he undesigned, do hereby forewarn all persons rom bondi c with dogs or gan, or feeding, or raisthe facy description on our lands in the county. ver Hangvar,) for the law will be enforced against all !

> JOHN F. ROBITZSOH, WM. ROBITZSOH, WM. F. ROBITCSOH.

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR.

WILBURGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

having been ascertaised that traitors in our midst en in the habit of communicating information to through our lines on the White Oak River and and on these Hesequarters, is hereby prohibited. Offiading out-posts of this command will arrest

Command of Wej. General WHITING: JAMES H. HULL, April 70 . 1864.

TOBICCO AND SNUFF. AT A BOXES NAVY TOBACCO. eyo's pound lumps. BOXES FNUFF,

J. VANSICKLE.

NEW HANDYER COUNTY-IN PQUITY.

Verable's Carolina Belle.

SNUcF,

W. H. Browning, is a non-resident. It is "signe and ed by the Court, that publication be made sity of "saying something." a the Witmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said dewhat to appear at the next term of said Court, and plead. mur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso

THE OF NORTH CAMBLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

C. Chambers, John J. Chambers, William K.

county of Duptie, and also in the Wittingston | ng the said defendant of the filing of this that nule-s they appear at the next term of ad heard exparts as to them. John J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk. 304 it -50 5t

NOTIOE. is in 1982; having qualified at September Term. "64, of the Court of Plegs and Quarter Sessions of v. c Com y, as Administrator of Rubert H Tate, may d. gives matice to parsons indepted to the estate of of deceased to make payment, and to those having within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will | do positive barm.

fl. F. MUEPHY, Administrator.

sext at the late residence of Dr. Rabert H. Tate, mix most be credit, the perishable property of the beilding of Horses and other crock, Buggies, closs, a clical Books, burgleal histruments. od, and approved sureties required. he same time and place the Negroes of the estate

rat for 12 crow he upon the usual terms. ii. F. mURPBY, Adm'r. 7 11-41-2:

i to make payment, and to those having caims to occanni them duly authoritiest id with esc ib a by law, or this notice will be plead

Ill automiber having qualified at Ecutember Term. 18 d of the Car of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of latter county, as Administrator of Margaret Mursecused, gives notice to persons indebted to the estim magainst the same to present them duly authentiof with a the teme prescribed by law, or this notice of he pleaded is bar of their recovery. CHARLES W. BUSPSY, Adm'r.

UNUERSIONED having daily qualified at Santem her Term, A. D., 1864, of the Court of Pleasand Quarof New Hanover County, as Administrator of included J. Player, deceased, notifies all perbelieving planes against the same to present them duly | Sucream : matteried within the time prescribed by law, otherwise iti be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAM'L PLAYER, Adm'r.

TITLE PERNUTS. OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,) Ruleigh, 9in Sept., 1864. I FOOT QUALTERS! ABTER's throughout the State are re on seed to instruct their several County Agent to col

ut depot on the line of the nearest wall and send information to this of is that in Agent may be sent to receive them. W. W. PIESCE Kej. & Chef Q. M. Dist. N. C.

The Righ Foor Man. as a slat, to is not poor, the world he has no part : is yich and he is pooro he da a kingdon in his heart.

Monis buth low and lordly great : I would not be the hear of thrones, I would not bear a scentre's weight.

And lore the empire soul he owns. There is the glory of the world, There is the commerce of the seas, There is the banker's yellow heard;

But he my intend, has none of these. He has no house, he has no lands, . vor equipage and golden ware: He has a house not made with bands. Landal in the upper ser.

life earthly treasures are a wife. some children, looking like himself, A mother, slater, wan of life,

Ald some few books upon a shelf. In dwells obsoure, amid the schemes Of city power, sin and state.

ladulging in his habbath dreams Of how an bere of Christ should wait. lie works and waits with patient will, Firm in the trust that Ged is true, Content to beer his cross, until The promised fand shall burst to view.

Some rooteday, when the world's a glare, Or malogat, when the world's a blot, I thick my Lord will kindly bear This good man to that better lot.

Good Advice for All,

Let us try to be happy! We may if we will, Find some pleasures in life to o'er balance the ill: There was never an evil, if well understood, let what, rightly mangaged, would turn to a good If we were but as ready to look to the light, As we are to sit moping because it is night, We should own it a truth, both in word and in deed, That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

O, try to be happy! It is not for long, We shall cheer on each other by counsel and sorg If we make the best use of our time that we may, There is much we can do to enliven our way. Let us only in earnestness each do our best, Before God and our conscience, and trust, for the reat, Still taking this trail, both in word and in deed, That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

mington Ioural.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1864. \ NO. 52.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPT. 15, 1864.

R are not going to indulge in moralizing, neither do we wish to look wise, perhaps because we fear that people would find us out too soon. The proverb used to a v. "set a thief to catch a thiet." One humbug will be apt to find out another, and therefore it is that We are apt to suspect those who are first to suspect

omission to day, if indeed they be size. We have real | had expired. ie, all crossing of these lines, except by permis- Ig little to say on public affairs. Will we be blamed if we say little? We trust not. The apparent necessity not to effect other movements. It is considered advanthese Headquerters all persons infringing this of saying something of having something to tell, has tageous to our side. led to more indiscretion in speaking and writing-to more unwise revelations-to more imprudent committals-to more bitter heart-burnings than all other causes combined. We are not now speaking of the mere village gossip, the scandal-monger by prescription, but to all the descendants of ADAM and Eve gifted with that 'unruly member," a toogue, or that equally unruly and still more dangerous member-for such it seems to be-a pen. Who that has been doomed to lanta. pore over the productions of "special correspondents" or the haders of "leading journals" but has felt that much that has been said has been said for the purpose of being said. Clever paradexes -shrewd attempts to look wise, and showish efforts to simulate independence have been evoked, if not exampelled, by the neces

Now, like the kaife-grinder we have no tale to tell -we mess we have nothing new to off ron the si uation. We might speculate on the position of things in Virginia and Georgia. We might wonder what ground the New York Herald has for anticipating a tremendons conflict at Reams' Station, or what some of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D., Georgia papers mean by predicting some great movement that shall bring joy to the Confederacy. But we attach little importance to these predictions, whether by Northern or Confederate papers. It may very Kornegay, Charlottle Finley and bushand, well be that GRANT, stimulated by the progress of Discound a. Chambers, Civil Bodsole and hus. | Sneaman in the capture of Atlanta, may attempt to a Hard a and bushand, Moses O. Hince, Mol. strike a blow at Richmond or Petersburg; it is not impossible that our forces in Georgia should make an no to the satisfaction of the Court, that all of effort to retrieve or effect their recent reverses; it is even within the scope of probability that our army of be made for six weeks indeessively at | the Valley District, under Parly, should make a demonstrution before the season closes; but all this is mere supposition, and amounts simply to an expression of and answer the petitive, the same will be taken | opinion that the campaign has not closed yet.

We must say in regard to Georgia, that if any project is on foot for the recapture of Atlants, it is folly for any Confederate paper to be giving the enemy notice of it. If there he no such project on foot, it is wrong to be exciting hop a for which there is no foundution. These mysterious givings out of comething great are very opt to end in nothing, even if they do not

GRANT will try to winter where he is, and he ready to start his next campaign against Rielmond from that SiLD on Thursday, the 13th of October | point. SERRMAN'S policy will not be far different, we suppose. During the winter, attempts will probably be made upon our coast, and everything done to weaken our energies and exhaust our resources, which the Yankees flatter themselves are rapidly failing.

Meanwhile, at the North, the wild hunt for office will go on. The shoddyites, the contractors, the practised thieves-the whole machinery of efficial corruption will be arrayed in favour of Lincoln. These hun gry for spoils-"the fierce Democracy"-out of effice and on short rations for the last four years, will make a stern enslaught under the banners of Little Mac. The fanatics of the Northwest, these of the Republican party disentisfied with Lincoln, or partizaus of Chase, will probably go for PREMONT, or if not for him for some person yet to be brought out. The thing will be all a hunt for office and profit-for plunder and spoils in which the interest of the Southern people will be of the smallest. It will be for them to see that they are s said diceased to make payment, and to those have not the victims of the plunderers and the spoilers, for in one of these relations will any party that may be successful at the North stand to them.

> OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH REGAED TO THE FLAG OF TRUCE. Jonnationa', Sept. 11, 1864 - The following is a

The DQUARTERS MILITARY DIST. of MISS.,)

to the Field, Atlanta, Sept. 7, 1864. To Gen. J. B. Hood, Com'dg. Confederate Army. States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should they've bad dealings together; I am perfectly sure the be removed. Those who prefer, to go South, the rest | plaintiff would'nt have brought this suit if there wasn't North. For the former, I can provide transportation semathing due him. So I render judgment in his taand caus to Rough and Ready, also wagons. But that vor for the amount he claims." their removal may be made with as little discomfort as possible, it will be necessary that you assist families | the "County Court" system, was in vogue, there was a from Rough and Ready to the cars at Lovej y.

in Atlanta who prefer going South, as far as Rough wise men withdrew to deliberate. After a short aband Ready, with all movemble effects, such as clothing, sence, they returned into court and took their seats .tranks, reasonable furniture, bedding, etc. Servants The roll being called, the Judge asked them if they had solved to enforce against England the u ages, which she white and black, may also accompany them, provided agreed upon a verdict? o force be used towards the blacks one way nor the other. If they wish to go to their musters and mis tresets, they can do so, otherwise they will be sent away or employed by the quartermasters. Atlanta is no place for families or non combatants. I have no desire to send persons North, if you a sist in convey for one of the parties, which you can have, by paying

If this proposition meets your views, I will consent to a truce in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, ed, and you are bound to deliver your verdict now, and stipulating that any wagons, horses, animals or persons look to the county for your pay.

sent for purposes stated, shall, in no manner, be harmed Foremon—Now, Judge, don't talk so. It's no use. the Mobile Advertiser and Register, to look at Forest men, and we must confess we have enjoyed the wagons, carriages, persons or animals shall not be interiered with. Each might send a guard, say one hun- Circuit Court; but this one horse court we don't un- exterior, there is a many devil may care air about them dred men to maintain order. The truce to be limited derstand. to ten days, after a cirtain time appointed.

I authorize the Mayor to choose two citizens to carry this letter and such accuments as the Mayor may forward in explanation. Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be,

Your ob't serv't, W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gan.

H'D Q'RS ARMY OF TENN.,) In the Field, Sept. 18th, 1864. To Maj, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Forece in Georgia:

James M. Ball and James R. Urew, citizens of Atlan- in which Gen. Sherman led off with Mrs. Clements as principal objects of their solicitude.

ted States that citizens residing at Atlanta be removed, man's staff danced with one of J. E. Buchanan's nigetc. I do not consider that I have any alternative in ger women that he took there himself. Billy Solomon's the matter. I accept the proposition to declare a ten nigger woman lent the charms of her presence and her days' truce, or such time as may be deemed necessary figure in the dance, and had a great deal of attention to accomplish the purpose mentioned, and shall render paid her. Bill Markham brought two nigger women all the assistance in my power to expedite the trans- to the ball, and looked on the scene with grinning adportation of citizens in this direction.

I suggest that steff officers be appointed by you to had to be retired in a carriage. superintend their removal from the city to Rough and Several respectable negro women, who were invited It will be remembered that he was shot through just Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their and sent after, in carriages with Yankee officers for es. below the right shoulder in the assault on Kennesaw removal farther south; that a guard of 100 men be sent | corts, refused to go, and freely expressed their dislike to | mountain on the 27th of June. by each party, as you propose, to maintain order at the insult that was offered them. They looked on it as that place, and that the removal begin on next Monday, indignity to be asked by the enemies of their country Sept. 12th.

At I now, sir, permit me to say that the unpreceden- ball. ted measure you propose transcends the studied and The negro women were feted and toasted and monop- deep to a tall man, a wet, tattered, barefooted Georingenicus cruelty of all acts ever before brought before olized the attention of the entire crew of Yankees; and gian, just out of the river, vented his surplus spirit in

wives and children of our brave people. I have the honor to be, Gen'l.

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

J. B. Hoon, Gen'l. Special to the Constitutionalist. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT. LOVEJOY, Sept. 12, 1864. Gan. Hood's proposition to exchange prisoners fail-

d. Gen. Sherman, in his correspondence, showed an We merely wish to apologize for our own sins of unwillingness to exchange men whose terms of service the free and enlightened rule of the royal ape. He was The truce begins to-day, and has reference only to the lines immediately around Rough and Ready, and is

Our troops are fresh and vigorous, and ready to begin the new campaign. Stragglers are daily returning.

Official retdrns show our losses during the last four weeks to be inconsiderable. Hood is better able to meet berman than when he assumed command. Confidence is completely restored. The report of Forrest being in East Tennessee is dis-

Twenty five hundred citizens are expected from At-Gov. Brown has furloughed the militia for thirty days,

go home and attend to their crops. The rumor of Beauregard's assumtion of the commandof this army has no foundation. THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Fling wide each fold, brave flag! unrolled In all thy breadth and leagth. Floet out unfurled, and show the world A new born nation's strength; Thou dost not wave all bright and brave— In holiday attire. Mid cappon chime, a thousand times

Baptised in blood and fire. No silken toy to flaunt in joy, When careless shouts are heard. when then art borne and scathed and torn A nation's heart is stirred; Where half clad groups of toil worn troops Are murching to the ware. What grafeful tears and heartfelt cheers
Salute the cross of stars.

Thou ne'er has seen the pomp and sheen The pageant of a court, Or marquerade of war's parade Where fields are fought in sport; But thou know'st well the savage yell From which the Yankees reel, When down the steeps resistless eaps

A sea of Southern steel.

Thou know'st the storm of balls that swarm In dense and hurting fight. When thy crossed bars a blaze with stars, Plunge headlong through the fight. Where thou'rt unfuried are thickest hurled The thunderbolts of war, And thou get met by loudest threat Of cannon from afar.

For thee is told the merchant's gold The Hauter's harvests fail: Thine is the gain of hand and brain And the heart's wealth of all: For thee each heart has horne to part With what it helds most dear, Through all the land, no woman's hand Has stayed one volunteer.

Though from thy birth outlawed on earth By older nations sparned Their fall-grown fame might dread the nama Thy infancy has carned; For thou dost flood the land with blood, And sweep the seas with fire. And all the earth applands the worth Of deeds thou dost inspire.

Thy etainless field shall empire wield Supreme from sea to sea, And proudly shine the honored sign Of people yet to be : When thou shalt grace the hard won place The nations grudge thee now, No land shall show to friend or foe

Stege of Charleston. FOUR HUNDRED AND TEIRTY-FIRST DAY. There was no firing on Fort Sumter Monday. 'Sixteen mortar and sixteen Columbiad shells were fired from Battery Simkins at Schooner Creek Battery .-

The Yankees, in return, fired some twenty-two rifle question. shells, doing no damage. Twenty-three shots w re fired at the city during the day. A large working party was engaged at work on Battery Gregg during the day, cutting embrasures, &c., for of nations, as usually acknowledged by all civilized peo-

There wa no change in the fleet - Courier, 13th,

LAW CASES NOT IN THE BOOKS .- We have often read and heard of strange jokes perpetrated by luminous Jus- same. tices of the Peace, when administering the majesty of | 3. That she extends or applies to merchant vessels, to the law. We can relate one, of which we have personal knowledge, as good as any did. It happened before one tended to what belongs to an enemy State. of our city magistrates. Plaint if sued defendant to recover a small debt. Defendant contended that he owed him nothing. Plaintiff undertook to establish his claim copy of the correspondence between Gens. Hood and by witnesses, but their evidence was very unsatisfactory, indeed, the plaintiff despaired of recovering judgement. The Justice, in rendering judgment, said: "I hardly know what to do; there is not a bit of evidence estabing the plaintiff's claim, and from the testimony given, it looks a little as if the debt had been paid. But I Greeni: I have deemed it the interest of the United | know this plaintiff, and I know the defendant, and

A lew years ago, when the famous reform measure, trial called on in one of the interior counties of Michi-If you consent, I will undertake the removal of families | gan. A jury was called, the case heard, and the twelve

Foreman-Young man, we have. Judge-Well, sir, for whom do you find?

Portman—For ourselves. Jedge - What do you mean, sir . Foreman-We mean that 'we have found a verdict

Judge-But, sir, you have been regularly empannel-"He bad-d if you can have the verdict until you pay rest's men, and we must confess we have enjoyed the us our fees. We understand how to get our pay in the sight and the study of these hardy riders. Rough in

Correspondence of the Macon Intelligencer.

JONESBORO', Sept. 8, 1864. Editor Intelligencer : On Monday night the Yanke s had a grand ball at the Trout House, under the direction of Mrs. Clements, its present proprietress .-General Sherman and staff and his corps and division commanders patronized the affair. About a dozen women of the town, not a decent lady amongst them, attended the thing. But what was wanting in white was made up in niggers. They mingled, oh! how they mingled. Black and brown, white and gray.

General: Your letter of yesterday's date, borne by They began the dance with the Lancer's Quadrille, partner. His vis a vis, Gen. Howard, had one of May-You say therein, and deem it the interest of the Uni- or Jim Calhoun's weaches as partner. One of Shermiration. He nobbed with the blue bellies until he the residence of his brother, Colonel Geo. W. McCook,

indignity to be asked by the enemies of their country Humor never deserts some men, and it is most com-to associate with the white women who attended the mon among the privates. After our last trying ordeal

the expulsion from their homes and fire-sices, of the unendurable, having scented the house until it became almost untenable. They kept up the saturnalia until morning, and were then seen rovingly tottering home, in many linked pairs of ivory and ebony.

Mayor Jim Calhoun was present, teasting and congratulating the Yankees on their handsome trickery and the success of their arms. It is said that he proposed to open the ball with prayer and thanks for the great and decisive victory that had captured Atlante, broken the spirit of the Confederacy, and brought Georgia into a condition where it could be governed by proud to see so many of their black sisters in arms welcoming the conquerors, and hoped for many returns of the like occasion. It is supposed he was uproariously

drunk before he began. I. T. Banks lent the baleful light of his traitor visage to the scene. He hopped around the room with one of the blackest niggers in the ball room and promenaded arm in arm exhibiting much elation at being permitted to promenade arm in arm with a huge nigger Sergeant, who remarked, he didn't know but what he was disgracing himself by walking with such a trashy white man.

I. T. Banks was the first citizen of the city who visproperty. He was very extravagant in his demonstrations of joy, and extremely elated over the Yankee's success and occupation of the city. He congratulated them on the streets and mingles with them whenever opportunity offers, and doubtless by this time occupies some office commensurate with his worth to the enemy. A Yankee journal will be in operation this week, they supposed it would make its first appearance on Sunday. They have taken possession of the old Inteligencer building and propose to issue the paper from your old office. The first copy I secure I will send you. It is reported that Billy Markham saved material enough for them to start a paper with. CANTIN.

We find the following in the Mobile Tribune of the 10th. It may be of some interest to our readers:

To President Davis. Editor Tribune: - Great complaints are often expressed in the public papers at the conduct of Great Dritian, who, professing a strict, nautrality in the present war, nevertheless covers enemy's property under her flig; that she has become the carrier for our enemy; that she is making a rich harvest out of this war. which is one of the causes why she does not acknowlede our independence, &c., &c. The Doctor of Laws has long since issued his proclamation, declaring the whole coast of the Confederate States blockaded. Coasequently, every neutral vessel, boarded on the high seas, bound for a Confederate port, is captured and sent North, and condemned. On the contrary, if our cruisers overbaul a neutral with enemy's property, she is permitted to go on her way rejeicing. Now the simplest remedy for all this evil is "retaliation." Let President Davis issue his proclamation, declaring the whole Yankee coast, from Canada to the Chesapeake, in a state oi blockade; then, and in that case, every neutral vessel, bound for a Yankee port, whether she has goods contraband of war or not, will be a lawful prize to our cruisers. Let President Davis's fiat go The vessels and cargoes are worth half a million of dol- taxation of the fiscal agent of a State to the Confederforth, and the high seas and the Yankee coast will lars. soon swarm with Alabamas and Floridas. This will be beating the Yankees at their own game. Neutral goods, bound to a blockaded port, are to be considered contraband of war. 6 Mass., C. R., 102; Richard son vs. Marine Insurance Company, Sup. Court,

Jeff. Davis is as competent to institute a paper blockade as the Doctor of Laws. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways. This course will open Lord Palmerston's eyes. It will knock the "poetry" out of him .-Says be: "They who in quarrels interpose, will oft wipe a bloody nose.' This will afford no just grounds of complaint on the part of neutrals; for it they can stand the baboon's paper blockade, they can stand Jeff Davis'. . I hope our authorities will attend to this matter, for I am fully persuaded there is more potency in it than there is in "King Cotton." If Napoleon the Great occupied the seat of Jeff. Davis, how long would it take him to "retaliate" upon Lincoln? The Berlin Decree of November 21st, 1806, will answer the

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, considering 1. That England (the Yankors) does not admit the right

2. That she declares as an enemy every individual belonging to an enemy State, and in consequence makes prise oners of war, not only of the crews of armed vessels, but also of merchant vessels, and even the supercargos of the

articles of commerce, and to the property of individuals, the right of conquest, which can only be applied or ex-4. That she extends to pouts not fortified, to harbors and mouths of rivers, the right of blockade, which according to reason, and the usages of civilized nations, is appli cable only to strong or fortified points. 5. That she declares blockaded places before which she has not a single vessel of war, although a piace ought not to be considered blockeded, but when it is so invested as

that no approach to it can be made without imminent hazard; that she even decicres places blochaded, which ber united force would be incapable of closing-such as entire coasts and a whole empire 6. That the unequalled abuse of right of blockede has no other object than to interrupt the communications of different pations, and to extend the commerce and indus-

try of England upon the ruin of those of the continent. 7. That this being the evident design of England, who ever deals on the continent in English merchandize favors that design, and becomes an accomplice. 6. That this conduct in England (worthy only of the first ages of barbarism) has benefitted her to the detriment 9. That it being right to oppose to an enemy the same

arms she makes use of, to combat as she does, when a! ideas of justice, and every liberal sentiment (the result of civilization among men) are disregarded -we have rehas consecrated in her maratime code. The present decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the empire, until England has acknowledged that, the rights of war are the same on land as at sea , that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, nor to persons who are not military, and unil the right of blockado be restrained to fortified places, actually invested by competent jorces.

Three cheers for my cousin the Emperor, Jeff Davis,

that bespeaks men who have followed their great leader in many a foray and charge, carrying terror to the ranks of their enemies. They are, too, the happiest and most cheerful soldiers we have ever looked upon. Dis daining sabres, the rifle (most of them Sharpe's) and six shooters are the arms they delight in. Every one speaks of the alacrity and order of their movements. Horses, artillery and baggage were removed from the cars on their arrival, in the time it usually takes a passenger train to empty itself, and it was remarked by a gentleman who saw their arrival, that they would have been ready to fight in twenty minutes after the

cleaning their rifles and revolvers, as if they were the These manly patriots look altogether worthy of their great leader, and the rough and brilliant military school in which they have been trained. Hurrah for Forrest's men, and all honor to their peerless chieftain!

car stopped. When we saw them, knots of them were

GEN. McCook .- The Cincinnati Commercial of the 20th ult., announces the death of General Daniel Mc-Cook, late of Sherman's army, and says : "He died at in Steubensville, Ofiio, at 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday last.

D. L.-My lord? H .- Am I fair ? of crossing the Potomac, wading it at night breast the a tention of reankind, even in the darkest history of in fact some of the sympathizers who have affiliated.— exclaiming, as he glanced at his dripping clothes,— had eight children at a birth, remarked that it she was a war. They waitzed, schottisched, and polkaed and danced un- remarked that it she was a wife of his, he would apply for a divorce on the In the name of the God of humanity I protest against | til everybody was tired and drunk and the stink became | the best pun of the campaign.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for to worthern day, an important opinion affecting the liability to tax-District of Georgia.

FROM THE UNITED BYATES. Richmond, Sept. 14 .- New York paper s of the 12th have | discussion : been received. The war news is unimp beat. McClellan's letter of acceptance cause, great sensation among the scarce democracy.

The New York News says it cannot support a candidate in collision with the convention that tendered him the the honor to give an opinion upon the case made by nomination. The editor of the Metropelitan Record re- the Bank of Cape Fear and the Banks of North Carpudiates McClellan. Vallindigham, who was on his way oline. to canvass Pennsylvania, withdrew his appointments and | It is said, and assumed to be true, that "these Banks returned home in disgust.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

BICHMOND, Sept. 13th, 1864. The New York Herald of the 12th says our recent victories, ramors of victories to come, the fact that all Presidential candidates are upon a war platform, the success of State, and to perform many other duties that are not ited Sherman. He had laid wait, watching for him, the new loan, and other causes all combined, brought gold required of any other Banks. and before he had washed himself, Banks placed before down to 219 on Saturday. Vallandigham, after reading him an accurate list of the secessionists and minute men McClellan's letter, telegraphed to a friend in Washington of Atlanta, and the description and location of their that all hope was lost, and withdrew from the canvass -The Louisville Journal has placed the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns. Cass pronounces the platform an ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says he cannot upport it.

The yellow fever was increasing at Bermuda.

FROM PATERSBURG. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14th, 1864. heavy cannonading all along the lines. The city was

The enemy advanced their pickets somewhat on our exmovements of importance.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15th, 1864. A letter from an officer in Lomax's brigade, says; We | 907. drove the enemy through Martinsburg on yesterday, the 10th, and to-day are tearing up the Rail Road.

FROM THE UNITED STATES-REPORTED DEATH OF ation in their corporate character? GEN. PRICE-REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE STEAM-ERS ADVANCE AND ELIZA-FROM EUROPE, &c. RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1864. The Herald of the 13th, says that fifty one towns in Maine

The largest mass meeting ever held in Brooklyn assembled on Monday evening to ratify the nomination of Mc-Clellan and his letter of acceptance.

A Cairo telegram mentions the report that Gen. Price died recently at Arkadelphia of dysentery. A dispatch from Indianapolis announce the capture there of Quantrell, the Missourt guerrilla. The Steamer Advance was captured off Hatteras on Sa-

turday. The Steamer Eliza was captured on the 5th inst. The Alexandria, now called the Mary, arrived at Halifax, on the 12th for repairs.

European dates of the 31st ult. have been received. It was rumored in Paris that Napoleon would soon mene another and of prostrating the States at the feet of the Confedeffort to intervene in American affairs. The Washington Union, of the 20th inst., says that Lin-

coln will probably send commissioners to Richmond, as it is known that many leading men of the republican party have latterly been urging that policy.

The gold market was excited and unsettled, closing at the rate of 221.

FROM PETERSBURG.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15th, 1864. · A special dispatch to the Eventng Whig, from Petersburg to day, says that a force of the enemy's cavalry and to make the State Government dependent on the Coninfantry, supposed to be a raiding party, advanced from federate Government; for in the very preamble of the the Weldon Railroad this morning in the vicinity of Pape Spring Church, two miles West of the Railroad and four miles from the city. Skirmishing was going on all the If the principle of construction involved in the taxation merning, but no particulars have yet been received.

FROM PETERSBURG. Petersburg, Sept. 15 .- Warren's Yankee corps advanced westward this morning to Poplar Spring Church, two miles | Confederate Government is not confined to taxation. from the Weldon Road. The enemy broke through Butler's That is not the only mode in which it might be dislines but were met by Col. Ferrebee's and Dearing's brig-aden, and were repulsed. Our loss trifling. The enemy pendence; and if the right of the Confederate Governhad commenced fortifying at the Church. Prisomers state | ment to tax the means employed by a state be conceded, that it was an attempt to advance their lines in the direc. | the declaration that a State has a separate and independtion of the South Side Railroad.

All quiet on the balance of the lines. No shelling, and but little picket firing.

For the Journal. PLYMOUTH, Sent. 12th, 1864 Messrs. Edilors: An expedition was sent from place, by Capt. Mallitt, of the Albermale, under the command of J. B. Hopkins of that vessel, and eight men fur- greenacy" but, as already stated, of the separate and nished by Col. Wortham, commanding the post. The object was to destroy or capture the mail boot ca the canal near Elizabeth City.

On the 9th, Pilot Hopkins, at 6 P. M., capt. A the mail boat, taking the following prisoners, viz : One Lieut. Colonel, One Major. One Liegtenant. One Corporal,

12 Privates, 3 Citizans. 2 Yankees killed, 4 wounded. The prisoners arrived at 7P. M., and were cared for. This expedition reflects the highest credit upon all con-

The mail boat with cargo was burned as a matter of ne-

HAMLLT IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

ON THE DANISH QUESTION.

To do, or not to do: that is the question --Whether 'tis wiser in a State, to suffer The chaff and swagger of outrageous Bismark; Or to take arms against a lot of Germans. And, by opposing, smash them !- make war-to fight; No more; and, by a fight, to say we end This nauses, and these thousand awful shocks To cur propriety; -a consummation Devou'ly to be wish'd Make war-to fight-To fight! perchauce to pay; -aye, there's the rub : For in that fighting time what bills may come. When we have shuffled off this modest budget, Must give us pause; there's the respect That gives hamiliation of long peace : For who would bear the quips and scores of Benst, The Austrian's wrong, the Prussian's contamely, The pangs of outraged Poles, the Frank's delay, The inscience of Russia, and the spurns That patient Europe of her tyrante take. When he himself might their quietps make With a bare Whitworth? Who would Cobdens bear, To grean or blush under a doubtful peace; But that the dread of something after war,-'Th' unestimated outlay, from whose depth No halfpenny returns-puzzles the will; And make us rather bear those Brights we have, Than fly to Ellenb'roughs we know to well? Those taxes do make cowards of us all ; And thus the native one of Palmerston Is sickled o'er with the pale cast of Gladstone; And ironelads of greatest armament. With this regard, their stately heads turn home, And scuttle out of action .- Soft you, now I Fair Alexandra: - Nymph, in thy orisons

Be all my slips remember'd. DANISH LADY-Good, my lord How does your lordship since this conference? H .- I humbly thank you: tolerably well. D. L .- My lord, I have certain promises of yours That I have long'd two months to re-deliver; I pray you now receive them. H. No, not I; I never gave you aught.

D. L -My honour'd lord, you know right well you did And, with them, words of so sweet breath compos'd. As made the things more rich : their perlume lost. Take these again; for to the noble mind Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind. There, my lord, H. Ha! am I honest?

Snacks, on reading an account of the woman that had eight children at a birth, remarked that if she was

[Exit d onbtful.]

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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From the Goldsboro' Journal. The Confederate Tox on Banks .- Important Crinton

Through the courtesy of Col. W. S. G. Andrews, of this place, we are enabled to lay before the public, toation by the Confederate Government, of banks in which State Governments have an interest. The opinion of Acting Attorney General Keyes will give rise to much

> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, I Richmond, Va., 29th Aug., 1864.

Hon. GEO. A. TRENHOLM, Sec'y of the Treasury : Sir . In the absence of the Attorney General I have

were established, not merely for the benefit of the private Stockholders, but are the great fiscal agents of the State, which is also largely interested in them as Stockholders. They are also required by their charters to loan money to the State, to receive the deposites of the

The questions asked by your directions are: First, Has the Confederate Government any right to impose any tax upon these Banks in their corporate

Second, "If so, is the interest of the State therein liable to taxation by the Confederate Government?" It may be assumed without argument, that Banks are hable to taxation in their corporate character, unless there is some special exemption. Providence Bank v. Billings, 4 Peters 563. It may also be a sumed that the fact that a State is

one of the Stockholders of a Bank, does not exempt the There was some skirmishing on our right to-day, and Back from taxation in its corporate character. By becoming a corporator, the State "divests itself, shelled several hours in the most vigorous manner. Some so far as concerns the transaction of that Company, of damage was sustained, but no serious accident occurred .- its severeign character, and takes that of a private citizm. Instead of communicating to the Company its treme right yesterday, but it has been followed with no privileges and prerogative, it descends to a level with those with whom it associates itself, and takes the character which belongs to its essociates, and to the business which is to be transacted." Bank of the United States v. the Planter's Bank of Georgia, 9, Wheat

But the real question in this case seems to be: Does the fact that these Banks were established as the fiscal agents of the State, exempt them from Confederate tax-

The answer to the question is found in the theory of the two governments. That theory, so far as our present purpose is concerned, may be thus briefly stated : The people of each State, who alone have sovereignty, show a republican gain of six hundred and eighty-four bave established two governments, and to each have delegated certain powers. The two governments are separate, distinct and independent, though they both act upon the same persons and the same things. Being separate, distinct and independent, neither can, in the exercise of its legislative powers, act directly upon the powers, fixtures or machinery of the other. Thesa Banks having been established by the State as its fiscalagent, are part of the machinery of the State government, and are not therefore liable to Confederate taxa- .

tion in their corporate character. If we apply the principle involved in the Confederate ate Constitution generally, we shall find it canable of changing totally the character of that instrument; we shall find it capable of greatly embarrageing, if not wholly arresting, all the measures of the government,

If the Confederate government may tax one instrument employed by a State in the execution of its powers, it may tax any and every other instrument. It may tax commissions issued under the great seal of the State: it may tax every judicial process issued by a State; it may tax the State House, the Court H use, the county jails of a State; it may tax the revenues of a State : it may tax all the means employed by a State, to an excess which would impair, if not defeat, the ends of State Government. This was not intended by the people of any Confederate State. They did not design Confederate government, the character of "sovereign and independent" is given to each Stale. This is not all. of the fiscal agent of a State be established, what is to restrain the Confederate Government from exercising a control over the independence of a State in any shape it may please to give it. The legislative power of the ent government, is empty and unmeaning declamation.

-See McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, 4 Wheat, And here, with the greatest deference, I may be al-'owed to say, that I do not see the iccessity for the line of argument adopted by the Chief Justice in that and one or two other like cases. The question in those cares as in this, seems to be simply one, not of "suindependent existence of the two governments. Admitting that plain proposition -a proposition not susceptible of denial-and the corollary is inevitable, that the powers and machinery of neither government is

within the scope of the taxing or other legislative nower of the other. But as the charters of the Banks are not before me. and as the question is an important, and, so far as I know, in its present shape, a novel one, and as the means of investigation are very limited in the Department, I beg leave to suggest that a case be made and

submitted for judicial determination. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't WADE KEYES,

Act'e Atto'y Gen'l. Col. Jim Brownlow .- It has been said that one Yankee, the wicked son of a blackguard father, on this occasion had committed to his charge fifty Confederate prisoners, and that before they had travelled twenty miles they were all lost. This fact was stated by Federal officers to a reliable Confederate then within their lines. These officers did not besitute to express the wish that Brownlow might be taken prisoner by as and bung, as he was a disgrace to their army. This Brownlow has stated repeatedly to Federal efficers that he never took a prisoner. He knows his deserts if taken by us, hence his desperate and successful attempt to escapeat Newson. It is possible that he may be captured. If so, as he will be in a strange country, let him be placed in a position in which there will be a certainty of his being fost. He is beyond the pale of bamanity, and should be treated as a wild beast .- Savannah News.

CEITUARY.

Killed in front of Petersburg on the 16th of July 1804. ABRAM BOYKIN, 1st Sergeant Co. G. 61st Regiment N. O. T., aged 21 years, 5 months and 13 days. He joined the army on the 20th of April, 1861, and since that time, ustil his death, through all the varied for unes of war, he exhibited a spirit of devotion to his country seldem equilled even in this land of thivalry. Possessed of fine physical powers and cheerful spirits, he bore fatigue and privations ncident to a soldier's life with little inconvenience. In the face of a fos he was a soldier to be admired by all who witnessed his quiet demeaner, firm step, and determined iace. In the beat of battle, when death robbed him of his

comrades at every stop, he was always in the front ranks, pressing on fearlessly to death or victory. I will not attempt to console his parents for the loss of one whose character as a soldier and christian mentleman exhibited so many fine traits: The wisdom of God, through the riches of his grace, alone can console them in this their great grief. He united with the church in the fall of 1857, and at home and in the army his walk was such as becomes one whose abiding place is not upon each. In the death of this gailant young soldier we have lostmuchlet his comrades remember his noble deeds, and follow his

In Goldsboro', N. C., on Friday evening, September 2 h.

"Twas only a babe.

A. JACKSON, infant and only sen of A. J. and L. J. Gal-

Observer and Biblical Recorder please 30DV.

loway, aged 5 months and 12 days.