TERMS OF ADVERTISING

Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square fer each and every insertion.

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

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

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

It having been ascertaised 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 elsowhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding unt-posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons intringing this

By Command of Maj. General WHITING : JAMES H. HILL. Maj. & A. A. General.

April 7th, 1864. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANGVER COUNTY-IN EQUITY. Martha Browning,

Petition for Divorce. Wm. H. Browning. TT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendent, W. H. Browning, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, and plead, a swer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso

A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D.,

Aug 25 h

Whitfield Grady and wife Elizabeth, William Bistick and wife Mary, and others, beirs at law of Catherine E. Kornegay, deceased. George W. Kornegay, Char'ottte Finley and husband, George C. Chambers, John J. Chambers, William K.

Chambers, Bichard A. Chambers, Civil Bedsole and hoshand, Julia Harden and husband, Moses O. Hines, Molfor Hines and Sallie Hines. Petition for a sale of slaves for division. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all o the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of mis state, it is therefore on motion ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at

the Court House in Kenansville, and at three other public places in the county of Duplin, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk. 304 1t-50 5t Aug. 7d

NOTICE

THE subscriber having qualified at September Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of ceased, gives notice to persons indebted to the estate of most favorably the finer qualities of humanity. We have in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead ed in bar of their recovery.

CHARLES W. MUBPHY, Fx'r.

IN HE subscriber having qualified at September Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Administrator of Margaret Murphy, deceased, gives notice to persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, and to those having clai is against the same to present them duly authenticared within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CHARLES W. MURPEY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having duly qualified at Septem ber Term, A. D., 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter horsions of New Hanover County, as Administrator of the estate of Euchard J. Player, deceased, notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them duly anthenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise the notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAM'L PLAYER, Adm'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPT. 22, 1864.

FOR SOME TIME PAST, there has been a marked absence of war news, a perfect stagnation in military movements. In this, as in anything else that indicates a cessation of human slaughter, we would most heartily rejoice, did we not feel that it is simply the calm that presages a still more furious storm than any which has preceded it. Like the dry, still weather that had prevailed here for so many weeks, to be closed by the eqinoxial ruins and storms, now apparenaly set in or closely impending, we must be conscious that the stor m e war has been briefly suspended only to burst again upon us in all its strength, and that it will require almost superhuman efforts & endurance for the Confederacy to weather this storm, and guard the cause against shipwreek and disaster. We believe that the proper nerve wreck and disaster. We believe that the proper nerve and determination will be brought to the work, that the spirit of the southern people will rise with the occasion, and that the campaign will terminate, if not with uninixed success, nor perhaps with all the success we could desire, or had at one time confidently anticipated, still with such preponderance of victory for our arms as will enable to close the year in a position more favourable than that in which we opened it.

Concealments or false representations are now out of place. We must look things in the face if we would meet them properly, and thus either avert disasters or be prepared to sustain ourselves manfully under such cf them as may come, and some we must expect. We may as well open our eyes to the fact that the truly critical point of the operations of the year 1864 is now close at hand, if not absolutely upon us. Experience has proved that the fall and winter campaigns have been the periods of the year marked by the most untoward occurrences. In opening the campaigns of Virginia and the West so early, and pressing them so steadily, so furiously, and so ceaselessly, regardless of any and every expenditure of men or materials, the enemy has certainly calculated upon his power of wearing us out by constant attrition, long continued, and then of availing himself, at the close, of his numerical superiority in men, and vastly superior restore s in material .-This has been so apparent from the first that we pre- osity was raised to the highest point in the bosoms of even tenor of its way. sume no one has been unconscious of the design, or will be surprised by any effort made to carry it out to its consummation; least of all can we suppose the Conf-derate authorities to have been unappreciative of the fact and its consequences, or wanting in their efforts to guard against these consequences.

The armistice between Hood and Sherman is now at an end, and the clash of arms, and the trampling of columns may soon be heard from the plains and vallies of middle Georgia; or, on the other hand, SHERMAN, having secured Atlanta, may simply fall ball back on the defensive, and spare all the men he can to enable GRANT to make a supreme effort against Richmond .-Confederate generals, we cannot of course pretend to say which course is most likely to be pursued. The Georgia papers see things differently. They think unless efficiently met, and checked, and driven back .-These differences of opinion are simply the result of the difference in the proximity of the danger to the parties expressing such opinions. That danger which is nearest to as will always appear the greatest and most

We have heard talk about Congress being called together in advance of the time for its regular meeting, but we have seen nothing that would appear to confirm this talk. President Davis is not much given to extra sessions, and we do not see much that Congress could do if it were in session. A rigid enforcement of existing laws, preventing evasion or dodging, and the adoption of a policy calculated to bring all whose names as

be done. If half the abuses exist that Virginia and other Dearing the right simultaneously, and with like result. to take Richmond. Sherman has reached his objective papers say do exist, then we feel certain that the correction of these abuses would result in filling our depleted ranks without extending the conscription age, or On the enemy's right, Dearing's men swept like an ava- one policy of these three great players for the stakes of resorting to any measures calling for fresh legislation.

JOHN D. HYMAN, Esq., has retired from the edito-& Co, until a rrangements are made.

From the Charlottesville, Va., Chronicle, We are gratified to see the Richmond Enquirer advoca- their works, they immediately surrendered. ing the development of the industrial resources of the outh. If this war has taught us nothing else, it has firstly convinced us, at least, of this, that no people that would live, can sleep in these days, and that work in the only path ings of a shallow philosophy cost us in this war! How tory have been offered up to an empirical political econo-

exercised to put forth that power which would rescue her from chains and degradation-the South may well look back with bitter regrets for lost opportunities. When she should have been working, she was abandoned to day-dreams; when she should have been on the broad sea, she was building houses in the sands; when she should have been accumulating knowledge, and shill, and materials, she was arguing and refining among end'ess soph'sms, at war with the long results of the experience of centuries, and the con-

clusions of all intelligent nations. ease is not the allotted province of a triumphant people. Work—wealth—strength—empire—then repose—is the career of nationality. No nation can live to itself—there is no insolation in the great malstrom of world activity,which is the law impressed upon a universe in the thross | enemy's camp. of constant development. Action-action is the principle that pervades every theatre and every rocess of the universal creation. Every plant, every insect, every organism of the deep, every air-breathing tenant of the forests and fields, every erect and reasoning human creature, every associated community of men, every grand and organized State-all recognize the inexorable flat, that movement and not rest, is the prescribed decree-or subjection and death, at the hands of the active elements, is the penalty. It had become a principle in the South, that enjoyment, a certain desectable repose, was the legitimate and highest aim of society. We have exerted ourselves to secure a moral excellence. We have striven, in other words, for a certain Arcegian existence, which separated us most comgains: the same to present them duly authenticated with- striven to form an ideal State. We have deliberately set He does not say to a moral creature whom he launches up on the experiment of living-"Strive to be nappy : seek content : aspire to satisfaction." He says: "Grou-imbibe nourisament-shoot up-throw out thy brauches-expand-out forth thy tander bude-stray thyself in toliageuntold thy hidden blossoms-mature thy precious fruit. the function of every agent in the universe. This is the the general cherus. Every man is required to cherish and | read substantially as follows : nourish his physical organization, so as to give it the highest perfection. Every man is required to cherish and nourish his noble reason, so as to reach the highest point of inand to inform his mora nature, so as to make it as excelent as possible. This is a man's business in lite. This is the business of a State. That State shall not apciat to itself the attainment of a certain amount of enjoyment -repose-harmless and trangoil existence. That State too must shoot up its tronk, and throw out its branches-it must develop into a glorious tree, rejoicing in itsel',

and a source of graphication and beneficience to others .it must fulfil its portions as a part of God's Universe! its must minister to the harmony, and beauty, and glory of ed forward to gather them in. It was a great and glo- run Georgia and Atabama, his wary adversary stanad. the reperal creation. As the man hourishes and seeks to render more excellent his physical parts, so the State must undertake that physicial development, which is a part of its assigned role in the history of the race. It cover the fields with grass and the golden harvests; extract the precions ores, and minerals, from the earth; con ert them, with the trees of the forest, into all usefu shapes : make progress in all usefularts : bring under requisiton all forms of machinery : apply all sciences : diffuse ne results of its lab ers over all climes; bring back in exchange the products of other laborers. Thus we have Agculture, Maurfacturers, Commerce. The intellectua dvancement of the state, is to follow its material progress. schools, colleges, literature, science, art, flower, amid the nfluences of material comfort. The physical development, orings wealth, population, power, empire. The moral evelopment, contrary to our lessons that have been aught us, accompanied also the absence of poverty, ignoauce. weakness. The physicial greatness enables, us to exer our moral influence over the world fulfilling the great injunction-"Go preach the gospel to every creature"

rio.ates the o dained laws of nature-and that man, or

-preach your views - seeing that you have faithfully om

The South, we say, has, we trust, now learned these miha. She is compelled to move : she must build herself up : she must enter for the race. She too must have her workshops, her ships, her useful arts, her science, her literature, her witheric development. Had she been building cities, instead of trying to prove that life in the woods as the most desirable form of society, the foot of the stranger had never passed her gates.

The moustrous proposition, that the South must stand still, has thrown her into neequal collision with the colossal power of the North. They tell us, that development will undermine our virtues. Let it undermine our virtues By ner industry, England has thrown her shadow over the among nations-Imperial France-has obtained the mastery in Europe. Nor has Eng and or France been weakened morally by the advances of the past century. The Eqgland of to-day is moral, more conscientious, more religious than the England of the Georges and tharles's. The erance of to-day is, morally, certainly not behind the France of Louis XIII., XIV. and XV. It is the advanced nations of Europe that are the most moral.

From the Petersburg Express of the 19th inst. Brilliant and Successful Raid by Gen. Hampton-Twentymany Arms and Wagons Captured-Fighting on the

Route-The Yankces Badly Whipped. The fact was generally known in this city and beyond its limits, that Gen. Wade Hampton started on a raid to the enemy's rear on Wednesday last, for the purpose of bagging a large drove of cattle, said to be grazing at or in the vicinity of Coggin's Point, Prince George county. The matter was widely discussed, the probabilities of the success or failure duty weightd, and curi to lean the result of the expedition. We have it it last, and the expectations of the most sanguine are fully realized. On Saturday the glad tidings of Hampton's success reached the city, and the most joyful congratulations were secretly and openly extended to the noble chieftain and his command

encamped at night in the vicinity of Daval's Mill, Yankee raiders. Sussex county, about eighteen miles from town. Thursday morning the march was resumed, the columns pas-As we are not in the secrets of either the Federal or sing within three miles of Stony Creek, and thence George, Gen. Kantz followed in Lee's rear with fifteen across to the Jerusalem Plank Road, around to the hundred men and four pieces of cannon, but he at no Richmond papers think that everything is to be done At 11 o'clock that night the column was again put in so halted. But we understand from good authority, against their city, even should it be necessary to deplete motion and marched in the direction of Sycamore that after the battle at Belsches, Kantz turned his troops SHERMAN'S army to aggrandize Grant's forces. The church, Prince George county, about fifteen miles trom loose upon the citizens of Prince George, and robbed camped. A halt was called about one and a half miles | This is poor revenge for a brave man to take. Sherman is destined to push on to their destruction from this spot, and preparations made for the at ack at daylight-a rest of some two hours being allowed the

men and animals. THE SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY.

The spirit of the men was excellent. Scarcely one of them but knew the object of the expedidition, the favorable effects of its success, and all were cool and determined, but impressed with the importance of the undertaking before them. They were the right men for

THE ATTACK -ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

distance, an attack was ordered upon the enemy just stincts of ambitious men. before daylight, Friday morning. His left, near Syca more Church, rested upon a hill, well fortified and pro- ence to the Presidential canvass. He has barely two teeted by abattis. His right, some two miles distant, months to operate in. Grant, who is commander inservice, is about all that is needed and all that can now and rifle pits. Gen. Rosser assaulted the left and Gen. has been sadly obscured and will be eclipsed if he fails a deserter for nearly two years.—Fay. Observer.

tion was carried with a rash. The charge of our men jack." at both points, is represented to have been faultless .- Now put these facts together and what is the obvilanche over their works, meeting with a rapid but irreg- power and reputation. rial charge of the Raleigh Conservative. The propriet beir teats en dishabille, and were enabled to make lings he has burried to their graves to accomplish this tors announce that the paper will be continued perma- comparatively but a fieble resistance. Gen. Dearing object. Is it not reasonable to suppose that he now nently, and will be published by Messers. NEATHERY took thirty five prisoners, five or six teams, and the en- looks upon it as a trump card in his Presidential

much more strongly fortified. He held position on a the interests of Grant, and he will, as commander in hill with formidable baricades in his front. Gen. Rosser chief, give the orders which, while helping Lincoln's to power and empire. Oh! how much have the foolish do- demanded a surrender, but the Yankee commandant election, give to himself the last chance for redeeming twenty five hundred head of cattle by Hampton, and the seemingly conscious of his ability to hold his position, his waning p estige as a General. many precious lives, how many fair cities, how much terri- returned a positive refusal, with the additional remark | We have already said that Sherman has won his or 30 wagons. that he intended to fight to the last. Gen. Rosser de- spurs and if he had the power, probably would not Struggling for an automony among the States of the | termined to give him a chance, and ordered his men to | choose to frustrate these plans. We believe then, now earth-battling to sesert independence and nationality- | charge. They obeyed the command with great cheer- at the end, as from the biginning, the Old Dominion and reached the enemy's work in the face of a heavy place for Confederate Independence. We have boundfire, which fortunately, did little execution. A number less faith in the result, and we echo the opinion, said of prisoners were taken-including Major Baker, of the to have been expressed by that clearneaded man and kees scattered in all directions, and fled from the place to his duty and country for sixty days longer, no mat-What the Fouth wants is power. She has learned that in the most precipitate manner. It was here that the ter whether Lincoln or McClellan is elected President, men who fled before Gen. Dearing, were made to sur- the war will break down at the North and be at an render. Gen. R. took about two hundred and fitty end. prisoners and several valuable teams, in addition to the

THE PRICONERS AND THEIR CAMPS.

The prisoners captured by Gens. Rosser and Dearng, belonged to the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, commanded at the time by Maj. Baker. They were armed with sixteen shooters, many of which weapons fell into the hands of the captors, and were safely brought off. The camps were prolific of delicacies and provisions. Oranges, 6 mons, cigars, crackers and good things and useful, were found in great profusion, and social structure, which yielded what we conceived the lar not a few of them were secured. Everything not gest amount of social trait quility and the highest degree of brought off, was destroyed, and we learn much more was destroyed than secured; on account of a lack of

CAPTURE OF THE CATTLE. The enemy having been completely routed and deadvancement would involve us in temptations. This is not moralized, it was determined to push ahead at once af-Fod's law: this is not the Divine scheme of the Universe. ter the cattle, supposed to be at Coggin's Point. Away in the distance, by the faint light of the breaking day, were seen a vast herd of animals. Gene al Rosser took them to be dismounted cavalry, and at once prepared to attack them. Before he moved off, however a note, captured in Major Baker's tent, was brought to him, which explained the presence of this great host .contribution that is to go up from every quarter to swell It was addressed to Gen. Grant's chief commissary, an

I have the honor to report the arrival of 2 486 head of cattle here. I have this day moved them from Cogtenectual development. Every man is required to guard | gin's Point, as the grazing in this vicinity is the finest in the country. I only fear it will not hold out long bile Advertiser that Gen. Sperman is a great strategist. enough. The cattle are in splendid order. J. S. BAKER

Com'dz 1st D. U. Cavalry. tant fields proved to be, and our gallant horsemen push- divides his force and marches separate columns to overrious sight, and one that did the soul good, to witness | with his whole army in hand, ready to fall upon him and | enemy. are all northern beeves, raised especially for that mar- he opens his rear to new danger. So, too, if he stands must clear the forests; turn up the soil : subdue the earth: ket, in splendid condition, and all young steers. Our still. In short, he can do nothing to advance his mas troops greeted them with joyful cheers, and no doubt | ter's cause and gorge his hatred, until he crushes Hood smiled in anticipation of many a juicy sirlion. A DASH AT SPERR'S MEN.

While Rosser and Dearing were fighting the enemy a detachment of Gen. Lee's command dashed into an encampment of Speer's troops, capturing some prisocers and horses, and putting the balance to flight .-

THE RETURN. and Dearing were in the advance of the captures, and Gen. Lee brought up the rear. The cattle stretched cut Belsches' Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, eighteen be made is not yet fixed. miles from town, where the Yankee General Gregg, com-

manding two divisions of cavalry, confronted it. BATTLE AT BELSCHES MILL. Gen. Gregg was drawn up in battle array immedi ately across Hampton's road, and it was found necessa ry to give him battle. Rosser and Dearing were ordered to attack at once, which they did in the most determined style, forcing the Yankees back in the direction of Petersburg, one mile and a half. They retreatcivilized world. By her industry-that great workshop ed across a creek at this point, burning the bridge to prevent pursuit. Here they planted a battery, and opened fire upon our troops, while the main body of their forces took a road to the left in order to flank us .-They were met by Gen. Lee, who after a sharp fight of an bour, completely routed them. Graham's and McGregor's batteries were in the meantime brought up and placed in front of the Yankee battery, and such was the precision of their fire, that they soon silenced it, and compelled its removal. Lee's could ct with the Yankee cavalry was one of the most decisive of the war. five hundred head of Cattle, three hundred Prisoners, He not only defeated, but routed them and caused them to retreat in the most shameful confusion

Cheered by their brilliant success in the capture of cattle, prisoners and stores, and determined to bring them safely into our lines at all bazards, his men went into battle with a will which made them irresistible The Yankees charged time and again, but were repulsed

Where all acted well, it would be invidious to par-SAFE ABRIVAL.

During the return of the expedition from Prince Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, and encamped five time came within shooting distance. At one time Gen. miles north of Waverly, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Lee halted and fed and watered his animals. Kau: z altown, where the enemy's forces were known to be en- and pillaged them generally, in revenge for our success

> HORSES CAPTURED. In the fight at Sycamore Courch and Cox's Mil three hundred fine Yankee horses were captured, which will be put to useful service in the Confederate army.

From the Mobile Register, Sept. 9th. The Enemy's Policy.

the North. We should not be surprised if it was true. for it agrees with the policy which it appears to us the Yankees will adopt for the rest of the present cam-All neccessary disposition of the troops having been paign. That policy looks to a concentration for a last made, Gen. Lee's division guarding every channel of grand effort in Virginia. The reasons for our belief are approach to prevent re inforcements coming from a certainly plausible and founded upon the common in-

Lincoln is directing his armies just now with refer-

The attack was a surprise to the enemy, and their post | point and in the capture of Atlanta has " made his

ular and momnetary fire of musketry, which only served | Lincoln has shown by all his acls that the capture of to increase their ardor and eathusiasm. So sudden and Richmond is regarded by him as the crushing blow to rapid was the assault, that the Yankees rushed from the rebellion. God only knows how many human beemy's camp. Demoralized and panic stricken, the bal- game. It so, he will neglect all other minor points, let ance of the enemy fled in great disorder to Sycamore Mobile go, let Mississippi go, leave Georgia as it is, Church, where finding Gen. Rosser in possession of and gather every available man from Sherman, A. J. Smith, Carby and the West to fall upon Lee in Vir-On their left, at Sycamore church, the enemy was ginia. This policy of Lincoln's coincides precisely with

fulness and gallantry. They reached the barricades, will be the battle-ground of this war, and that upon pulled them to pieces, leaped over and through them her classic and glorious fields the coming fight will take

> Exciting Beene at a Menagerie. Tuesday evening while Mabie's menageria was on exhibition in this city, a violent storm sprung up which blew down the pavilion; which immediately took fire and was nearly all consumed. The accident took place in the midst of the exhibition, and there were from one to two thousand people in the pavision. It is impossible to describe the confusion which took place. Men, women and children were buried under the canvass; but fortunately the centre poles and braces fell with one end upon the cages of the wild bessts, so as to allow a large portion of the audience

to escape. The canvass of the north side was lifted up bodily an carried over the heads of the audience into the centre of the ring, while the top canvass failing upon the herosene lamps, immediately took fire, and at one time there was great dauger of many being consumed by the fast spreading flames, but fortunately all escaped, and not a man, woman or child was seriously burt. Such confusion was never betore witnessed in this city. Men calling for their wives, wives for their husbands, mothers for their children children for their mothers-ail was confusion.

Just at this stage two cages which had been placed tozether for the purpose of lorming the den of wild beasts' which Professor Sears enters during the exhibition became separated, and, the back door being open, out leaped a arge lioness; then arose the cry of " A non out." here was confusion worse confounded, and a general stampede took place. The keeper of the lion caugh, it around the neck, and another man belonging to the concern jumped into the cage and threw the leep ard (which being in the same cage with the lion was about to escape,) down in a corner, and held it while the bystanders closed the cage, and all was quiet. "Nobody hurt." Council Birffs Bugle, Aug. 3.

SHERMAN'S DIFFICULTIES -- We agree with the Mo but, as that paper remarks, he is mortal, and cannot compass impossionities. Atlanta in his possession, he has There was now no difficulty in securing the cattle has to extend that line of communication, now perilousfor such the great drove of animals grazing in the dis | ly attenuated and threatening his ruin every day. If he them as they came up, hundred after hundred. They cut him up in detail. It he advances with his masses. and the power at his back. We are safe so long as the Army of l'ennessee is in the field. - Geo. Exchange.

> From the Paris Siecle, August 23. The Confederate war Vessels in France.

It may be remembered that not long ago two war Speer's headquarters gere at Mount Sinai Church, and | ships, destined for the Confederate sergice, were ordered had time permitted, he would also have been routed or at Uantes. The Phare de la Loire now tells us that the San Francisco and the Shanghae and yet in the docks the: a, and that thy are, in a mysterious manner. The object of the expedition being accomplated, our being armed. A label in large charasters is posted force started on their return home. Generals Rosser above toe coupe, ordering no stranger to enter either vessel. It is eard that in the interior of these snips, or the one side armed, the machinery books are being stud for a distance of four or five miles, but were moved and | ded, ou which to hang chains in case of an attack. M guarded in the most systematical manner. The captured | Vornly, we are assured, has been athorized by the Minwagons were loaded with seed oa's and other stores cap | ister of Marine to test these machines; but M.Chasseured from the Yankees. Everything progressed favor- long Laubat degaabde that only one ship at a time shall able untill the arrival of the head of the column at leave the harbor. The day on which experiments are to

A Londoner recently poisoned himself on his moth er's grave, leaving the following letter: My DEAR WIFE: When you read these lines the in- front. dividual who wrote them will have taken the liberty of taking a view of the future state as society. I go to see my mother. You remain to look after the boy. God will raise up for you what I wanted-Friends. God will protect you. See how wrong you were when you said I bad not the courage to commit the act I hinted to you. I believe now what Shakespeare says, there is a method in madness. Farewell to this world! Since our juvenile days, since first love has riegned into mauhood's devotion, and the love of my boyhood has become manhood's affection-since our first love was generated when we were boy and girl together I have been yours, but I now constitute myself a judge of the Divorce Court, and I now leave you. With Eugene Aram I have followed reason and not vice; my faults are from the head and not from the heart. Be sure to ston at Strawberry Plains, he came over Cumberland bring up the boy in strong feeling of religion; that I mountain via parts. Sixteen miles of the Nashville and

JIM COOK, JULEP-MAKER TO THE PRINCE OF WALER. -Jim Cook, the famous negro barkeeper, who whileme on the 29th. flour shed at the Ballard House and sundry other places in this city, and who, upon the occasion of the visit | have not joined the main command yet. all around, with considerable loss. They were compelled of His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of to retire at last, and allow our column to pursue the Wales, concocted a grand monster mint julep for that sweet scion of reyalty, which met his royal approbation, has deserted old Virginia and gone over to the ticular ze, yet we must be permitted to say that the Yankers, and now procures a scanty and precarious general testimony of officers and men point to the action living in Washington city, by telling of the wonders of of the artiflery engaged in battle at Belsches' Mill as Dixie. A gentleman recently arrived here from the unsurpassed, and as terribly destructive to the enemy. North, says that ten days ago, while walking down It was largely instrumental in gaining the victory. Pennsylvania Avenue, his attention was a tracted by a crowd, which, on a near approach, he discovered to After the disastrous and ignominous de'eats of Gregg, be collected around Jim Cook, who was delivering an be wanted to see the Southern people utterly destroyed, At an early hour Wednesday morning, Gen. Hamp. Hampton continued his course towards our lines, and address from the top of a drygoods box on the side on, with W. H. F. Lee's division, (Barringer's and arrived in camp without further interruption at 6 o'clock walk. Jim is said to have left the Confederacy not Chambliss' hrigades) and Rosser's and Dearing's brig- on Saturday morning. He brought every thing safely from any dissatisfaction with the President, Cabinet ades of cavalry, and Graham's and McGregor's batte- with him, losing only some 20 or 30 cattle from fatigue. or Congress, but, on account of the villainous liquor His acts thus far prove his words.—Releigh Confedries of artillery, struck tents in the vicinity of Peters. | I hese cattle were brought through town yesterday af now sold and the low repute into which, from many burg and started on this important expedition. He ternoon, and have been placed in a position secure from causes, the profession of a barkeeper has fallen. He was a slave owned by the aristocratic family of Wickhama. He is said to be engaged to deliver an address before the Philadelphia Female Miscegenation Society will be fully reported in the New York Herald. Richmond Whig.

a single broad or basic principle of human justice .rage in speculation, lavish expenditure on suspicion or they are greatly enjoying themselves at our expense. panic, generosity wherein generosity is useless, anxiety for the souls of savages, regardless for those of civilized nations, enthusiasm for the liberation of blacks, apathy to enslavements of whites, proper horror for regicide polite respect for populicide, sympathy for those whom Report has it that Admiral Farragut has gone to we can no longer serve, and reverence for the dead whom we have ourselves delivered to death."

good prospect of more coming in or being caught. To- to be enlarged to enable its removal. morow is the last day allowed for an assurance of par-

don u pon voluntary reture. come in. Among those caught the Salisbury Watch-

## TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern District of Georgia.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 21st, 1864. There is no change in the position along the line. The enemy shelled the city foriously this morning, from to 6 o'clock. Our batteries replied, and the roar of can-

government, the consecrated American principle that Loud cheering in the enemy's camps was heard this morning, but the cause has not transpired -supposed, however, to be encouraging news from the Valley. The New York Herald received admits of the capture of

capture of the District of Columbia cavalry, and some 20

Nothing else of interest.

non was incessant and deafening.

MEXICAN NEWS.

BICHMOND, Sept. 21, 1864. The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 1911 obtained through our picket lines near Dutch Gap to-day, has a telegram from Cairo which says a Mexican. who arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, reports Cortenss as be-1st District of Columbia cavalry, commanding. As great soldier, Gen. Forcest, since he arrived in this city, ing unable to cope with the French. He crossed his force soon as Geo. Rosser reached their position, the Yan- to wit : that if every man in the South will stand up of two thousand men and sixteen cannon over the Rio Grande and occupied Brownsville, and after driving out the Confederates hoisted the Yankee flag. Cortinas has offered to the Federal commander at Brazos the services of himself and army.

> Gold in New York on Monday was quoted at 225. FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA-FIGHT NEAR WIN-CHESTER-CONFEDERATE FORCES RETIRE WITH SEVERE LOSS .- GENERALS RODES AND GORDON KILLED.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21st, 1864. A dispatch from Gen. Lee says that Gen. Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he met the attack, which was resisted from early in the day until near night, when

Fisher's Hill. Our loss is reported severe. Gens. Rodes and Gordon fell while nobly doing their

he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to

Three pieces of artillery were lost. The trains and sup- | the Union, he says : plies were brought off safely. Unofficial reports say that Early has fallen back to Stras-

GEN. BODES' BEMAINS. LYNCHBURG, Sept. 21st, 1864.

The remains of Gen. Rodes arrived here to-nigh. The body will lay in state at the city Court House until Friday mornining, when it will be intered.

THE FIGHT IN THE VALLEY.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Sept. 22d, 1864. The Virginian has a report of the fight in the Valley on Monday, which is reported to have been very severe. It occurred at Berryville, two miles below Winchester. The early part of the engagement is said to have gone decidedly in our favor, but a flank movement of a thousand of the enemy's cavalry necessitated a retrograde movement on to look new difficulties and dangers in the face. He | the part of our forces, which was effected in an orderly manner, without hurry or confusion. The position to which our forces fell back is Fisher Hill, this side of Strasbury, which is said to be very strong. The losses on both sides were very severe, -they were enormous on the part of the

The latter losing an arm, the former is not believed to be dargerous. Gen. Rodes was killed while selecting a place | devastation-in all the appliances of ruin and overfor a battery, to fill a place in a gap in our lines. A shot | throw, which are within the "bazards" and curses of struck him behind the ear and passed through his head, civil conflict. He has no fixed point, but Union, at causing death in a few minutes.

All the advantage was on our side, except the loss of the The enemy is believed to have numbered 40,000, and i is reported that Grant was in command.

RETURNED CONFEDERATE PRISONERS. BICHMOND, Sept. 21st, 1864. -A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day, bringing

six hundred returned prisoners. The prisoners reached here at 8 o'clock to-night. large crowd of ladies and others had assembled at the wharf to greet them, but they had mostly dispersed before their arrival, in consequence of the Steamer having been detained at the obstructions on account of the low tide -Tue men are in excellent spirits.

Four hundred more are to be brought up to-morrow.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 22, 1864 .- With the exception of the usual picket firing and mortar shelling, all is quiet at the umns :

Reports of the arrival of heavy reinforcements to Grant prevail and are generally believed to be true. The enemy are very vigilent on our right. They evidently fear an attack on the Weldon railroad.

GEN. WHEELER'S OPERATIONS. MERIDIAN, Sept. 20th, 1864.

receiving large acc.ssions of new recenits. The Clarion gives accounts of Wheeler's operations and marches. His brigade tore up the State road between Marietta and Dalton Hume and Kelly tapped it up near Dalton, and Gen. Williams between Tuonell Hill and Chattanooga. Hume destroyed the East Tennessee Road from Calhoun to Athens. Wheeler was unable to cross the Ten. nessee Biver, and went around Kaoxville; crossing Hol-Chattanooga Road was destroyed from Franklin to Campbell's Station.

Gen. Kelly was mortally wounded in the fight at Franklin William Robinson's, Sibbett's and Askeby's commands

SHERMAN'S FEELINGS TOWARDS THE SCUTH .- Some weeks ago a Southern lady traveled some distance on he same boat with General Sherman, and availed her self of several occasions to speak to bim about the war. She describes his manner while speaking assence that the purpose of the war was to root out the tel, and who throw up their hats in a bar room there perfectly furious. He declared frequently in her prepresent white race of the South-that the war would be pushed to the utmost verge of extermination-that either by the sword or by starvation-and what was more he would see it. Our people can here see the feelings which the Yankee General has towards them.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS .- A Saratoga letter-writer records the following novel mode of paying hotel bills Among the anomalies of a depreciated paper currenon the 19th of October. His address on that occasion cy, the following is noteworthy: There are at present at the springs quite a number of Cubans-never before so many. They all come laden with gold, on which. Here is what Ruskin says of his countrymen: We dation of their board bills they are allowed the premi-English, as a nation, know not, and care not to know, um of course. The practical result is, that when a Cuban has been here a month, and has feasted well. We have only our instincts to guide us. We will hit he lays down one hundred dollars in gold and receives. anybody again who hits us. We will take care of our | in return, a receipted bill and one-hundred and fiftyown families and our own pockets, and we are charac- six dollars in change! The Cubans, hence, are living terized in our present phase of enlightenment mainly by gratis, and making money by it besides! Of course

The New York Herald gives as an indication of progress, the following: "Four athletic and very greasy negross ritting down all in a row in a Broadway omnibus, and three labies (white) standing up in the same 'bus, and hanging on to the strans."

A FAT WOMAN .- Barnum's fat woman, Mrs. Jane Pishor, exhibited in his Museum, died at her home in Con-/I) BERTERS COMING IN.—We learn authentically that | necticut the other day. Her exhibition weight was 680 ip to Thuisday night last 106 deserters had come in to pounds. Ten men were employed to get her into her the Home Guard now in Moore county, and there is a coffic, which was so wide that the door of the house had

MORE DESERTERS -Several more deserters from the enon upon voluntary return.

We hear of many more in other counties who have others, report that many more are behind waiting a proper opportunity to escape and give themselves up to our pickets. Our Government will soon have an army of these felofficers or privates are on the army rolls, into actual at Cox's Mill was, protected by a series of breastworks chief, is working for his own fame as a General, which man mentions one man in Rowan county who had been lows to send away, if they continue to come as they have done during the past few days .- Pet, Express.

PROM THE UNITED STATES. Our Northern files furnish the sutjoined additional

THE PRACE DEMOCRACY-ANOTHER CONVENTION TO RE CALLED. The New York News of the 18th, states that "pre-

iminary steps are being taken by the friends of peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy, to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President. In its leader of the same day, the News But the advocates of peace are wedded to a principle

which goes side by side with and is inseparable from

their devotion of the Union, the great principle of self-

all legitima'e governments is derived from the consent of the governed. Resting upon this, which they believe to be the historical corner-stone of their free institutions they believe the idea of a Union brought about by force to be, intrinsically, a profligate absurdity. They believe that war can never reputld the blessed fabric raised for us by our fathers, which the bloody hands of fanaticism and violence have already shattered into ruins. They believe that we cannot fight free men into loving us-that we cannot slaughter and trample them into brotherhood with us; and that, even it we could, we should be immeasurably more infamous than they. The Peace Democracy believe further, that the armed coercion of States is a constitutional heresy, and that it cannot be consummated without striking a vital blow at the first principles of the Federal compact, and consolidating a despotism at Washington in the stead of the benignant and limited power which was meant to foster the peaceful Union of happy and con-

senting States. These conditions, as an organ of the Peace Democracy, the Daily News has never ceased to promulgate any defend. They are the solemn creed of the good men and true for whom it speaks. Every event of the cursed war which is upon us has illustrated and confi med their truth, and if the World and its coreligionists in blood had dedicated themselves to the support of such principles, instead of scattering the infernal seeds of barbarity and hate, we should not now be at the melancholy point where the Democratic party and its candidate are disputing, with abolitionism and its representatives, the palm of devotion to a policy of extermination. We use this laguage deliberately and advisedly. Gen. McClellan's words and purposes cannot be mistaken or misunderstood. After seeming to "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to re-establish

"If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the re possibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved

at all hazards' To what "ulterior consequences" does he allude. and what " bazards ?" He means war, and no honest man will pretend that he means anything else. If he had been frank, he would have used the word. He means that if he cannot reconstruct the Union by negotiation-nay, more, to use his own language in another part of the letter, if the people are not " ready for peace on the basis of the Union" as a condition prec-dent to negotiation-the consequences will be on their own heads, and he will make war on them until they yield. They may have solemnly declared by State Conventions or otherwise, that they will not re-enter into a common government with us; the people may be as fixed and unanimous as their leaders; they may have resolved to have independence or death, as Mr. Davis has recently declared; still, Gen. McClellan is pledged to overthrow their resolves by fire and sword. He is pledged to fight and slay them till they surrender the principle of choosing their own form of government. He is pledged to an interminable strite, it there is permanent resistance. He is pledged to carnage and

which he will stay the tide of blood. To a policy so wicked, so inhumanly absurd, we cannot, nor can any Peace Democrat, subcribe, without renegading from every conviction and from every instingt of self-respect. We should be false to all that we have learced and all that we have taught, if we were not to spurn and denounce it, come what may. We covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Democratatic party, but we cannot, and we will have no part in its demoralization and disgrace. We do not believe Gen. McClellan's sentiments to be those of the party.-We know that they are in direct antagonism to the spirit and meaning of the party platform, and we are sure that they cannot be made to command the sano-

tion of the party, except by sophistry and fraud. These it shall be our pusiness, and it is our duty, to unmask and to thwart. The Philadelphia I quirer, of Saturday Sept. 17th, has been furnished us. It contains but little of inter-

est. The following summary is made from its col-FROM GRANT'S ARMY. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.10 .- A letter received in the

city to day, from an officer on Gen. Grant's staff, dated at City Point, on Wedn sday, says : "I have no stirring news to record to day, but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we lie bere we are weakening the enemy more or less. While their troops are deserting to our lines in droves, we are

The E eventh Florida (Rebel) Regiment, which entered he Rebul service with eleven hundred men, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than one hundred by desertions and casualties of war, out principally by

Among the seventy-eight R bel deserters brought here this morning from City Point, were fifteen from this regiment. Admiral Porter arrived here to-day from the West.

Gen. Grant is in Washington, and rumor has it, that he is en route to the Valley of Virginia, for the pupose of enlightening sheridan as to the best course to be pursued to clear out Early and his gang

A "REBEL" FUNERAL - The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," under date of Sep-

tember 9th, writes. Strange as it may seem, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that we had a rebel funeral at Grace Church, in this city, yester ay. It was attended by many of the most prominent Secessionists in town; the fellows, I mean, who made their headquarters at a Broadway bowhenever news comes of a rebel success on sea or land. The decased was Major Reid Sanders, (son of George Sanders ) who died at fort Warren on the 3d instant. The body was enclosed in a costly metalic coffin, which was strewn with flowers by fair lands. The officiating

clergyman was Rev. Bobert G. Dickson. DI.D.

In this town, on Thursday morning, Mr. ASA A. BROWN

On the 22d instant, at Fayetteville Arsenal, ELIZA WALKER, aged 21 months, youngest child of Capt. C. P. Bolles, C. S. A.

On the 5th of July, 1884, at the Way Side Hospital on Punlay's Farm, near Petersburg, Va., of typhoid fever, Sergeant JOSEPH H. NUNN, in the 27th year of his age. The subject of this notice was born in the county of Lenoir, N. C., and was at the time of his death a member of noir. N. C., and was at the time of his death a member of Co. H. 66th Hegt. N. C. T. When the alarm was sounded, summoning the sons of North Carolina to arms, he immediately last the peaceful home of his boyhood and enrolled himself in a volunteer Company. Zealous and enthusiastic in the discharge of his duties—cheerful at all times—generous to a fault—amiable and kind to every one, he had many warm friends who deeply lament his loss. To an already deeply bereaved wife and children mother, brothers and sisters, this blow will indeed be heavy. Peace to

Mear Petersburg, Va., on the 16th inst., Lieut. LOUIS THOMAS ALDERMAN, of Company E, 18th Regiment N.

Thus has the life of another warm hearted, high minded, generous, good boy, been sacrificed for his country's inde-pendence, but he died not only a soldier of his country, but a soldier of the cross. At the commencement of the w.sr he volunteered as a private in the Company to which he was afterwards a Lieutenant, and which he commanded in several engagements with credit to himself. A involve with all who knew him, and respected by his men, he laid down his life for his country's rights and for her independently.

der oe. On the 16th inst., while in the discharge of his du-ties, he was struck in the head by the fatal shot and expired. But though dead, he yet lives in his examples, and we trust in the better world, having given his heart to God and connected himself with the Baptist Church for some