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

(CIRCULAR:) 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 elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Offi-

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

NOTICE. ON THURSDAY, the 27th day of October next, at the at public auction, his crop of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Pota-

other articles too tedious to mention. SAW'L PLAYER, Adm'r.

toes, &c , a complete set of Farming Implements, Cattle,

Borse, Bridle and Saddle, Hogs, Sneep, Bees, Gums, and

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT TAX IN KIND. Smithville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864 TO FARMERS IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY. R. W. L. HALL will receive Tax in Kind, at River Side and Town Creek; Mr. Jordan Woolard at Brinkley's; I will rece ve at Smithville, and a few days at Sha! lotte, ca h month. Farm rs must bring in all they have estimated, and bring the estimate to get a receipt on, as I

cannot receipt without it. Parties not pa icg, will have

to pay the 500 per cent. J. H. THEES, County Agent Brunswick Co.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. TIME subscriber having qualified at September Term. A. D , 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions or New Manover County, as Executor upon the last will and testament of Thomas Murray, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims against the same are notified to present from within the time prescrib-

their recovery. JOHN W. MURRAY, Executor.

LOST OK TUESDAY, the 5th instant, between my residence in Upper Back River District and the nine mile post on the Mount Misery Road, a leather CIGAR CASS used as a

My receipt for tax in kind; certificate No. 875, dated 14 h March, 184 for \$1 00) funded in 4 per cent. stock, issued to me. There were some other papers not recollected, and also \$60 in money. Any person finding and Journal Office, will be entitled to retail the money and will receive the thanks of the subscriber.

New Hanover County, Oct. 12, 1864 -3-2t TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED.

TO THE JAIL of Onslow County two negroes. One by the name of John (alia-) Dick, who says he belongs Dr. James Mc tee, formerly of Wilmington, N. C. ther says his 'ame is Henry and belongs to Dr. Hicks of Duplin County, N. C. The owners of said neg: ces are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law

E. MURRILL, Jr Sheriff. 26 11-3 tf

CONSCRIPT OFFICE. RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4, 1864. 773HE following named officers, of the Invalid Corps. having been assigned by Special Orders from the Ad stant and impector General's Office, to the Commandant of Con-cripts for North Carolina for duty, and having failed to comply with said orders, are requested to report with ut delay in person, or if unable to travel, to advise this Office by letter of the cause of their prolonged ab-

Captain W. S. Chastain. J. G Royal.

First Lieutenant A. A. Scott, Joseph Nunnery. J. M. Carlile, S. M. Brazington, B. H. Maxwell,

T. B. Ward. Alex. W. Westmoreland, Becoud W. J. Means. The necessity for the services of these officers is urgent

and they are enjoined to report with the least possible By order of the Commandant : E. J. HARDIN.

WILKINSON & CO.,

34 MARKET STREET, A RE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICES for all Bank

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NO. CA., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Kaleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the A Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the communding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of curry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus. Meckleoburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the countres lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes-these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service. comma dants of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field

service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a comprehent of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divid. d by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd wompanies and assigning their members to the other

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing its ructions, he will arm and equip the let class of his baitation and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsooro', and report to Brig. General C. Leventhrope, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regi-

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to coun icalying west of a see above culturated, are d sigued for the detence of he Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present. By order of GOV. VANCE :

R. C. GATLIN. Adjutant General.

27-3t-3 3t

AN APPEAL TO OBTAIN PUEL FOR THE POOR. The undersigned, appointed by their fellow-citizens to procure wood for the use of the pool of the Town, desire to hire, for the balance of the year, TEN WOOD CUI-Triks; tair wages will be paid and hands cared for. We want to put 2,000 cords of wood here by the let of Jan'y. To do this thirty Wood Cutters are necessary. We appeal with cut fluence to our friends in the country to help us out; if you can spare a hand for a week or two send him along with his axe and allowance; if not able to spare the filowance send the hand and we will leed him. Phose writing to donate wood at points on the river will pleasadvise us, those withing to give standing wood near the river will let us know at once. At small expense and mconvenience many can contrioue largely to this object, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. Many a toling woman whose heart is wrung by the necessity of to assign any lower aim to Farragut's undertaking .asking charity could furnish food for herself and little

ones by her own labor, could she purchase fuel at a low Communications can be addressed to E. A. Keith, Chairman of the Wood Committee.

E. A. KEITH, O. G. PARSLEY, JR., Committee. GEO. O. VANAMEINGE, Ja.

" It I am drafted, I shall resign. Deeply gra eini for the unexpected honor conterred upon me, I shall fee: compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. Inat's what keeps me under."

PULASKI, TENN., one of the places lately visited by Gen. Forrest in his raid, is a town of some twelve hundred inhabitants, and is sixty-four miles Southwest of Nashville. It is nearly in the same latitude with Decherd, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1864. \ NO. 4.

WILMING TON, N. C., OCT. 13, 1864.

THERE is one thing which has almost grown into a habit with the Southern press and from which we cannot claim complete, though we can claim comparative exemption, and that is in the nature of counting chickers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest exemption, and that is in the nature of counting chick-and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this ens before they are hatched—of predicting all sorts of important and wholly favourable results, as certain to spring from any new movements which they may feel themselves authorized even to hint at.

The consequence of all this is, first, that an idea is given to the enemy, if he does not already possess it. that something is afoot, and the second is that undue expectations are awakened among our own people leading to disappointments and discouragements, and dissatis factions if they fail to be realized, which they very well may, for we know that while our commanders and our armies may do all that men can do to deserve and to win success, it is not in the power of man to command it. We ought always to hope for the best, but not confidently to promise it.

We make these remarks in connection with the campaign now progressing in upper Georgia. Everything that our most sanguine friends hope for from that campaign may be realized, but then again, they may not and we should be prepared to meet the fortunes of war with (quantitity, if not always vith satisfaction-to welcome prosperity, but not to sink under adversity.

The Richmord Sentinel, or the 10th instant, has a lengthy editorial on an ettempt likely to be made by ed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of the Federal Naval and Military forces for the capture of Wilmington.

We give the editorial below, simply remarking that we have no doubt of our commanding General being well posted and fully alive to the importance of the sit. uation, and that everything that depends upon him will pocket book and containing among others the following be placed in a state of preparation to meet the emergencies of the case. But he can only work with the means placed at his disposal; and it behooves the State authorities and the people of the State at large to give returning the pocket-book and papers to me or to the him every assistance in labor, and to hold in readiness to respond to his call every available man, to aid in a its. that matter, the only remaining port of the Confe leracy accessible to commerce.

We have the most perfect assurance that Governor VANCE will assist to the utmost extent of his power. by all the people of the State; for, should Wilmington sition may be palmed off for a single night, but rows of further into our country. If so, he only renders his guns. In other respects the affair does not seem to be sempty seats upon the next, give a genuine expression of the state in t We do sincerely trust that he will be warmly seconded unfortunately fall, her people will not be the only losers, but the whole State will feel the loss and be placed in jeopardy, and a blow will be inflicted on the Confeder acy unexampled since the loss of New Orleans :

From the Richmond Sentinel, 10th inst.

Of the Federal admirals there are two who have been the most conspicuous for enterprise and good fortune. The first of these is Admiral Farragut, who is a brave stage those evidences of talent in which no one can be deand kilful officer, with some remains of the elevated demeanor which he learned in the South, of which he is a native, and to which he has turned traitor. Few Federal officers have aimed more successful blows than has he against his own people, and against the Commonwealth that nurtured him. The laurels which he has won as a soldier are badges of his everlesting infamy as a citizen. Benedict Arnold, plundering and burning the towns of Virginia and of his own Connecticut, in the service of the British, is the prototype of David G. Farragut, who displays an equal zeal in the service of the enemies of his own hearthstone. The curses of Heaven are accumulating against him for each act of his

The other Admiral to whom we have above referred is Porter; an energetic and bold man, but a low disgusting braggart, and a rapacious thief and robber. These two officers bave been called from their late scenes of operation for the purpose of being assigned to new duties. Farragut leaves Mobile unattacked ; but after having made a lodgment within its Bay. This is relied upon as having sealed the port and closed its commerce. Porter has been patrolling the Mississippi with the scent of a wolf and the vigilance of a pirate.-

Where are they to be stationed now? Of Farragut's destination the United States papers have left us in no doubt. He is to operate against Wilmington. That port is to be closed. That which the Yankee officers have in vain endeavored to do, this apostate Southerner is to be set to accomplish for them. We shall not wonder if the attempt extend beyond the mere closing of the port to the actual capture of Wilmington. We shall look to see that city made the object of a combined land and naval expedition and at-

Wilmington is on the East bank of the Cape Fear river, thirty-four miles from the ccean by the course of that stream. It is a much less distance, however, to the ocean beach, at its nearest approach; the Cape Fear river, in that part of its course, being nearly paraliel to the coast. Our forts below Wilmington have prevented the entrance of the United States war vessels into the river : so that, in order to check our outward commerce, the enemy has no resource but to lie off the mouth of the river, and institute a blockade. With companies. The company or companies to be broken up all their efforts, they have found this very ineffectual .-The channels or entrances into the river from the ocean are so many and so wide apart, and the vessels employed in the blockade trade are so swift, that, under cover of night, both ingress and egress have been effected with comparative safety. Of late, our enemies have adopted the most extraordinary preventive precautions. They have two lines of blockaders, stationed like two lines of sentinels or pickets, around the entrance into the Cape Fear; the first as near the shore as may be, and the second well out to sea. These blockaders or guard ships are the fastest war steamers that can be procured. They are required to be constantly under full head of steam, and at night each steamer is in constant motio. backwards and forwards over the piece of water as-

signed to it, like a sentinel treading his beat. All these extraordinary and expensive appliances having failed to destroy the commerce of Wilmington, Farragut is now called in. The estimation in which the Yankees hold this officer, and the character of the enterprises in which he has been hitherto employed, warn us that new and unprecedented endeavors are now to be set on loot. Nothing less than the capture of Wilmington, or the forts which seep open its outlet to the sea, will satisfy Farragut's amoition. His predecessors at that point have but " scotched the snake' -he will endeavor to kill it. It will be unreasonable I: will be very unwise, and, indeed, fatal, if we adapt our preparations for defence to any narrower calculation. Our works should all be put in the most efficient posture. They should be enlarged and extended, and new ones thrown up whenever and wherever the most suspicious precaution wentd suggest. The utmost re-

sources of engineering skill should be appealed to. Nor should we pos pone any part of our preparation until reminded of its necessity by the deploying of the enemy's columns or the thunder of his iron clads. The calls for laborers, and the anxious effort to complete this or that work, will then be too late. The time for preparation is now. Are the officers in command at Wilmington attending to it? No efficer is worthy of position there who is capable of neglecting a duty. is the post of responsibility, and is soon to be the pos of danger. We need in the commander a sleepless vigilance, a far seeing sagacity, an indefatigable industry, a cool head and brave heart. Such a one may win himself a noble fame, for there will soon be, what capable officers always wish for-opportunity. But an officer Molasses.—We can hear the groaning of mills who might exhibit opposite qualities, who might concrushing cane in this vicinity, in several directions, and sult his personal ease and appetite in the presence of so Med, Juarez had fled, Quitaga had submitted, Vidauri looked very clean and cozy, was his ambuiance, and can hear of them all through the country running pret- grave a responsibility and so vital a duty, would quickty constantly. We think the molasses crop in this sec- iy give his countrymen reason to execrate him and to tion will be good this year, though we think it was a wish he had never been born. We trust that all who pire. too common error in planting the Imphee, or red top may be adjudged worthy to manage the defence of our variety. The most extensive cultivators of the cane in last seaport will quit themselves like patiots and men. the South giving preference to Sorghum, or black top. To defend it successfully and to overthrow Farragut

The following may be of value to tax-payers: Extract of a letter addressed to T. ALLAN, Esq., Com-

missioner, &c., Sept. 20th, 1864: "The assessor and tax collector here construe Sec. 3. Act 14th June, 1864, as extending to paragraph 2d. Sec. 3d &c., and they require the tax of 5 per cent. on all the subects named in this 21 paragraph to be paid in Confederate notes, new issue, and refuse to take 4 per cent. certificates for such tax. The Act of 14:h June names expressly Bronze John now, as well as the Texas tigers. and only "paragraph one (1) of Section (3) three" as amended and re-enacted," and leaving paragraph 2d maltered, proceeds to Section 16th of Act of February .-Please inform me if it is intended that for the tax "npon the amount of all solvent credits and bank bills and all other paper. &c." 4 per cent, certificates or 4 per cent bonds shall be refused in payment."

Fxtract of Letter from T. ALLAN, Esq., Commissioner, in answer to the above :

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 26th, 1864. O. G. PARSLEY. Esq.,-Sir:

Sec. 3 of the Act of the 14th Jane, 1864, has exclusive reference to paragraph 1, Sec. 3 of the Act of 17th Feb , sweeping them before it with irresistible valor. The 18"4, and therefore 4 per cent. bonds are receivable in pay-ment of the tax on solvent credits, bank bills, &c. If the assessor and collector hold differently, they are in error.

Respectfully.
T. ALLAN, Commissioner.

Dramatic,-Miss Ida Vernon.

nalism of the present day more to be regretted than the much abused, beaten army of Tennessee. universal system of "puffing" everything that comes before ishing superlative, even though it be discustingly bad and as noxicus as the Upas on Lybian plains. So common has aggeration and humbug, this universal praise would do he old syllog stic example proving that black is white .--To a large majority of such "puffs," one gives as much credence as to the handbills scattered through the stree:s, or posted on vacant walls, in which some weak-minded pri ter seems to have gone raving mad in all kinds of type. in b'e pantacea, or in giving a notorious and impudent (acliostro all the praise due a man of genius. In theatrical we have heretofore said very litt e of the Wilmington stage, and of the charming artisle now attracting so much notice upon it-waiting to study well her character and standing as an actress before expressing an opinion upon her mer-

The announcement that Miss Vernon's engagement is successful defence of her only remaining port; and, for drawing to a close now calls for that opinion, and we express unbe-itatingly our admiration of her talent, and give the applause she has honestly won. Considering the fact that the Theatre has been nightly crowded to witness har performances, it may seem singular no mention has been things, and I dely human ingenuity to suggest how he made of it; but in publishing that fact alone we accord her as much praise as if it were put in more lengthy sentences. Upon the stage, as in other wasks of life, success is the test | which he will, we gain and he loses. It is not necessaempty seats upon the next, give a genuine expression of public censure. To say then that the Theatre has been crowded night after night to witness Miss Vernon's personation of Lady Isabel Carlyle, and Madame Vine, in Tay. or should be get through, we can move on to the Ohio. eure's play of "East Lynne," or as the Jewish Maide.. in We thereby deliver North Georgia, North Alabama "Leah," is to say the has achieved a sure success in those Tennessee and Kentucky. We will make the exchange,

parts. This is popular criticism, and the most flattering, perhaps, that could be given. With great taste in all matters of costume and dress, young, handsome, a fine, graceful figure, an expressive face, regular features, speaking with all his army. In that event we throw ourselves eyes, and a richly modulated voice, cultivated by careful andy, she shows from the first moment she steps upon the ceived. Together with these natural advantages she has characters she represents, losing for the time her own iden- win back Atlan'a without the loss of a man or the firtity in them, thus giving them an air of real life unattained by any other actress. And fer the time they are real before us, their real joys and sorrows represented by real smiles and tears. It is safe to say Miss Vernon's fordness for the stageher enthusiasm in the profession she has chosen, is the true

secret of her success. There is no half-way work, no list

worthy to be done, is to be done well. She aims at nature, and succeeds in reproducing it so well we forget the actress, and think only of the heroine she brings before us. Her forte lies in those characters representing domestic scenes, love passages in some quiet homes, affection deceived, or the woman struggling with the world and adversity. As "Lady isabel Cariyle," "Madame Vine," "Leah," "Camille," "Medea," "Pauline," and perhaps title of the first actress in the South. Nor would we confine her to such characters alone, for she has also achieved success in other parts, although we must confess they do not suit her style so well. The women of Shakspeare-Miranda, Portia, Desdamona, or Juliet, are all within her greater reputation. Her Lady Isabel is already famous, and there are few would have the temerity to undertake it after her rendering, while her Leah has a personality of its There is one character still we would see her in before will become enthused and his army dispirited. leaving to fulfil her engagement in Richmond - that of in Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of Leave Man," a character that permits great scope of power, and we hope the manager may again put it on the stage, with Morton as

In connection with Miss Vernon's recent performances one can but notice the able manner in which she has been supported by Mr. Charles Morton-a fluished actor-always up to the mark in whatever character he undertakes. As a Comedian he has been long known and admired. and now he has shown himself competent to any part in any drama. In the grandest characters of Shakspea e, the fi nest in more modern plays, as Lear, Hamlet, Archibald Carlysie, Touchstone, or Poor Pillicoddy, he is equally at in this versality he shows his talent; and the best proof of his merit is the great applause given him where-

Later from Texas and Mexico.

The Clarion has late and interesting Texas and Mexican news, from which we extract the following:

BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 1, 1864.

Ed. Tel.:- The steamer Arkausas captured by our forces has arrived in this city. Cortinas is still oppressing the Mexican population at Matamoras. His motto is "walk in lemons and get squeezed," "shell cy of food, and lack of proper med cal treatment; and out," I want \$250,000 to skedaddle on, for Johnny whereas, those difficulties still remain, we would declare Crapeau is coming, and it is necessary for me to retire as our firm belef, that unless we are speedily exchanged to private life, a la Santa Anna. In plain words, he | we have no alternative but to share the lattentable fate of is forcing a loan, and threatens to turn the troops loose ipon the town if the citizens don't comply.

French. It is distant 60 miles from Matamoras, and it will not be long before they will besiege our neigh-

boring city. Cortions sent some 800 troops down towards the mouth of the Rio Grande to attack the French. A fight took place last evening, results not important. Some five or six Mexicans killed and a number wounded .-

Heavy firing heard last night. A growing coolness is apparent on the part of the Mexican authorities towards the Confederates engendered, no doubt, from the late visit of the French Representations from the Admiral's squadron, and his reception by Col. Ford and staff.

Our troops are in good health with a few exceptions Several deaths have occurred. The Yarkees have not all left yet, but from appearance they are going. The French are moving towards Matamoras in three columns. One from Monterey, one from Victoria, and

Gen. Vidauri is in possession of New Lorado. The good citizen and soldier. . citizens have pronounced in layor of the French. Nothing remains to be done to place the French in possession of the entire Mexican territory but the possession of Matamoras and the State it is in. (l'amaulipas.) and in three weeks that will be accomplished -We will have a fine view of the fight from the city.

N. B. Sept. 2. - Cortinas has fled and the French are in possession of the city.

THE FRENCH IN MATMORAS.

Houston, but the physicians are unwilling to admit the

AN ATTACK ON GALVESTON .- Kirby Smith has received intimation that Galveston is soon to receive a visit from Commodore Farragut. Preparations are Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year of Act 17th February, and to embrace all solvent credits, being made to receive him after the style of Gen. M. L. Smith's reception at Vicksburg, on the ever memorable 28th of June, 1862. Farragut will find a foe in

> Possible Results of the New Movement. The correspondent of the Mobile Register with the army of Tennessee, gives his views as to the possible 8th inst. results of the military movements Low going on in Georgia. He says :

Our columns are already in motion, and on a campaign of aggression. We can win; and, despite some

to causes the contrary, I believe we will win. We may greatly win and present again a fact, not rare in history, of a defeated and dispirited army, catching a sudden enthusiasm, turning upon its victors, and tide of war may in a few weeks be rolled back to the Ohio. I'bere is nothing wanting to this end but the brains to lead and the resolution to follow. The former always evokes the latter. Wonder not, then, if this army yet amaze the world by its giant recuperation and its splendid heroism. The Confederacy may Perhaps there is no one thing connected with the jour- vet owe its deliverance, quickly won, to this ill used,

A wise general foresers everything, provides for every the public, no matter whether its pretensious are true or thing. He is never surprised, never confused, never in as noxious as the Upas on Lybian plains. So common has this become, one harely hopes to get an honest opinion rear. What are the relative conditions of the two point. upon real merit, and only sees in the flattering notices he armies? We are now as near Chattanooga as Sherreads, an advertising card paid for at so much per square.

If society were perfect, and there was no such thing as ex.

We can get the start of him, which, in war, is a great The nil nisi bonum principle would be a very good one if advantage. Our army is not at all e cumbered with such were the case; but in these days of imposition and de- sick and wounded, as Sherman's is, by thousands. His ceit, it stops all true criticism, and becomes as absurd as teams are poor and week, barely able to haul empty wagons over bad roads. Our teams are fat, sleek and strong. We can march five miles a day further than Sherman, and therefore can beat him at the race, and get in his rear - in short do that terrible thing called his efforts to make a worthless nostrum appear a valua. "flacking" But suppose that this is a mistake, and that he can travel as fast as we. Still that does not notices and pretended critiques upon the drama, this is affect the success of the principal object of the camparticularly noticeable. To avoid any semblance of this, paign. But what can be do woen he finds us in motion towards Chattanooga? He must do one of three

1st. He remains in Atlanta with all his army. 2d. He leaves Atlanta with all his army, and follows

3d. He leaves a garrison to hold Atlanta; and goes back with the remainder of his army. Now, it is self evident that he must do one of these can avoid doing them, or do anything else. And do destruction more certain. Should be thus plunge on, rious. to the Atlantic or the Gulf, he will starve on the way, and welcome to him. It remains then only to argue the three propositions. 1st. He remains in Atlanta across his railroad, and he inevitably starves. There is no help for it. I will not argue it.

2d. He goes back (evacuating Atlanta) with all his versatility enough to throw herself thoroughly into the army. This I believe he will do. What results? We ing of a gun. He leaves also from 5,000 to 10,000 characters,-the affectionate and high toned Lady Isabel sick and wounded in our hands. He spent 115 days and the suffering, sorrowful governess standing personally and 75,000 men to win Atlanta. By a flank movement we win it back in a day, without losing a man! How simple, at last, are the mysteries of war?

3d. He leaves a garrison in Atlanta and goes back with the remainder. In that case he sacrifices the garessness or inattention; but the work she has to do, if rison, and in the meantime weakens his own army by It is not to be supposed that he would so far violate

the principles of scientific war, as thus to isolate a gar- of the pickets, but it amounted to nothing. rison. But if he does, so much the better. Sooner or later the garrison must starve, and in the meantime it is shut up harmlessly, on the defensive. In any event. 'Mrs. Haller," in Kotzebue's "Stranger," she exceeds this terrible invasion becomes a failure and a farce. any artiste we have yet had, and can well lay claim to the The only hope Sherman can have in such a case, is to pursue us, catch us, and badly defeat us. Then he might return to Atlanta. But if we have any brains, he cannot catch us. We can fight him or not, as we choose. We ought not to fight soon, but make him scope, but in the characters first mentioned she will win the | follow us far back toward | Unattanooga and secure the deliverance of Atlanta, whether we win the battle or not. We can make him fight us on our own ground cwn as marked upon our stage as the Phaedre of Rachel But we can whip him. By this movement our army

Mass Meeting of Federal Prisoners. At a mass meeting, held September 28, 1864, by the

Federal prisoners confined at Savannah, Georgia, it was unanimously agreed that the following resolutions hope that he might thereby take such steps as in his press by General Taylor. wisdom he may think necessary for our speedy exchange or parole .- Savannah Republican, Oct 3. Resolved. That while we would declare our unbounded

love for the Union, for the home of our fathers, and for the graves of these we venerate, we would beg most respectfully that our situation as prisoners be dilligently inquired into, and every obstacle consistent with the honor and dig-Resolved, That whilst allowing the Confederate authoriies all due praise for the attention paid to prisoners, numpers of our men are consigned to early graves, in the orime of manhood, far from home and kindred, and this is not caused intentionally by the Confederate government but by the force of circumstarces the prisoner is obliged to

go without shelter, and in a great portion of cases without medicine. Resolved. That whereas, ten thousand of our brave comrades have despended to an untimely grave within the last -ix months, and as we believe their death was caused by the difference of climate, the peculiar bind and insufficienur comrades. Must this thing still go on? Is there no

Resolved, That whereas, the cold and inclement season Four or five hundred troops have arrived at Mata- of the year is fast approaching, we hold it to be our duty moras from Victoria, baving been driven cut by the as soldiers and citizens of the United States, to inform on Government that the majority of the prisoners are withou proper clothing, in some cases being almost naked, and are without blackets to protect us from the se rching sau by ay, or the heavy dews by right, and we would must respectfully request the Government to make some arrange ment whereby we can be supplied with these o us necessary ar icles.

Resolved. That whereas the term of service of many o our comrades having expired, they having served train and faith uity for the terms of their several entistments, would most respectfully ask of their government : Are they to be forgotten? are past services to be ignored? Not having seen their wives and little ones for over three years, they would most respectfully but firmly request the gov erament to make some arrangements whereby they can be exchanged or paro ed.

Resorred That whereas, in the fortune of war, it was car lot to become prisoners, we have suffered patiently and are suit witting to suffer, it by so doing we can benefit the country, but we would most respectfully beg to say at we are not willing to suffer to jurther the ends of any party or clique to the detriment of our own hopor, our families and our connery; and we would beg that this afnow at San Francisco, and one will move from the fair be explained to us, that we may continue to hold the government in that respect which is necessary to make a

P. BRADLEY. Chairman of Com. in behalt of prisoners.

GENERAL LEE AT HIS HEADQUARTERS -A COFFESpondent, describing a recent visit be made to the army around Petersburg, writes the Mobile Register : We found General Lee quartered in a grassy yard.

his ten's shaded by noble trees. General Lee was in his tent, which is by no means a pretentious one, at the time of our visit, and my cousin and myself strolled by in order to get a look at him. The old fellow was about 4, P. M., after which he withdrew, leaving many According to the Houston Telegraph the French oc seated in a split bottom chair, engaged in reading one dead. Our loss was very slight. cupied Matamoras on the 2d inst. The capture of that of the morning papers through a pair of spectacles .city and Monterey gives them possession of the North. | The back of his head was turned to us, so that we were ern States of Mexico, and leaves no ground for the hardly paid for our pains of our sly observation. Not by Brig. Gen. Vaughan; some prisoners, two stand of col-Juarista party to occupy. At last reports Cortina had far from the great Captain's tent, the inside of which was expected to do likewise, and hostilities have ac- under it a number of chickens were pecking about .cordingly, ere this, ceased in that part of the new em- | One of them, a cock, is said to be a great pet with the General, who has nad him from the beginning of the YELLOW FIVER IN GALVESTON .- Trans-Mississippi war, and carries him wherever he goes. I suspect the advices report the appearance of yellow fever at Gal- secret of this apparent woim is nothing more than a South Australia, which looks exactly like a rattle-make veston, Texas. Several persons have already died from very rational desire for fresh laid eggs for breakfast, -when it issues from the ground it "makes a noise it. It is thought by some that there are a few cases in for the rooster is not deprived of his harem.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

District of Georgia.

1863, by J. S. THEASERE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, October 12, 1864. The Whig has received the Washington Chronicle of the

Stanton sends a lengthy dispatch to Dix, dated Oct. 7th. based upon a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, dated Nashville, Oct. 5th, whose information was derived from Chattanooga, whence Gen. Smith telegraphs Thomas that the Confederates had retreated from Altgona on the 4th, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving their dead and wonnded in the hards of the enemy-[what a lie]-meanwhile Sher-

man was silent. A press dispatch of the same date says that in the fight at Altoons on the 5th our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated precipitately, leaving in our hands between four and five hundred in killed and wounded .-

One report says that Forrest is en route for Florence from Lawrence burg. Another account says that he is sur-

Important movements are still going on in Missouri .-Late advices state that Gen. Price attempted to cross the false. Any candidate for popular favour-s prima donna doubt what to do. He knows what he can do, and all Oeage river at Castle Rock, but was prevented by the land, from the full of Sumter to the Passing of the or a patent pill-is indiscrim nately praised in most aston- that the enemy can do. Like a wise general, let us see Yankee troops on the other side. As the river had swolwhat must result from our move towards Sherman's len, it was supposed that he would try to cross at another

> It is also reported that several hundred Confederate cav alry had crossed Missouri into Montgemery county. The bridges over the Gasconade river and Coles Creek

> have been burned. At the latter point twenty locomotives and thirty cars were destroyed. A dispatch from St. Louis, Oct. 7th, says that the ene-

> my appeared before J. fferson City to-day, but it is not known whether a bat le has been fought. The amount of damage to the Pacific railroad is estima-

> loss in business of the same amount. Rosecranz reports that Ewing has arrived at Rolla. Neither Stanton or the press give anything from the

army of the Potomac. Grant is in Washington. Gold in New York on the night of the 7th was quoted at rapidly."

at 2021. OUR CAVALRY DEFEATED IN THE VALLEY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 12th, 1864. Our cavalry have had a reverse near Edenburg, in the Valley. We drove the enemy's cavalry for several days but on Sunday ventured too far and got in among their in-

NORTHERN REPORT OF THE FIGHT BELOW RICH

PRIERSBURG, Oct. 12th, I864. There is nothing from Sherman.

loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery, but says that Birney subsequently advanced and regained Kant's old position, and ho'ds the enemy in their inner line of entrench-

Butler says: We have much the best of this day's work, one thousand of the enemy killed and wounded, hundreds of prisoners, and a bloody repulse.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 12th, 1864. Last night there was heavy artillery and musketry firing for an hour or more, growing out of an alarm on the part

The enemy are reported demonstrating in front of Bermuda Hundreds to-day. The enemy were busily moving across pontoons to the

North side of James river all last night. The hospitals, wagon camps and other places are being rigidly inspected, and all able bedien men returned to the front. Disabled men and negroes take their places as fa-

FROM CORINIH.

MCBILE, Oct. 12th .- Gen. Forrest telegraphs Gen. Tajlor from Corinte, on the 12th, as follows : Col. Keily's success vesterday was complete. He surprised the enemy capturing three guns, twenty-five prisoners and thirty hor. ses ;-about 200 were drowned in attempting to re-embaria

Our first shot penetrated the boiler of a transport, many were scalded and burned to death. The boats have be sent to the President of the United States, in the gone down the river. The above was given to the Mobile

NORTHEBN NEWS.

BICHMOND, Oct. 13th, 1864. The Whig has received the Aew York Herald of the 10th inst., which contains additional particulars of the Darbytown fight. It says the Rebels fought obstinately, having lost one thousand killed. Federal loss one hundred. fhough the Herald brags high, it is evident that the Yackees were badly whipped according to its accounts.

Sunday evening Lincoln sent the following, telegram to Cameron:-Absolutely no news from the army of the Potomac not published. Stanton's bulletin has no alarm bogus dispatches. The Washington Dispatch of the 9th says that Sheridau whipped Longstreet, Early's successor; no particulars. Sheridan is still at Harrisonburg. Communication with Washington is uncut. Nothing from Sherman yet. Try and gloss over Burbridge's deteat at Saltville .-Barbridge passed Covington on the 9th for Lexington .may that Price's object in taking Jefferson City was to inaugurate a hebel Governor of Missouri. Financial crash predicted in the West; stringency in the money market already : heavy run on the banks. Gold 1974,

A special dispatch to the Register, dated Sepatobia the 12th, says that the Memphis Bulletic of the 11th contains a engthy dispatch claiming a great success at Allatoona .-Thomas was at Nashville. Rosseau and Washburn were

A di-patch from Franklin, Bissouri, dated the 7th, says that Smith would move immediately in pursuit of Price. with a force sufficient to whip him before he could reach

It is reported that the New York steamer "Roaneke" had been captured at sea by Repels, who embarked at Ha vana as passengers.

FROM RICMMOND.

KICHMOND, Oct. 13th, 1864. The enemy's cavairy, in force, attempted to flank our position on Darbytown Road, seven miles below the city. this morning; simultaneously their intentry advanced and took shelter in an abattis, one hundred and flity yards in front of our fortifications. They were repulsed. Our loss was slight. Major Willis F. Jones, of Kentucky, Fie da' Acjutant General, was killed by a sharpshooter.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE. The following dispatch has been received at the War Department, dated Headquarters, Oct. 15th, 7, A. M. This merning the enemy endeavored to advance between Darbytown and the Charles CityaRoads, but was repulsed in every attempt. The most strenuous efforts were made

Gen. Breckinridge reports that a force of the enemy came to Greenville, Tenn., on the 12th, and were defeated ors, and many horses and arms wer captured. The enemy lost many killed and wounded. Our loss was slight.

B. E. LEE, General.

A kind of fungus has been discovered near Talbot like a rattlesnake."

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac

ter, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private characte can. under ANY CIECUMSTANCES. beadmitted.

> For the Journal. "YOU'LL TELL HER, WON'T YOU!"

Another (soldier) shot through the lungs, clasped a locket to his breast and moved his lips 'till | put down my ear and listened for his last breath. "You'd tell her, won't Tell who, or what, I could not ask; but that lock. et was the picture of one who might be wife, sweetheart or sister .- Army Letter.

"You'll tell her, won't you," say to her I died As a brave soldier should—true to the last; She'll bear it better, if a thought of pride Comes in to stay her, the first shock is past.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" show her how I lay, Pressing the pictured lips I loved so well. And how my last thoughts floated far away. To home and her, with love I could not tell.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" not how hard it was To give up life-life for her sake so dear ; Nay, nay, not so! say 'twas a noble cause, And I die for it without a tear.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" she'll be glad to know Her soldier stood undannted, true as steel; His heart with her, his bosom to the foe,

When the blow struck no human power could heal. "You'll tell her, wont you?" say too we shall meet In God's " hereafter," where our love shall grow More holy, for this parting and more sweet, And cleansed from every stain it knew below.

THE COTION FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

A book has recently made its appearance in England. entitled " A History of the Cotion Famine in Eng-Public Works Act." It was written by R A. Arnold, and is interesting as showing the woude fully recuperative powers of truly industrial organizations, and how quickly a loss, however great, may be repaired by modern society. From copious extracts published, we make a few condensations:

The cotton famue in England did not begin until some time after the breaking out of the war. Upon the authority of the London Spectator, it is stated "that the trade had for two years previously been overstocking the markets of the world with lavish profuseness .they had glutted India, Australia and America-bad, in fact, so completely out run consumption that they ted at three hundred thousand dollars, and a prospective were in possession, directly or indirectly, of a surplus stock of 300 000 000 pounds weight of manufactured goods. With this enormous stock unsold, and a general impression that the American crisis could not lust, no one was willing to give any very heavy price for raw material, and though the price rose it was not

In the year 1860 there were in full operation in England 2,650 cotton factories, with 440,000 operative whose wages amounted to £11,500,000 that year. Of these people 96 per cent. were adults, and 56 per cent. females. A power equal to 300,000 horses drove the machinery, which quick eyes and active fingers governed and guided. The number of spindles at work takes away the breath only to think of them, whilst the speed at which each of these spindles revolved makes the brain giddy-30,387,467 spindles, each spindle making from four to six thousand revolutions per minute, according to the fineness of the thread spun. The cutton required to feed all this legion of spindles

for one year was 1,021,623,380 pounds of prepared material. The actual consumption of the year, inclusive Northern dates of the 9th just, have been received .- of waste, was 1,083,000,000 pounds. The total quantity imported exceeded that amount to the value of Butler represents that in the fight below Richmond on over £7,000 000. The invested capital in the mills. Friday the rebels attacked with spirit Kantz's cavairy in and the wages to keep them going was about £65,three entrenchments, and drove them back with a small 000,000 the productions of the year amounted to £76 012,380. When the fact was realized that the raw material

must become scarce there was a very sudden deprivation of work for the operatives. The mills first began to work on half time, though employing almost their full complement of hands. Between January and Octoper, 1862, eighteen months after the breaking out of the conflict here, the milis closed their doors and almost a haif a militon of operatives were idle.

The history of the famine says that the savings banks

were depleted of the hard earned savings of the poor operatives, to the full extent of their deposits. Then was a noble unwillingness on the part of the Lancashire operatives to subsist on money they had not earned .-Everything was sacrificed before they applied for relief, out they had to come to it at last. On December 6th, 1862, the return of the number relieved by the guardian reached the highest point. The armies of industry were now paupers, the numbers were fearing - 361,693; at a cost of outdoor and indoor relief exceeding £20,000 sterling a week. The numbers supported by committee tees alone for the warst week of the distress, was 236,-310; the weekly expenditure of the committees was a general total of £46,356. Calculating the loss of wages at some thousands over eight minions a year, the operatives were receiving about one third of their ordiary income. This mouth of December was the darkest and heaviest of the distress; it had reached its maxmam. With the beginning of 1863 the tide began to turn, though the suffering of the transition state of return to work and Wages was more severe than during even this dark December.

The landowners came forward to aid the charity .the 24, of December, 1862, was memorable for their great meeting in Lancasuire, which resulted in a suoscription list of £150,000, of which £70,000 was subscribed in the town, hall. The county had, when this meeting seperated, subscribed to the relief fund £450, 000. The whole sum expended by the committe, quring the period of discress, was £1.974 281.

But this would not suffice, and it is stated that the greatest aid to the suff fers, and one which at the same time employed a great number of them productively, was by virtue of an act of Parliament passed on the S.h of June, 1862. This act only permitted the local authornies, municipalities and vestries to borrow money from the State for public works. It worked admirably enabling the towns to employ some five thousand heads of families, or say twenty-five thousand persons, on frepune acve work, at the cost of an immediate gebt of less than a million and a quarter.

The majority of the hands are now either employed in other occupations than cotion spinning, or have emigrated. The distress may be said to be at an end. In manificence of con ributions on the part of the rich, and the patient enquiance of terrible suffering on the part of the poor-una companied as the famile has been by the commission of any violence or crim's of any kind by the sufferers-the cotton famine in England stands univalled in mistage.

From the South Carolinian. BEAUREWAND. A SONNET-BY PAUL B. HAYNE. Where'er a resolute will, a guiding soul,

A pre-cie ce ciear as nounday, and a lutoe Which speeds olecare on its withering course, Straight turo' all pairiers to he imminent goal-Where'er thought, wildom, genius in control Ot . ng edest racts, (coeroing our aud all To beny opedient to their so-creige call;) Where'er and preg a t powers, in part or while, We been to eave us there, mys clare and !! numbered by meaver and thy I ved persone to be, King like thou c mest! Int thise c tol appool Fair Liberty ! and golden-w nged penel, Fiy on before, that vi tory's tounder roll On some great held, shall justily inv choice!

GEN. LEVENTHORPE.-It appears' that Colonel C. Leventhorpe, who lately commanded the 11th N. U. regimen!, has been appointed, by Gov. Vance we presume, a Brigadier General in the Home Guard orces of the State. The troops now called out report to him at Galesboro'. A better appointment could not have been made, and we can assure the men who are going into service that they will find Gen. Leventhorpe a kind, humane, and skillful commander. If the men do their duty he will do his. He understands the duties of a soidier .- Democrat.

"It's a very solemn thing to get married," said augt Belhany.

"Yes, but it's a great deal more solemn not to be, raplied her neice.

MARRIED. On the evening of the 4th just., at the residence of the

bride's lather, by Rev. S. C. Alexauder, Mr. R. H. MUR-PHY, to him Palstilla, daugnter of John R. Banner-

In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., of congestive fever, contracted in camp, Mr. JOS. J. LESLIA, formerly of Washington, N. C., but for the last ten years a resident of

Brown, better known as A. Ward, showman, says

and is distant from that place about fifty miles.

Salubury Watchman, 8th inst. | will be a double honor.