of the earth honesday believes he is to the whole product of the six New England States, capable of eff-cting. Grant recently took sundry juleps with New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, all with a Gov. Ramsey of Minnesota, and during their put together. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee | hobnobbing, he asked Ramsey to "request the people ceeding by 300,000 busbels the joint product of New that all will come out right-that his success is be-York, Pennsylvania, Onio, New Jersey, Connecticut, | youd doubt-that his grand plan has been successfully Massachusetts, New Hamsh re. Vermont and Maine. | carried out so far, and is certain to be successful in the Tennessee alone produced 16 506 more hogs than all | end." Gen. Grant has never felt greater conficence of the New England States, with New York, Pennsylva- success than he feels now. But it is a stupendous work nia, New Jersey, Iowa and Michigan, for that State he has before him, and the people must not be unreaproduced 3,104,800 hogs, while the cleven Northern sonable in their anticipations; they must not expect that of the 11th Tennessee regiment, has been appointed Brig. States ramed produced but 3,088 394. Mrs' of people to be done in a week which cannot be done in a month have thought that the North was really the hog pro- for if they will have patience, they will in due time be ducing section, but such is by no means the fact. The fally repaid for the exercise of that virtue, by the splendid FROM MORILE-FORT MOPGAN IN THE ENEMY'S whole number of hogs produced in 1850 was 30,316 - success that will crown the efforts of the Army of the 608, of which the slaveholding States furnished 20,- Potomac to overwhelm the chief army of the rebellion. 770,730, or more than two-thirds of the whole swine The destruction of Lee's army will be almost equal to the suppression of the rebellion. The people, therefore, It will doubtless surprise many persons to be told can afford to wait, if that achievement is likely to result that the seven gulf or cotton States of Sou h Carolina, from the present apparent inactivity-for it is more ap-

THE WATER APPROACHES .- The following facts and figures from the U. S. Coast Survey (1856) will prove

interesting at this time: To proceed up to Mobile is only practicable for vessels drawing not more than 8 it. water. When opposite Alabama City, steer N. 24 deg. W. for Stewart's Pavilion, (nearly a mile of Choctew Light); when the Lower Stake bears N. 7 deg. E. steer for it, pessing it close aboard on your port band. Thence to the Upper and Wreck Stakes steer N. 181/2 deg. E, keeping them also close absard on your port hand. From 810. That the Northern States produced 866,397 Wreck Stake steer N. 1% deg. E for Turn Stake; haul close around Turn Stake, and when it and Fow-States. That while the North produced 2 310,962 ler's are in range steer N. 58 deg. W. keeping this range astern until you get near the Choctaw Point shore at the entrance of Mobile river, then haul up to the Northward, keeping the Mobile side of the river

> close aboard. Vessels drawing more than 12 feet must anchor in the Lower Fleet; vessels of 12 feet may proceed to the anchorage of the Upper Fleet, crossing the Middle some other border city. Ground in not less than 15 feet, passing Point Clear, 3 miles distant, on the starboard hand, and anchoring off Alabema City, midway between the East and West Dog River Bar, on the chart, is about 41/4 miles

from the centre of the city. The nearest point of the Upper Fleet, nearly 9 miles. The depth from Dog

A chandler had some candles stolen, a person bid him will all come to light."

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern | cause is unexplained.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

FROM PETERSBURG-FIGHT ON THE RAILBOAD. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21st, 1864. About nine o'clock to-day our forces again attacked the enemy, lodged on the Weldon Railroad, in front and fistk. Treasury to relieve the country of the burdens placed upon The column assaulting in front pushed the enemy back for | it by the late reign of incompetency and cunning, claim half a mile, capturing two lines of earthworks and three holm starts out tair and equal. He puts down his foot hundred prisoners. The force assaulting in their flank, against all kinds of repudiation, or make-shifts, and apowing to the heavy force of the enemy, and the strength peals boldly and confidently to the only source whence of their works, and the unaccountable giving away at an | could, or can, come soundness and safety-the people-to

breastworks, when it was compelled to retire. Fighting ceased about 11 o'clock. Since then we have name is a synonym for integrity and honor-for the Secrehad only skirmishing and sharp-shooting.

The enemy now have the 2d, 5th and 9th corps holding the railroad, with fortifications of the strongest character. thrown aside by the manly declarations of the Secretary, The brave Gen. Saunders of Alabama was killed. The enemy made a heavy demonstration on our left, on the City Point Road, with artillery and musketry firing for

half an hour this morning, but accomplished nothing. THE FEDERAL BAIDERS IN GEORGIA .- THE CAP-TURE OF MEMPHIS CONFIRMED .- GEN. WASH-

BURNE AND STAFF CAPTURED. ATLANTA, Aug. 23, 1864. A dispatch from Jonesboro' states that a Federal raiding party, in heavy force, has appeared at Fayetteville. Official dispatches from Gen. Maury at Mobile, confirm

staff were captured with the city.

burned this morning. FROM ATLANTA -- ANOTHER YANKEE RAID-

WHEREABOUTS OF MORGAN. ATLANTA, Aug. 23, 1864. Scauls report that another Federal raid, 7,000 strong, with 9 pieces of artillery, had started from Decatur early for a man to say that he prefers a good note payable " after the war," to receiving payment now in Confederate

this morning in the direction of Covington.

A letter from an officer at Greenville, East Tenn., states relieve it of its embarrassment, aid the cause, and, beyond a peradventure, secure yourself. We are sure the more that John Morgan had left that point for Knoxville. Trains were running regularly from Bristol to Green-

The situation around Atlanta is unchanged. The enemy shelled the city at intervals all night. All is quiet this morning, except occasional picket skirmishing in front of our

FROM MOBILE-THE YANKERS FIRE ON FORT MORGAN-YANKEE VESSELS CRIPPLED-FROM FORREST'S COMMAND.

MCBILE, Aug. 23, 1864. Several Federal vessels are cruising below the obstruc-

Scouts report that on yesterday morning the Federal fleet hauled up close to Fort Morgan and opened fire. The Fort replied and badly crippled two vessels. On the eastern shore the enemy are landing and plunder

ing near Point Clear. Special dispatches to the Advertiser and Register, from Panola and Oxford, Miss., state that Forrest arrived at Panola last night. The Yankees lost five hundred at Meniphis. The surprise was complete, and the night charge

exceedingly terrific. Forrest sent a flag of truce offering to exchange prisoners, but Washburne refused, saying he would capture him before reaching Panola.

Smith, learning of Forrest's movements, hastily retreated from Oxford towards Holly Eprings, burning the Court House, the principal business portion of the town, and the private residence of Col. Jacob Thompson, and committing many other depredations.

Our forces re-occupy Oxford, and are pursuing Emith.

ATLANTA, Aug. 24th, 1864. The enemy shelled the centre of the city steadily all night. McDaniel's warehouse on Hunter, between Prior and Whitehall Streats, was destroyed by fire this morning at 5

o'clock. Five hundred bales of cotton were burned. The city fire battalion was promptly on hand, and checked the spread of the corflagration, under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries.

A small frame building near the State Road Shop, was also burned last night. Both buildings were fired by shells No casualties resulted from the shelling. The city is comparatively quiet, save the usual skirmishing with artilery and small arms. The Yankee raid reported by scouts on yesterday is not confirmed by reports this morning.

FIRE IN ATLANTA—THE YANKEES SHELLING THE

ATLANTA, Aug. 24, 1864. Another large conflagration occurred this evening in Aldwellings. The fire was caused by a thell from the Yankee batteries. During the fire the enemy shelled that

Prisoners report that Sherman's army continued to be Citizens from Marietta report that the Federal officers claim to have 20 days supplies at that place.

Additional returns from 8 brigades, give McClusky 151 majority over Sneed for Congress.

ATLANTA, Aug. 25th, 1864. For some cause the Federal batteries were silent this morning. Last night a shell struck the Presbyterian Church on Marietta Street, and exploded in the basement, where a number of citizens had sought shelter. A fragment of a shell cut off the arm of a citisen lying in the basement .-No other casualties reported. The Yankees have again destroyed the Georgia Rail Road

Lt. Col. S. A. Henry has been temporarily appointed Provost Marshal General of the army. Col. G. W. Gordon

General, and assigned to Vangban's brigade. HANDS-FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, Aug. 24th, 1864. Fort Morgan is in the enemy's hands. Whether surrendered, evacuated, or blown up, is unknown. The reports are conflicting, and nothing reliable received. A flag of truce visited the enemy's upper fleet to-day, but the Federal exchange agent had not arrived, and noth-

ing was accompli-hed. A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated near Abbewille, Aug. 24th, states that the enemy burned Abbeville last night. Their advance passed through Holly Springs this morning, towards I aGrange. Their wagon trains crossed the Tallabatchie and camped at Waterford last night. Their infantry arrived at Abbeville, crossing at Chalmers' run. Their infantry force yesterday had a sharp skirmish. We captured three wagon teams and five prisoners. Our loss was twenty prisoners. The battle was renewed this morning.

> FROM THE UNITED STATES. FETERSBURG, Aug. 25th, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 22d has a letter from Niag ara Falls, which say that Judge Black, Attorney Gener al under Buchanan, and Hay, Lincoln's private Secretary, have had another interview with Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Co., and that Lincoln is about to offer an armistice and propose a meeting of Commissioners in Baltimore, or

> FROM PETERSBURG. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.

Our forces engaged and drove in the enemy's skirmishing line in front of Bermuda Hundreds this morning, capturist some 50 prisoners. The engagement lasted but a short time. Our loss was small. For several days past the enemy has been picketing i

front of Bermuda Hundreds with regroes. there has been little or no change. The enemy have Ladies are the production of silk-worms, milliners and been engaged to-day in shitting their forces from their right | dressu akers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 aguare, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in

Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square for each

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

to their left. Our cavalry engaged the enemy's cavalry about ten miles below, night before last, and repulsed every effort they were making to drive in our picket lines. The loss was small-

Heavy firing has been heard some distance from town, 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the on the line of the Weldon Rail Road for the last hour. The

> For the Journal. Certificates of Indebtedness.

MESSES. EDITORS :-

The efforts now being made by the new Secretary of the whom he pledges his zeal, his honesty, and his large pracimportant moment of one of our own brigades, was re- tical experience in return for their confidence and patriotpulsed with loss. The flanking force succeeded in capturism. It is a proposition suggestive of the honest merching the line of skirmishers, and reached the enemy's heavy and; and, official though it is, will be, we are convinced, as religiously observed as have been the mercantile obligations made by Mr. Trenholm's business house, whose tary is of that class who believe an official's word to be as

binding as that of a private individual. With the fear of

unfulfilled obligations, and (worse) open repudiation,

it becomes us to give all his measures a fair and candid consideration. It is our purpose to refer to only one at There are large sums due by the Government to individuals and corporations, which it is proposed to liquidate. for the present, by "Certificates of Indebtedness," instead of currency. The latter has been, is, and must continue in a measure, to be uncertain and fluctuating. The volume is still too large and unwieldy, notwithstanding the large reduction made by the late Congress. These "Certificates of indebtedness" possess all the advantages of Bonds, without the aucompanying disadvantages. For instance, they are payable at a certain time in the future, sufficiently removed from the present, they draw six per cent. interest, they are not taxable, and, on the other side, they are the capture of Memphis by Forrest. Gen. Washburn and nothing more than an acknowledgment by the Government of its indebtedness, from which circumstance, they can no more be repudiated, or their value impaired by artful le-Dixon bridge, over Faint river, near Fayetteville, was gislation, than can the original debt. They are not transferable, it is true, but this is an advantage, because, if transferable and hawked about the streets as currency or bonds, our bloated finances would be swelled to a still larger size, and the very intention of the measure defeated. In other words, this proposal is a request, from the

> this measure is considered, the greater will it grow in pub-LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA, The following list of members elect to the General As/

Government to its creditors, to defer the day of settlement

until after the ratification of peace. It is a common remark

money. Apply this reasoning to the Government, and you

sembly, for 1864-'65 we believe to be correct. It is complete with the exception of the two Commoners to which Curritack and Tyrrell are entitled. We have heard nothing from either of those counties, and think it probable that in neither was an election held .- Observer. Parquotank and Perquinous-W H Bagley.

Camden and Curritnek -D McD Lindsey. Gates and Chowan- " L Euro. Hyde and Terrell- Edward L Maon. Northampton-J B Od .m. Hertford -James M Wynne. Bertie-John Pool. Martin and Washington-J R Stubbs. Halifax-Mason L Wiggins. Edgecombe and Wilson-J H Powell. Pit - Dr E J Bloget. Beautort- E J Warren. Craven-N A Whitford Erteret and Jones -Dr M F Arendell. Greene and Lenoir- P Speight. New Han ver-Eli W Hal. Duplin-W & Ward. Oue ow-Isaac N Sanders. Bladen, Brusswick and Columbus-John W Ellis. Comberland and Har cett-W B Wright. Sampson-William Kirby. Wayne-Benj Aycock Johnston - T D Buead. Wake-W D Jones. Franklin-W Harris Warren-Dr T J Pitchford. Person-C S Winstead. Orange-John Berry.

Alamance and Randolph-Hon Giles Mebane. Chatham-E H Straught. Moore and Montgomery-Dr J M Crump. Richmond and Robeson-Giles Leitch. Apson and Union -Col W C Smith. Guiltord-Robt P Dick. Caswell-William Long. Rockirgham-D W Courts. Mecklenburg-W M Grier. Cabarrus and Stanly - Dr J E McEachern. Kowan and Davie-W B Marsh. Davidson-Henderson Adams.

stokes and Forsyth-J E Mashews. Asha, burry, de-J Horton. Iredell, Wilkes, &c-A M Bog'e. Borke, McDowell, &c-B F Patterson. Lincolu, Ganton, &c-M L McCorkle. hutherford, Polk, &c-Dr W J I Miller. Bancombe, Henderson, &c - M Patton. Macon, Haywood, &c-8 C Bryson.

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Rangolph Joel Asheworth, E T Blair. Rowan-F E shouer, W H crawford. Bichmond -B F Little. Robeson-David Bethane, T J Morisey. Rockingham - Mr Strong, A J Boyd. hatherford-J L Carson, A & Bryan. Sampson-L a Powell, Parrick Murphy.

Stanly-R Harris. Stokes-W H rlynt. Burry-Mr. Waugh. Union - C Austin. Wage-DG Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers,

Wayne-M K Claw ord, J M Caho. Warren-W T Aliston, T J Junkins. Washington-L C Lamum. Watauga -- Wm Horion. Wilkes-A S Calloway, P T Horton. Yadk n- a C Cowles.

Yauc .- D M Yourg. "Men are made in the image of God." Gentlemen are manuactured by tarons, barbers and bootblacks -"Woman is the last and most perfect work of God."-