TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

All Objections and private publications of every charge ter, are charged as advertisements.

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

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

teving been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these field quarters, is hereby prohibited. Offiders commanding out-posts of this command will arrest

By Command of Maj. General Whiring: JAMES H. HILL, Maj. & A. A. General. April 7th, 1864.

TO REST CHEAP. ON THESDAY of the November Term of Bladen count, Court, I will rent to the highest bidder, for 12 nonths, that large and commodious Building in Eng. be blown known as the "Carter Hotel," together with all the out houses connected therewith. Store, Offices, stables &d., and a large and productive Vegetable Gar-

To refugees and others living in Wilmington who desire a comfortable house without having to pay ruinous rent nalator, away from the rude alarms of war, a rare opporanaty is offered. E izabethtown is a quiet, healthy village, mated on the spa sear River, about mid way between Winnington and Fare teville. The building will accommodate five or elx tarrilles. Ferance destring to obtain further particulars, or to rent

private y before November, may address me at Gravelly fall, Bades County, N. C., or my Attorney, Jno. A. Richerdeen, had, at Elizabethtown. ELISHA J. ANDERS.

FOTICE. THUTSDAY, the 27th day of October next, at the 13's residence of the late Richard J Player, I wil sell s &c. a c aplete set of Farming Implements. Cattle, Horse, Bridle and Saddle, Hogs, Pacep, Becs, Gums, and other actions to dedicus to mention.
SA a'L PLAYER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. HE EUSSOn ISER having quallified as administrator with the will annexed of Timothy Savage deceased hereby notifies all persons having clain a against the estate to present the same for settlement and those indebted to

make ammediate payment. HENRY SAVAGE, Admr. Sopt. 28th 1864.

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT TAX IN KIND, ? Smithville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864 TO FARMERS IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

MR. W. L. HALL will receive Tax in Kind, at River side and Town Creek; Mr. Jordan Woolard at Brink-I will receive at Smithville, and a few days at Shalo pay the 500 per cent

WILMINGTON, N. C., OCT. 6, 1864.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD baving been appointed to the control of the department of the Southwest, we trust that the ill-feeling which has prevailed to some ex est through all that section of the Confederacy, but more especially in Georgia and East Tennessee, may be a lowed to pass away. We are willing to give to General Joseph E Johnston all the credit to which that distinguished soldier may be entitled, but it must be evident to all that where two persons ride together one must ride behind, and if General Johnston on the one hand, or President Davis on the other, ought to be expected to yield, we think that the formir ought to yield to the Constitutionally elected head of the executive government of the Confederate States. To truth is, towever, that the less feeling of rivalry or juli usy exists between any leading members of the government or the army of the Conf derate States, the more thorough is their harmony of feeling and identhe tion of in erest the better. We cannot afford to waken our cause by any unharmony among our-

The telegraph informed us yes erday that our army was in SHERMAN's rear, and we have no doubt such ra-Ho a's forces have concentrated at Marietta, the ene my's supplies must be effectually cut off. In this event Sherman will be forced to move out of Atlanta either forward or backward. Marietta is about 25 miles normwest of Atlanta, and north of the Chattahooche niver. A few days will in all probability develope some important events in Georgia, and perhaps in Vir-

From the Valley of Virginia the news is cheering, and we only hope it may continue so until EARLY drives SHERIDAN over the Potomac.

All was quiet around Petersburg yesterday.

The Goldsboro' "State Journal" of the 5th inst says that it is again in the possession of reliable information that the yellow fever is raging in Newbern with unabited tary. We learn that Mr. JAMES W. BRYAN, an old citizen of Newbern and long a distinguished lawyer of this State, and also his wife have fallen victime to ite raveges. We learn further (says the Journal) that some six or more persons who went to Newbern by last flag of truce, have received a passport from Brong Jack to pass beyond Lincoln's dominions, and, have gone-down spout.

WE publish to-day two speeches made by President Day's-one to the Legislature of Alabama, the other to a meeting of the people at Augusta. These speeches are well worth p rusing, and require no introductory rmarks from us to gain the reader's attention to them. The President takes a hopeful view of the present sitevery man capable of bearing arms being at the front, and doing his whole duty for his bleeding country.

The Petersburg Express, of the 31 inst., concludes its article on the fights of last Finday, Saturday and

Sunday, around that city, as follows: Our loss s during the last three day's fighting in this vi chaity, w. not exceed five hundred from all causes. I was emprisingly small. On the other hand, the Yauke loss is known to have been large-but little less, if any, than five thousand, including pr somers.

Mr. Arnold, of Lancis, who has been speaking in Western Pennsylvania, reports that the Union men will carry Pennsylvania by fitty thousand in Novem-

Tor-Late Regrets.

That which agonizes us most in every grave hillock is the thought, Ah! how much would I have loved thee. good heart had I but known thy death before band. But as not one of us can take the hand of a corps and say, "Thou pale image, I have at least sweetened thy fleeting life; I never gave thy fade I heart anything but pure lave, pure joy;"-as we all, when at length time, Surrow and file's winter, without love, have beautified our hear's, must step with useless sighs up to the forms that he over spelmed by the earthfall of the grave, and say, "ales! that I can no longer possess you and love how that I am better at I gentler! alas! that good bosom is now hollow and broken is, and no longer conlains a heart which I would now love better and gladden more than before." What is left to us but a vain sor-Tow, a dumb repentance and unceasing bitter tears? No. my charachen, something better is left us, a warmer tiner more beau dui love towards every soul that we have not yet lost !- Jean Poul Richet.

HOTEL PRICES IN WASHINGTON -Artemus Wagr says: "I went to Washington and put up at a leading hotel, where, seeing the landlord, I accosted him with, "How d'ey do, Squire?" "Filty cents," was his re-ply. "Sir?" "Haif a dollar. We charge twenty five cuts for lookin' at the landlord, and fi ty for speaking to him. If you want supper, a boy will show you the dining room for twenty five cen s. Your bein' in the troth story, it will cost you a dollar to be shown up there." "How much do you ex a man for breathin' in this quinomikal tavern ?" said I. "I'en cents a breath,"

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1864. \ NO. 3. From the Appeal, Montgomery.

BAMA LEGISLATURE. In compliance with the unanimous request of both branch es, President Davis addressed the Legislature now in session in this city, yesterday afternoon. At the hour named -one o'clock-the two houses were assembled in joint convention in the hall of the House, watch was filled to and to these Headquarters all persons infringing this overflowing by the addition of a large concourse of ladies and citizens. The President was warmly greeted by the audience when he entered the hall, and eloquently welcorred to Alabama, in whose fair capitol he first assumed the cares and responsibilities of his exalted position, by the speaker of the House, when he promptly responded in an address occupying an hour and ten minutes in its delivery, and elicited from those assembled frequent outbursts

We regret the absence of a comustent reporter on this occasion, as the remarks were of a character that would have made it profitable to have a read them before the whole country. And deprived, of facilities to make notes. as we were owing to the dense crowd, we must content ourselves with only brief allusions to the most important points treated of necessarily omitting much that was listened to appreciatively.

After a few preliminary remarks, the President alluded to the fact that almost in the very spot he then stood. he had assumed the cares of the position he held. This step, he averred, was made against his own wishes. He then feld that his military teachings and experience had perhaps better fitted him for the field, and that, recognizing his services to be due the country in her struggle, which he foresaw would be a long and bitter one, that position was preferred His political life, too, had been one of antago nisms, necessarily so from the earnestness of his temper ament, which led him to persistently adhere to ideas once determined to be right and proper; consequently he doubted his ability to lose sight of past differences, and do justice to all who were involved in the struggle for the indemilic and los, his crop of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Pota | pendence of their native land. But former political adversaries as well as friends, chose to disregard his earnest and candid importunities; they called him to the work, and its performance was andertaken. That any favoritism had been shown, or injustice done, to any one, through the impuise of the heart, was solemnly disavowed. Errors of judgment might have been made, but such were allotted to humanity, without subjecting it to be accused of crimi

Reference was made to the present status of the Confederacy, as compared with that existing when it was formed, particularly with regard to our ability to continue then we had no armies trained as now to the duties of the soldier. Trus, when it became apparent a bloody strucgie was, through the madness and folly of those from whom we only desired a peaceful separation, inevitable, our people did not lag. On the cout ary the government was overwhelmed with applications from organizations to enter the service, from one end of the land o the other; but, unfortunately we were without an adequate supply of aims. These had to be supplied, and i was only accomplished after surmounting the greatest obstacles. We were deficient in ammunition, and without each mouth. Farmers must bring in all they have | either the material from which it could be manufactured. retinated, and bring the estimate to get a receipt on, as I or the facilities to make it. Steadily, however, the efforts of the gov rament had been directed bility. The government had no money, and no credit, and therefore had to rely upon the resources of its own pectoe principally. Notwithstanding all this, to day it could be truly asserted that we were in better condition to successfully comb it our toes than at the inception of the tercourse, where our wauts were supplied; we had ammu mition beyond the possibility of a future scarcity, and we have arms to serve all who were capable of bearing them,

and might be called upon to do so. An earnest appear was made that the who'e country should eat once placed on a war footing, and the Legis lature exhorted to second the efforts and recommendations of Gov. Watts. Georgia, the mother of Alabama and Missize ppi, was seriously threatened by an unscrupulous invader, before whom an army concentrated for her proceed n at been compelled to retire through weakness numerically; and now, when her homes continued to some extent at we mercy of the enemy, she called upon her caughters for aid. That she should implore in vain, to either Mississip plats or Alabamiaus, was not to be believed. T. held was a sacred quiv that could not be shirked. And, if A. abama wished to preserve her own fields from being overno, and hearthstones from despollation, her sous should flick to the trout of battle-go to aid in keeping the enemy rom turber advancing, and finally drive him back to his own sail. Li coin would go on to fi ! up his armies by dears he purchase of sodid substitues, and the importation of foreign mercencries. We must meet them,

The Confederate Government, in the exercise of its le siting to powers has raised armies, and had continued to keep up their strength by the vol htary ac ton ora patri oric people to a great extent, and finally by conscription. thed made exemptions from its own service, but it was not intended this should relieve a single city from the duty he owed his State. The latter, therefore, was ommipotent to call upon all her children, and this the Legislature was arged to do speedily. The whole strength was needed n .w -new was the accepted time; and if the people responded to the emergency as prompil, as their own safety demand ed, a giorious and early result will be witnessed.

The Legislature was also recommended to take some steps to return deseriers and absentees that could be found. The people, too, could aid in this work and should do so by not one frowning upon all delaquents, but also by pointing them out to the officials detailed to secure their return to their commands. The astenishing declaration made that if Gen. incud's army had one-half its absentees at the front it would now be able to strike a blow that would drive Sherman far back to his masters within the next thirty days, should arouse vigorous action in this mat-

Alluding to the military situation, the President at d there was no cause for despondency. In the far west cu. arms had been everywhere victorious; partial success had given the foe Mobile harbor, but the city was deemed safe ; at Charleston the enemy had been thwarted; in Virginia the gallant army of the wise and good Lie continued to stand as a wall of living fire to oppose the designs or their enemies, and as that army had never yet succumbed, the greatest confidence was entertained that it never would -In Georgia, 100, a bright ray of hope was visible. The gallant army of Hood was not only in position to flank Alabama for her safety, but also, if supported as it could and should be, to operate with success in ridding the Emare State of her invaders.

The idea of reconstruction was not entertained by the government, and if, said the President, there is a single inlividual within the boundaries of the Confederacy who did entertain it, the least harsh thing that could be said of him is that he is on the wrong side of the dividing line. Peace was desired by all, prayed for by all; was prayed for by the mothers of the land in their closets, and by the soldie s in the field; but hither to all attempts to inaugurate peace had tailed. And now, Mr. Lincoln only offered us peace upon terms of the most abject submission. The disregard of all the rights of the sovereign Blat: , the abolishment of our most cherished institutions, and ' confiscation of our property, are the terms tendered now. "> this the government and the armies responded, we will only have peace upon the basis of the recognition of our independence, abso the and complete, and the unanimous entertainment of this sentiment was urged upon and expected of the peo-

Any idea of aid from abroad need not be entertained .-The people of England probably might sympathize with us, as might the people of other powers, and the French Emperor might entertain friendly views towards as, but the neutral policy of Europe would control them ail to non-interference. We wast, therefore, rely upon curseives. and with the blessings of Heaven showered uron ou.

nation, but at the same time shows the necessity of cause, because it is a struggle for the right, we must suc-Glowing tributes were paid to our armies the ladies and the people on masse, for the sacrifices all had made and were yet making. Other points were also touched apon, but we have nester time nor space to allud; to these at present. We regret, also, our inability to do more than a lude in this importest manner to the andress. It was lisesed to attentively by the members, to whom it was principally directed, and we have no doubt its cheering words

and earnest recommendations win not be for otten.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' SPEECH AT AUGUSTA. In spite of the inclemency of the weather an immense oncourse of sadies, citizens and soldiers assembled at the outh Carolina Ratical depot to hear the speech of our President and bid nim a parting farewel prior to his departure for Virginia. The hour appliated for the delivery of the address was four o'clock, but long b. fore that hour a ready stream of carriages and pedestrians flowed to wards the depot. At half pas four o'clock, the President's carriage drove up to the stand. Mr. Davis had to walk about twenty yards before he could get to the centre of the platform. He had scarcely allahted from his carriage when his pathway was beset by a throng of ladies, strug ging to catch a glimpse of him or kiss his hand. Finally se succeeded in seaching the point simed at, smid the voilerous cheers or the entire assemblage. The President made his appearance, accompanied by Gens. Beauregard, Hardee, Cobb, and a number of other

flicers, and on being introduced by Mayor May amid enansiastic cheers, spore as foll ws: Lad es and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens of At the moment of leaving your State, after having come nither to learn the exact that as to the late military ope-

rations here, I go away much more confident than when I came. I have been to the aimy and return imbued with he thought that they are as fully read, now as ever to meet the enemy, and that if all who are absent will recorn, and those owing service will go, therty suns will not set before no foot of an invader will press the soil of Georgia. Never before was I so confident that energy, ha mony and determination would rid the country of its enemy and give to the women of the land that peace their good deeds ave so well deserved.

Those who see ne hope now, who have lost confidence, are to me like those of whose distorted vision it is said hey behold spots upon the sun. Such are the croskers tho seem to lorget the battles that have been won and the men who have fought, who torget that in the magnitude of hose battles and the hero sm of those men this s.ru. gle excees all that histo: y records. We commenced the figure without ac army, without a navy, wirhout craena's, witha. out mechanics, without money and without credit. Four years we have stemmed the tide of towssion as d to-day are | single foot of ground. He had fred, he continued, the first

PRESIDENT DAVIS' ADDRESS TO THE ALA-Now the State of Georgia alone produces food enough not them-this city of Augusta alone produces more powder plause] than the army can hurn-all things are fair and this Con-federacy is not yet in the familiar parlance of the croaker, "played out," as those declare who spread their own despondency over the whole body politic, (voice in the crowd, beyond doubt that of a Hibernian, "Three cheers for the Confederacy," which were vociferously given.) From the accents of that voice, my friend, I see that you have come into this country from one that has itself lost its liberty, and you may well exclaim three cheers for the Confederacy upon whose success now alone depends the existence of constitutional liberty in the world. We are fighting for that principle, upon us depends its last hope.

The Yankees in endeavoring to coerce the States have lest

that heirloom of their fathers, and the men of the South alone must sustain it. Ours is not a revolution. We were a free and indepen-Government when they saw fit. They sought to infringe opon the rights ve had and we only instituted a new gov-From the grave of many a fallen hero the blood of the slain my than before. [Applause] would cry out against such a peace with the murderers .--The women of the land driven from their homes, the children lacking food; old age hobbling from the scenes of its youth; the fugitives, forced to give way to the Yankee op- General Cobb was called for, and coming forward, made pressor and now hiding in your railroads, all proclaim a sea of blood that freemen cannot afford to bridge. There of the crowd, who greeted the orator's bon mots with loud Independence. Some there are who speak of reconstruction with slavery maintained, but are there any who would thus measure rights by property? God forbid. Would you dent, accompanied by General Hardee and suite, entered see that boy with a peach bloom on his cheek grow up a the cars, and smid the cheers of the people and music by serf-never to tread the path of bonour unless he light the torch at the funeral pyre of his country? Wou'd you see the fair daughters of the land given over to the prutality of the Yankees?

declarations of Mr. Livcoln, the terms he offers ; let him read the declarations of the Northern press; let him rote the tone of the Northern people, and he will see there is norting left for us but separate independence. that our friends abroad depend upon our strength at home? That the balance is in our favor with victory, and turns against us with defeat, and that when our victory is unquestioned, we will be recognized, and not till then. able to bear arms must go to the front, and all others must design of leaving Paris deficitely and of taking up his | Woodville yesterday, at 5 o'clock, p. m., and Clinton early devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleading for exemption. We are flyhting for existence and by fighting alone can independence be gained. Georgia if he could have got a purchaser for his hideous manis now invaded. She is calling for succor, and he who sion-a mansion, by the way, which, sovereign prince for his own home and family. Our Confederate States | as the poet has said:

If any imagine this would not be so, let him look to the

" Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

One part must rush to the support of the other. We must beat Sherman, we must march into Tennessee-there we will draw from 20,000 to 30 000 to our standard, and so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the banks of the Ohio and thus give the peace party of the North an accretion no puny editorial can give.

Words will not now avail. You must consult your hearts. perform more than the law can exact. yield as much ye whom he undertook to provide in a manuer suitable to reemen can give, and all will be well. With peace and his rank. But after she had grown to woman's estate, freedom a glorious career opens for these Confederate she offcuded him by marrying a French gentleman of a indirect it is true, but imposed by your rulers for twenty pedigree much larger than his rent roll; and she further years past-no longer subject to Northern speculators. grinders of the faces of the poor, and deniers of the rights lie religion. He accordingly stopped her supplies. She of Georgia on my was to the army, that army was on the soil of other States, and the only at this visit that this is the battle fi ld. I trust that this will not be long so, and fee hing. Soe brought an action against him. He emhat Providence may soon take the war beyond her b rders. I trust too, that our hearts are fixed on following he enemy to his retreat, and then it resociations come they will come in such form a alone we can entertain. Till then we can have no peace, and ye d es any one spik n of the Executive, and declared that Executive lardness and pride of opinion was opposed to any regoliations. Those who think so must imagine me more or less than judgment which his unfortunate daughter may get will man. Do they not suppose I have wept over the wounded | not be worth the payer on which it is written—he will lifeless; that I have not lamented the loss of property by on good and great men; that I have not mourned over the lives that ave been flered up? My first effort was for peace, and I sent commissioners to end-avor to arrange an amicable desolution. From time to time I have repeated off 'to to 'ha' end, but never, never have I sought it on any eth r basis than independence. (Untilusinatio applause) But do I expect it? Yes, I do. (Renewed cheering) Brave men have done well before egainst greater odds than ours, and when were men ever brave: ? We will achieve it. How many sacrifices it may take I cannot tell, but I believe that a just God looks upon our cause as holy, and toat of our enemy as iniquitous. He

And you my fair country women, whose past gives ashurg upon the cear of the armies, and ever stood ready to deughter, was then a good lo king, romping girl, but the South by reason of the inferiority of its saying farewell to the war-worn veteran who led them specially the way determined the way and to minister the south by reason of the inferiority of its succor the wounded; who have lin-d the ways da to minister to the feeble, and pointed the dying to Heaven. You too, have done your duty. You have given up all. You in inverse ratio to her graces, and, at eighteen, hitle officer who has been to the Southern States that ny but vou must do more. You must use your influence to send all to the front, and form a public opinion that shal make the skulker a marked man, and seave him no house wherein he can shelter. And you, young ladies, who are between a one armed or one lagged soldier and one who has grown fat on extortion at home, choose rather to ching rider.

paring us, and in His good Providence will assist us and

There are some I know who have looked upon Corfederate legislation as needlessly harsh. I would that it could have been unnecessary. I would that goods could have been bought in market rather than impressed-that the armies could have been filled by vo'un ring rather than by conscription, and yet I look upon the latter as the more just this suij ct : as not changed. I believed and believe now it is ju-s, that it would have been better had it been the policy from the b ginning of the war, and I endorse it in all ts 'en, th and bread h, and depth Besides, however, these forces we have others. For

this the reserves have been organized, and on these and on the disabled soldiers who, faithful to the last, will fight though they cannot march-the defence of this city of Augus a must rest. When your line shall have been completed these forces can hold Augusta against any force but liberty to meet it, and such an army you shall have. (Great

Some there are too who never set a squadron in the field who yet proffer their advice. They can plan in their closets the campaign of a general, and write the State papers of an executive. I do no gameay their wisdom, but let them so to the front and there give us the benefit of their services. (Laughter.)
Why criticise a general or rail at the Executive? They

on they result. Their honor, their reputation their future is at stake ' It you are assured of their good intent, their steady labor, their constant effort, why destroy confidence in them by railing? In proportion as they e r should they be treated who leni-ney. It proportion as the Executive is purbland should criticism be friendly and error be pointed out caimly. So far as they fall short, just so far do they need support.

Two of these gentlemen who crossed this floor with me you have cheered, and you have cheered them because you respect those who have treely ventured their lives in your defence. One is Geo gia's own son-the hero of man, nord fought fields-your own good and true Hardes.-(Cheers.) Hardee who as a captain approved himself early a brave and brilliant soldier, and who now goes from one post of cuty to another, who leaving the a my above goes to make good the detence of bavanah against your

The other Beauregard (cheers) goes to share the toils, the fortunes, the misfortunes, if it be so, of the army in Georgia. He goes with a single purpose to serve wherever I direct, as ing no particular place, desiring no specia. command but in the spirit that made a general a corporal, go where I say and so going I trust he goes not to bleed but to conquer, (great applause) With these hopes I go to Virginia. Late reverses there have been exaggerated by the telegraph, and the tide of

g ory is no + setting in our fav r. Forrest has disposed of the enemy that held him in cueck so long, and is now going up the river sweeping onward toward the North, gaining victory after victory, conquering and to conquer. Be of good cheer. In homely phrase, put your shoulder to the weed, and work while it is day. With this s'irring peroration, and a few parting words as to the necessity of de eating the two main Yaukee armies before the new levies could some in from the draft, and the

his Excellency brought his remarks to a close amid entha sinstic applaune. GENERAL BRAUREGARD'S SPERCH.

General Beauregard being loudly called for, came forward as soon as the masic had ceased, and was received with the wildest cuthusia-m. For a few moments, the galant soldier stood motiosless and silent, the cynesure of all eyes, and then as the crowd hushed into perfect stillness, proceeded to return his thanks for the kind reception tenuered him-a reception, however, he could not but thick more a homage to the cause than a compliment personal to nimself. After the elequent speech of the President, he would not at empt more than a tew words, but in the ee he stronger than when the war began; better abus now than gun at Fort Sumter, and hoped he should live long enough New England.

Once we imported the commonest articles of daily use and expect occasional reverses—lately some had befallen us. brought in from beyond our borders even bread and meat. but with our people presenting one solid frost to the ene my, snocess must be ours. He could not believe there was only for her own people and the army within it, but feeds. any so here as to be a stave to the Yankee, and for himself too, the army of Virginia. Once we had no arms and he would say he would sooner lay down his life, see his could receive no soldiers but those who came to us armed. family perish, and his property lost forever than live to Now we have arms for all a d are begging men to bear | see his country under Yankee rule. [Enthusiastic ap

GENERAL HARDES'S SPEECE.

Wilmington Iournal.

Amid loud criss for him, succeeded by cheers at his appearance. Gen. Hardee proceeded to say, he was (turning to the President) no orator as Brutus was [applanse.] and could not make much of a speech, nor did he take the warm welcome he had met, preferring to believe with Gen. Besuregard it was more the due of the gallaut men he had so lately commanded Some curiosity might be felt as to how things were going on at the front, and that curiosity, he baving just c me from there, he would endeavor to sat-1sfy. The General then proceeded to give a resume of the operations attendant on the fall of Atlanta, and concluded by saying he had had a conversation with the General commanding, a short time before his departure, in which that efficer had told him that on Tuesday next (to day) he dent people in States that had the right to make a better | hoped to lay his claws on the State Read, and having once fixed them there, it was not his intention to let them loose their hold. In closing, Gen. Hardee also declared it was ernment on the basis of those rights. We are not engaged not our fault, only our misfortune, that at Jonesboro we in a Quixoric fight for the rights of man; our struggle is for | were unsuccessful, and that now, though few would think inherited rights and who would surrender them? Let every | so, he could declare that Macon, Augusta and Montgemery paper guaracty possible be given and who would submit! were far better covered by the present position of the ar-

At the conclusion of General Hardee's remarks, Majorsome very homorous tem rks to the immense delectation he should have brought his speech to a sudden close. At the conclusion of General Cobb's speech, the Presithe band, took his departure for the capital.

The Duke of Brunswick Again.

The Duke of Bruns wick, who, for years, has occupied in this city a great big, ugly home, which he makes uglier by having it painted from top to bottom in some glaring color or other-green, red or blue-and which Who now looks for intervention? Who does not know is defended by locks, bolts and bare, as if it were a prison—saying nothing of alarm bells set in motion by secret springs in such a manner that a stranger, not residence in Holland. He would have gone before this this morning. which are worth millions; his wige, which are as black as jet, and his rouge, which is the reddest to be found auvwhere, as all Parisians who have seen his cheeks gleaming on the Boulevard can testify.

The reason why he quit Paris, albeit to a man in his position it must be the pleasantest, or at all events the Fast disagreeable town to live in of all Europe is one which shows his character in a disagreeable light. He bas, it appears, an illegitimate daughter of English birth, to whom he gave an excellent education, and for off-nded him by quitting the Protestant for the Cathobore the deprivation as well as she could for a time, but regard for her children made her entreat him to give her an annual allowance. He refused to give her one ployed all the means which wealth allowed to delay a definite decision on the writ, but the time approaches to which it must be given and he sees that it will go against him. He, however, is determined not to pay, and so he breaks up his establishment in France, sells us house and other real property, and goes away. The have nothing to sez .- Paris Let.et.

From the Contederate Union. Mrs. Lucy Williams Morgan's Betrayer. BY AN ACQUAINTANCE.

pected of our sex.

surance of what you wall do in the future; you who have moved from Lychburg, Va., to Green county, Tenn., three months ago by Lord de Gray to the effect that clothed the soldier, and sent him orth to battle, who have since resided. Lucy, the youngest it was not important to send military officers to had the melancholy pleasure of taking by the hand and forwardly inclined. As she grew, her faults increased resources, it is the opinion of every English on so many bloody fields. have sent your husbands your fathers, your sons to the ar- complimentary could be said of her beyond her mere there is infinitely more to be learnt here during a month personnel. With but little education, she possessed that than in the North during a year. It is, I think, prettroid of manner, which enabled her to enter society with- lion of guns or the architecture of iron-clad monitors, formed the Gazette that a copy of Brownlow's paper of yet to marry, let me tell you that when the choice comes out betraying the natter's daughter! She loved dan- England has nothing to learn from the North. But, in Saturday last, the 24th September, "had been taken by cing and card playing, and was noted as a reckless every other department of the vast science of war, there our scouts, in which it is said that the Copperhences of

Williams, second son of the late Dr. Alexander Wilhams, so long and favorably known for his generous er there is upon this continent anything to be compar | version of this affair as given by other Yankee papers qualities of heart and hand. But his weak-minded son ed in interest with an inside view of Charleston and is that the prisoners overpowered the guard and thus inherited little from his father, save his broad acres - Fort Sumter. It is the opinion of experienced judges, escaped. You force all men to make roads, pay taxes, serve on ju- He has ben his country's enemy from the outset, and that the earthworks around Richmond are the most forries; why should not all fight your battles. My opinion on is now beyond the lines with his northern comrades .-His wite has been as iduously waited upon by Yankee | vel system of defensive works around Mobile is describoffi ers during his absence.

Lucy Williams is now about twenty-two years old, tall and robust, with course but evenly developed features, with dark hair and grey eyes, and chreks and lips me here, that two French officers of ability are momenbut rings loud and clear like the heavy stride of man. a large arm), and when that comes, a large army will be at Her youngest brother has been a captain in our service as I hold it to be in England's case, admis, so far as is noted more for his bland and affable manners, than for his manly courage. But a scort time since she buried her babe, her only child, and perhaps shed a tear of sorrow over its little grave. Blessed babe! to be taken from such a mo her.

x sted for many years between her family and the Reedies, Mrs. Morgan's family) that the devoted Parisan lay him down to sleep, believing himself to be surrounded by Christian ladies, and feeling perfectly se-

What a teart must beat within her bosom, who under these circumstances, could wait until all were sound isleep, and then with stealthy caution leave the house. seek the stable, and mounting the swiftest of the steeds. dash away into the gloomy lorest, fast and still faster. until with breathless purpose, and jaded beast, she halts at the Yankee encampment, having ridden eighteen long, dark miles, to carry out her diabolical scheme! Methicks I can hear the loud exclamations ot delight, and see the eager flashing of vengeful eyes as the shout of " to horse, to horse," arises, "and the great Morgan is ours!" Then the wild ride back, the cold blooded slaughter of the pickets, the foul murder of the renowned nero, and her mission is accomplish-

So long as the proud name of Morgan shall live, so long shall be heard the execrable one of Lucy Williams, his murdere s! Muledgeville, Ga., Sept. 20th, 1864.

HATE OF NEW ENGLAND .- The Hartford Times has letter from its editor, at Chicago, which says: There is, throughout the West, a wide spread and daty of Georgia to feed the armies and hepless reingees, snared in by Western republicans as well as democrats. Eastern man have been getting an undue share of the tiations, which lasted nearly two hours, took place. profits, while the West has sustained the conflict with us blood and treasure, is more generally entertained

TELEGRAPHIC

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 the Northern District of Georgia.

Major Mitchell. who has been at Elmira where District of Georgia.

ABRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE STEAMER. BICHMOND, VA, Oct. 5th, 1864.

yesterday, with several hundred returned Confederate such stores as may be collected for that purpose. These prisoners. No part culars or news has yet been received. | could also be forwarded to Hilton Head, and from there FROM PETERSBURG

PRIERREURG, Oct. 5, 1864. To-day has been unusually quiet. The enemy show no signs to attack our lines near Fort McRae nor at any other

here to-morrow-

OPERATIONS OF COL. WITCHER. RICHMOND, Oct. 6th. 1864. An official dispatch received at the War Department last night, states that Lt. Col. Witcher had returned from an expedition in Western Virginia. He passed through Bulltown, Jacksonville and Westover, Walkersville and Weston. He destroyed one million dollars worth of stores captured three hundred prisoners, horses and equipments; brought is but one thing to which we can accode-separate State applaces, and even when he had finished, seemed to regret out five hundred borses and two hundred cattle, and sus- with the usual false and bombastic accounts of great tained no loss.

> ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED CONFEDERATES. BICHM 22D, Oct. 6th, 1864.

The flag of truce boat at Varina brings six bundred wounded Confederates. The same number of wounded Yankees were considered by many a violation of the flag of will be sent in return.

FROM CLINTON, LA.

Five miles from Clinton, La., Oct. 6, 1864. Yesterday the enemy advanced in heavy force from Bay on Sara on the Clinton and Woodville roads. Col. Scott, with one regiment only, fought and drove them back on the Jackson road to within two miles of Bayon Sara, but knowing how to direct his steps, creates a tremendous being outflanked and the enemy being reinforced, Col. We must do our duty, and that duty is this : Every man chatter—this duke is about to fulfil his long announced Scott fell back on Liberty road. The enemy occupied

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 6th, 1864. from Alabama, from Mississippi, from South Carolina, though he be, scarcely anybody has ever entered as a Five vessels are off the bar. All quiet this morning. roshes to her aid—strikes when he strikes for her a blow visitor. He, of course, takes with him his diamonds. Four foreigners and one negro were car thred near the ob-

The Advertiser has authentic advices from Forrest's army, via theroke, to the 6th. He had captured 300 priso ners, 4 guns, 700 horses, 2,500 stand of small arms, 1 000 promise made to Capt. Warwick, thus avoiding the denegro men and children, and com lately destroyed the lay mentioned in our last. Alabama and Tennessee Rail Road from Franklin to Decatur. It is considered that this is Forrest's most successful

THE MORAL OF THE BLOCKADE.

The special correspondent of the "Times," writing from Wilmington, North Caroline, under date of June 6th, on the subject of the blockade, says:

I cannot leave the subject of the blockade without pointing the moral which is being taught by it, and which it is inconceivable why England does not take more pains to understand. There is no nation upon earth which has a tenth of the interest which England has in closely observing the working of the only blockade, on a large and imperiel scale, which has been established since the introduction of steam nagation. It can scarcily be pretended that information in regard to the system of showing lights to guide in coming vessels, concerning the infinite intricecies of detail which experience has taught the blockade-runners of Wilmington, Mobile, &c. concerning the most favorable conditions of sea, sky, and tide for running out or coming in, can be obtained otherwise than upon Southern soil. Yet it is not neemed by the British Admiralty to be a matter of importance that they should be represented at Wilmington and elsewhere by one of our most accomplished mayal . ffi ers. It is humiliating to be told, as I pave been again and again, that no such emissary will be sent without the consent of Mr. Adams, and that Perhaps it would be pleasing to your readers to give this consent he will never give. But great as it is, the port, and do such fighting as he knew they could do, few facts concerning the creature that was bild and concurrence of opinion among Englishmen in America base enough to betray the chivalrous Morgan. He, who, upon the importance of this subject, there is but too instead of imitating their Butlers and Popes, has inva- much reason to fear that this blockade will be unbedded. riably shown woman, on whatever boundary he found and its lessons learned by competent English officials may chastise us for our offences, but in so doing He is pre- ber, that respectful deference due the modest chastity ex It is idle for me to point out that not only is there opportunity for a naval officer to gain invaluable About ten years ago, Mr. Rumbough and family re- information, but that, in spite of the answer given cool impudence that was soon converted into the sang by well admitted by this time that, as regards construct nesset, who arrived in Bristol Wednesday might, inder.

Some two or three years ago she married Joseph studying it from a Southern than from a Northern in number, and armed them, and that great excitement point of view. As an instance, it may be asked wheth- prevailed throughout Onio on account thereot." The midable that modern experience has known. The noed to me upon excellent testimony as the most justructive of studies for a military engineer. I know not wheth er there be truth in the assertion, which has greeted hat rival the rose's hue. Her step has none of that tarily expected in the South, but it has always appeared have shown an apathy about this war which, mistaken May from the beginning of this war, but, unlike his sister, England is concerned, of easy and plausible explana-

" As an illustration of the fallacy and certainty with which the blockade is now defi.d, I will mention in conclusion a few tacts. Between the 1st or May and the 1st | May 31, Cold Barbor, 5.000 of June no less than twenty-four vess is made the port June 3, Chickahominy,..... ressel. No wonder that piles upon piles of Govern- June 17, Perersburg,.... ment goods are stored here, awaiting, when there is ies s rain upon the railroads, transportation to Richmond and Atlanta. I am informed by the Government June 23, Weidon Railroad, 1 000 agent here that in his whole experience, le has never June 26, Danville Railroad, 3,500 agent here that, in his whole experience, le has never lost a single outward-bound letter. A gentleman at Bermuda, the agent of an eminent English firm, told me that during two years he had sent an average of three mails per month from Bermuda and Nassau into Secessia, and that in the whole time only two mails had been lost."

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Another flag of truce communication for the special exchange of prisoners and delivery of stores, & 2., took fidence in the Confederate cause since the fall of Atlanplace in the harbor on Monday. Shortly after eight o'clock, about one hundred and ten boxes, barrels and packages of stores for the Confederate prisoners on Morris' Island were put on board the flig of truce steamer Celt, Captain McNulty, which, with Captain P. C. Warwick, of General Jones' Staff, and a number of army and navy officers, members of the press. and citizens, proceeded down the harbor, and anchored about two miles outside of Fort Sumter.

peared, and an effort was made to lash both steamers high calling in an eminent degree, and, as might be extogether. Owing to the heavy swell the effort failed and the steamers cast off from each other, connection growing teering of distike towards New England. I being kept up by a cable. The communication was find this feeling to be bitter, and that it is largely then made in small boats, Captain Warwick, with Lieutenant Hincks, from Headquarters, and Colonel J. The leeling that to New England fanaticism the cond- Welsman Brown, going abourd the Canonicus, where try is largely indebted for this calamitous war, and that they were met by Col. S. L. Woodford, and the nego her affictions, but the most perfect patience and resigna-

Three or four Yankee prisoners taken down for ex change were delivered over to Col Woodford, and and freety expressed than is pleasant for me to hear. Major Julian Mitchell with Captain Henry Buist were In this sweeping condemnation, there is but little received by us. The reception of these officers on nability that justice will be done to those in the East- board the cars by their brother officers and fellow ern States wno have never countenanced fanaticism, townsmen was most hearty and joyini Both, we are out have suffered from its persecutions. It, by any | glad to say, look we it and are in good spirits. Captain would say that he was ready to go wherever the Presid n unpropitious late Lincoln should be re-elected and the Buist, however, has said a slight lameness from his should see fit to o'der him, and to fight the enemy on every | South gain a reparate independence, there is but little | would. Captain Bins states that our men on Mor nope that the West would consent to remain with ris Island are comfortably situated in "A" tents, four prisoners in each, but that their rations are very small

and insufficient. They were also in want of clothing. The stores sent would first be supped to Hilton Head and from thence forwarded to Morris Island, a proceeding which would take three or four days They would, however, afford a most timely relief and rend greatly to mitigate the condition of our men. No

Mejor Mitchell, who has been at Elmira where all our privates are confined, speaks in glowing terms of the heroic endurance of our men under their privations and sufferings, which the relief associations, cit zens The flag of truce steamer New York arrived at Varina and others, might do much to allay by sending them sent to New York and E'mira.

The special exchange of Major Fontaine was not effected, the officer whom the Yankees proposed to receive as an equivalent having been previously forwarded for exchange in Georgia, and the officer taken on board the Celt refused. Another officer of equal rank, Gen. Beauregard's headquarters will be removed from however, will be tendered at the next communication.

The stores and baggage were transferred fro a each steamer in two small boats, a difficult task, which occupied several hours. The boats separated about six o'clock, the Celt reaching the wharf at the foot of Calboun street just at dark. A large crowd had collected on the wherf, and another cordial meeting of the returned officers with their friends and citizens took place on their landing.

Papers were exchanged and Yankee files to and including the 28 h ult., were received. They are filled victories all around, and the Confederates represented as being in the " last ditch."

Just as the Celt passed Fort Sumter the enemy reopened fire on the fort, and in about half an hour after she reached the wharf opened on the city. Both acts

The shelling of the city was still going on at the closing of our report. The only casualty reported was the case of a colored man, who had an arm taken off by a fragment of shell.—Courier.

Sirge of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY. The enemy again opened heavily on the city Tuesday, firing from three guns in succession. One hundred and seventy shots were fired from eight A. M. to six P. M. Tuesday. About eight o'clock the enemy ceased

A colored woman, belonging to Mrs. Ellictt was killed by a shell Tuesday afternoon. One of two others

The steamer Canonecus put into Lighthouse Inlet Monday night and landed her stores, according to

There was no change in the fleet. Charleston Courier, 5th inst.

From the Macon Intelligencer.

We learn that this gallant soldier will leave for Charleston at 4 o'clock P. M., this. Saturday, afternoon. From the Telegraph & Confederate we copy the following interesting statement of his parting with

the Army of Tennessee : Amid cheers for "Old Reliable"-cheers long, lond and enthusiastic, the General came forward to make his farewell remarks. His bronzed, warrior-face seemed calm, though the convulsive twitchings of the mouth and the deep but tremulous tone of the voice, told the deep feeling that lay in the soldier's heart.

He told them it was a sad thing for him to part with men wno had been the brave and faithful soldiers they had always proved themselves to be; but that he felt happy in leaving them in the bands of such a tried and efficient efficer as Gen ral Cheatham; and under whom, he did not doubt, they would fight as well, and schieve as much success as they had under his own command.

He told them the commanding General would, in a few days, cross the army over the Chattahooche on an offens ve campaigu, the plan of which he knew to be excellent, and he promised them that if they would but do their duty and give tho a cord at and happy supthat the greatest success of the war would be the resuit-that Sherman would audountedly be drawn from

His speech was received throughout with the wildest expressions of enthusiasm, and upon bidding them an affectionate farewell the crowd rushed towards their loved commander, and tuousands of the old heroes from Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, l'eunesses and i'x as

Release of our Prisoners at Camp Chase.

Passengers from the front of our army in East Ten-

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN .- Our readers cannot have employed an hour better than the perusal of the artic e on this subect in a late paper from the National Intelligencer. They may have been so amuzed at the stolid indifference of the Administration as to have lorgotten to look at the cost in blood-the very best blood of the army.

We propose to show that, in detail, by a brief mention of the dates and engagements, with the loss of men in each 7, Skirn lahes, 300 May 12, Spottsylvania,...... 0 000 Jone 18, Petersburg,..... 3 000 June 19, Patersburg..... 4 000 June 22, Weiden Ratiread...... 2 500

mast assault on Petersburg,...... 5 640

INTERESTING ITEM .- A fate number of the N. Y Herald says: The steamer Albany has arrived here, with a large number of refugees brought into Newbern under flog of truce, many of whom belong to the first families of the State, who have come North, having lost all con-

ia. Among the number is the wife of the rebel Gene-

ral Martin.

At Middle Sound, on Sunday, Oct. 2d, 1864, of Consumption, Miss-ANNIE E. NEWION, in the 55th year of her

She had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last twen y five years, and truly she The Yankee river steamer Concuicus soon after ap- was an ornament to the Church, walking worthy of her pected from such a Christian life, her end was pectectly peaceful and triumphant Scarcely have I ever seen one o tranquil, so resigned, and so hopeful in the last moments of life. Perfecily conscious to the last of everything that was going on around her, and of her approaching and, there was not the least expression of fear, or anxiety in regard to the feture. She suffered a long and pain al illness. but no marmuring or impatience was ever exhibited to all clon through them all. As a friend she was true and un-changeable, but the crowning glary of her character was that she was an humble and devoted Christian, and sweet is the thought that her life is blooming again in a land berond the grave, by the still waters of etc. nal life.

" Lo! our sister is released. Lightened of her fleshly load: Where the weary are at rest, She is gather'd unto God !

Lo! the pain of lie is past, All he warfare now is o'er. Pain and death behind are cast,

Grief and suffering are no more."