

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,  
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.  
JAS. FULTON, Editor. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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No subscription is entered upon for a time under  
this mode of payment. The only deviation from this  
is in the case of soldiers as above stated.

**PRISON UP AND COMMITTED.**  
TO THE JAIL of Onslow County two negroes. One  
by the name of John (alias) Dick, who says he belongs  
to Dr. James McTeer, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.  
The other says his name is Henry and belongs to Dr. Hicks  
of Onslow County, N. C. The owners of said negroes are  
requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law  
directs.  
Oct. 6th 1864.  
E. MURRILL, Jr. Sheriff.  
26 11-3-44

**CONSCRIPT OFFICE.**  
BALTIMORE, N. C., Oct. 21, 1864.  
TO THE INFORMATION OF Enrolling Officers and all con-  
scriptors, it is announced that the Camp of Instruction  
has been broken up, and a new Camp established at  
Greensboro, under the name of "Camp Stryker," for the  
recognition and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and  
absentees.  
The object of the new Camp being to avoid delay and  
expense in the transportation of recruits to the front, it is  
left to the discretion of Enrolling Officers to send Conscripts  
and deserters either to Camp Stryker, or to the nearest  
recognition and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and  
absentees.  
By order of Maj. J. M. McLean.  
E. J. HARRIS, Adjutant.  
42 11-3-44

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**  
PLEASE receive lists of all matured crops, viz: Corn,  
Wheat, Buckwheat, Rice, Irish Potatoes, Sugar, Molasses,  
Cotton, Peas, Beans, and other articles, to be sent to  
the Editor, for the Farmers of Onslow County, N. C., 18th  
Upper Street, 2nd and 3rd, South Washington, 25th and  
26th, Lower Street, 25th and 26th, Baltimore, N. C., 30th  
and 31st, Dec. 1st.  
S. H. BELL, Assessor.  
42 11-3-44

**WILL attend at the above place with the Assessor,  
to assess the taxes on the following items, to-wit: on  
all the taxes on the above items.  
J. S. HINES, Collector.  
42 11-3-44**

**WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 2, 1864.**  
Was stated yesterday that in our opinion the fall of  
Plymouth profited that of Washington, Beaufort  
county, and although we do not know it yet, we shall  
be very much surprised if we do not hear of something  
of the kind within the week. The Yankees have never  
ceased to parade the river below that town with their  
gaboons, to prevent our people from using it for the  
purpose of fishing and navigation, and have even, on  
one or more occasions, approached so near as to throw  
shells into the corporate limits.

For a time, at least, we fear that the Eastern sec-  
tion of the State must resign into the position it oc-  
cupied before the capture by us of Plymouth and  
Washington. This is the more to be deplored on ac-  
count of the abundant crops now being gathered in that  
most productive section.

Wilmington is a late Washington letter to the New York  
Daily Advertiser says:  
An attack will soon be made on the outer defenses  
of Wilmington by an immense host under the command  
of General Sherman. It is believed that it is intended for a  
brigade to go first and capture the fort. The capture of  
this important work would operate in favor of the  
capture of the city, and the capture of the city would  
operate in favor of the capture of the fort. We hardly  
know that a "big rig" is to "go in" and capture Fort Fisher. A big rigate might  
stay out and throw projectiles at Fort Fisher, but unless  
big frigates draw less water than they need to, or that  
most of the monitors do, we do not think any of them  
will go in. Do these Washington letter writers ever  
cast their eyes over the U. S. Coast Survey? Ad-  
miral Porter of course knows better than these cor-  
respondents, or any of them. We wish he did not.

The Macon Intelligence of Sunday has information  
from which its informant draws the conclusion, with  
which the editor of that paper agrees, that with energy  
and resolution Atlanta will be again in our hands in a  
few days. General Vershore had had a fight with the  
enemy near Bethel Church, and whipped him.

**YELLOW FEVER.**—We regret to note, in a file of  
Halifax papers, for which we are indebted to the kind-  
ness of Mr. DEATHERTON, an English gentleman re-  
cently arrived from that city, that a good many cases  
of yellow fever existed there away into October, chiefly  
if not wholly among the crews of vessels arriving from  
Bermuda, or refugees from that place. These taken  
were quarantined at the Naval Hospital.

It appears to be a marked characteristic of this  
disease that of parties removing from an infected to a  
healthy atmosphere, and especially from a Southern  
to a Northern latitude, upon whom the disease manifests  
itself after such removal, few or none recover. Such  
appears to have been the case of persons going from  
Bermuda to Halifax.

**THE BRITISH CONTINENTAL COLONIES.**  
Among the questions now agitating the British Colo-  
nies on the American Continent, it is known that that  
of a Federative Union of the Canadian and Maritime  
Provinces occupies a prominent position, and that  
controversies upon this subject have recently been held,  
and perhaps have not yet closed. It is also generally  
conceded that the British government will interpose no  
insuperable obstacles to the gradual assumption of an  
attitude of independent nationality by her present Colo-  
nies. Indeed, it would seem that her present policy is  
designed to train these Colonies to self-dependence in  
almost every respect.

The Canadian Provinces, incomparably more produc-  
tive and populous than the Canadian or Maritime Pro-  
vinces, would almost certainly become the controlling  
element in any such federation. More written constitu-  
tions or compacts could not permanently prevent, nor  
even keep retard the action of inevitable causes. Can-  
ada wants the Maritime Provinces because she wants  
a front on the Atlantic south of the mouth of the Saint  
Lawrence, and not, like that great estuary, liable to be  
shut up by ice during an important portion of the year.  
But after all, the great expansion of the Canadian, that  
great movement is towards the Northwest, towards the  
valley of the Great Saskatchewan, the Mississippi of  
the North, where exists a magnificent territory, interpos-  
ing no impassable barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific,  
while on the latter ocean are magnificent harbors,  
lying opposite to Japan and even to Northern China.  
The Canadians, not one-third as numerous as the Cana-  
dians, and having no prospective interests of the same  
character, are jealous of a union that might subject  
their future interests to the schemes and projects of  
their more powerful and ambitious associates, and some  
of them, among others the Halifax Acadia Recorder,  
looks to a different union in the future, say in a quarter  
of a century hence, which is not the absorption of these  
Maritime Provinces by the republic of the United  
States, but, on the contrary, the erection of a monar-  
chy out of these provinces combined with the northern  
portion of New England, between which and the British  
Acadial provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick  
and Cape Breton an identity of interest and of  
future development is asserted to exist.

The idea of being swallowed up by the Blue-Noses  
would have rather astonished the Yankees of the days  
of Sam Slick, and would appear not a little incredible  
now, if anything could be so regarded in these latter  
days.

The Duke of Newcastle, who travelled through a  
portion of the United States with the Prince of Wales  
is dead. He was a respectable man, of hardly respect-  
able abilities, but then he was a "Dook," and New-  
castle no more required brains than the town from  
which he derived his title stood in need of a cargo of  
coals; and nobody thinks it necessary to carry coals to  
Newcastle.

Among the evidences of progress in this century  
that, by their rapidity, would have astonished the peo-  
ple of any former century, we may adduce the receipt  
of well printed daily and weekly papers from Victoria  
Vancouver's Island, on the Pacific coast of British  
North America. The Daily Colonist (every morning  
except Sunday) is \$10 00 a year in advance. The  
Weekly Colonist is \$5 00 per annum. It is an eight-  
page paper.

The Colonist reports 29 arrivals and 21 clearances  
during the week ending on the 15th August. Most of  
these are mere coasters or run in Puget Sound. The  
foreign trade is with San Francisco or Shanghai,  
China.

We give some market items: Flour, \$14 per bbl;  
Tea, 36 a 46 cents per lb.; by the chest; Coffee 22 a  
28 cents per lb.; by the sack; Sugar, 7 a 14 cents per  
lb.; by the bbl; Butter, (fresh) 40 a 50 cents per lb.;  
by the case; Hams, 18 cents per lb.; by the dozen  
hams.

Out of seven pages of reading matter more than half  
is taken up with mining news; and the Sooke district,  
the Leech River trail, the discoveries on Leech River,  
the arrival of Celestials &c., &c., figure largely. A  
district known as Naraino, giving its name also to a  
town and port, seems to be a coal-mining locality.

Talking about Sooke, the Colonist is guilty of the  
following:  
**FORCE OF BAD EXAMPLE.**—A gentleman who recently  
visited New Westminster informs us that while there his  
attention was attracted by a string of little girls holding  
each others hands who approached him with playful, well-  
worn countenances. The Victorian's best feelings be-  
came aroused and the milk-milk kindness he has to ex-  
press to the sympathizing bosom he tenderly enquired of  
the distressed young maidens what was the matter, but to  
his astonishment he received for answer "Please, sir,  
we're all for Sooke."

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 21. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1864. NO. 7.

**Running the Blockade at Wilmington.**  
The following account of the perils and profits of  
blockade running at Wilmington, is taken from an En-  
glish paper:

From a passenger on board the Flamingo, we learn  
that the blockading squadron, Wilmington, consists  
of one hundred and seventy vessels, so that it is a  
question of one vessel can escape such a close blockade;  
and indeed it is a very difficult and dangerous work.  
There are now about forty steamers engaged in running  
the blockade. There is plenty of cotton always ready  
for dispatch, but none growing, as every man between  
the ages of sixteen and sixty is obliged to serve in the  
war.

The Yankees have removed all the lights approach-  
ing the harbor, and everything that will enable the  
Confederates to find their way to safe quarters. The  
consequence is, that besides a pilot every Confederate  
ship has to carry a signal man, who works the ship by  
agreed signs, with which he alone of all on board is ac-  
quainted. When a ship is going to run in he makes a  
signal to the shore look out, who then lay down range  
lights to guide the vessel in. These only burn for a  
very short time, or they would be killed to the enemy as  
well as to the friend.

There has been only one man aided while engaged  
in running the blockade. He was a signal officer and  
Southerner on board the Old Dominion. He was  
down below, drinking a cup of tea in the steward's  
pantry. While there a shell burst over him, and "took  
his head clean as a whistle."  
A very large number of the men engaged on both  
sides are Englishmen.

It is a most profitable business, when successful.—  
The officers receive a thousand pounds a voyage. One  
officer has run the blockade 27 times, and he is now in  
England with a property estimated at \$40,000. The  
men engaged by Liverpool are the most numerous, which  
run at the rate of 13 to 15 knots an  
hour.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.  
**Our Suffering Women.**  
This question has attracted the attention of some  
of our learned brethren of the Press. Many remedies have  
been suggested, and all with a view to the relief of the  
suffering women. It is a question which would call the atten-  
tion of our legislators, who are shortly to assemble at  
Milledgeville, to this interesting subject.

Two of the Justices of the Interior court, of the  
county of Sumter, State of Georgia, have declared in  
favor of the State of Georgia versus Dr. A. J. Joyce, who  
was on trial under the laws of Georgia, for bigamy, that  
whereas, the Code of Georgia being un-  
constitutional, ergo this thing of having two or more  
wives is a very good affair and eminently proper. The  
discharge of the prisoner was granted on the motion,  
that as the constitution requires a law to be read three  
distinct times, in extenso before it becomes binding, and  
the law against bigamy was not so read, it is there-  
fore no law at all, and the prisoner had committed  
no crime in duplicating housekeepers.

Truly a very "Davidic come to judgment," and the  
Court in every sense of the word a Democratic team.—  
This disposes of one fell swoop of our surplus women.  
The whole question is admirably settled, and in our  
view, it is a most judiciously settled. We trust our  
wise men at Milledgeville will vote their thanks to  
the Sumter Court.

**MOVEMENTS ON THE COAST.**—The Savannah Repub-  
lican of the 25th inst. says:  
The movements of the enemy on the coast of Caroli-  
na and Georgia, for some weeks past, have kept the mil-  
itary authorities wide awake and puzzled them no little.  
War vessels and transports, the latter in considerable  
number, have been hovering around, apparently with  
some malicious intent, and their movements have be-  
come more apparent. As if apprehensive that we had a fleet of blockade runners  
at Savannah anxious to get out, they have  
effectively blocked up the channel of Savannah and  
Wassaw rivers. Considerable bodies of men have  
landed on Tybee and Egg Islands, their staff  
planted on the latter, from which floats the flag  
of the Abolitionists. Whether the men landed  
are Yankee troops, or Confederate prisoners of war  
brought to be exchanged does not appear; it is an ex-  
change movement, but as it is a matter of some im-  
portance, we will give it a few days' notice. In the  
meantime, our authorities are exercising  
all vigilance, and holding themselves prepared to  
meet any emergency that may arise.

If the Secretary of the Treasury has the time to read  
all the gratuitous advice that will be published for his  
benefit between now and the next meeting of Congress,  
he will have a severe task in selecting the grain from  
the large quantity of chaff that will be offered him.—  
His first budget will be looked for with a great deal  
of interest, and it is very difficult for one who feels keenly  
the importance of the financial question to keep silent  
on the subject.

His predecessor erred in going before Congress with  
reports that put the best possible face on the public  
debtedness. Every liability was made to look as small  
as possible, while prospective revenues was exaggerated,  
and the whole report covered the idea of a delusion of  
excuse for a very bad state of affairs, the worst of  
which was concealed, an extenuation of that which  
could not be denied. This is not what the country  
wants. We are not now afraid to look our affairs in  
the face. Let us know the worst; place the terrible  
millions in their most aggravated form on paper before  
us, and demand of the country the means to relieve  
them, and to pay the current expenses. Ask for no  
system of finance; we have two many systems now; a  
revenue commensurate with the debt and expenses will  
make any system sound that is honestly carried out.—  
Our enemies have had more financial experience than  
we. They have tried every financial expedient, their  
brains could devise; let us benefit by the testimony of  
the retiring class, as he voluntarily yielded his portfo-  
lio. "Any plan (he said) that does not embrace an im-  
mediate revenue from taxation of five hundred million  
must fail." Our present tax law pretends to levy five  
per cent. on property, but it is in effect but a tax  
of one-half or one per cent, and that has only been par-  
tially collected. The real aim of the present law was  
an attempt to get hold of the large apparent profit realized  
by persons engaged in trade, over one-half being deman-  
ded as a tax. The manifest injustice of this law and the  
facility with which it may be evaded, render it a  
service as a source of revenue. But the policy is still  
more objectionable, as its obvious effect is to prevent  
the exchange of property, and thereby destroy the ar-  
teries of trade, that would otherwise absorb so much cur-  
rency, and give life to the whole mass. But the failure  
that has attended this law will attach to any system of  
taxation that is based on the principle that property  
must bear the burden of taxation. It is not yet too  
late to apply this system with success.

A tax of ten per cent. on all values, real and personal,  
to be paid in the same currency in which the valua-  
tion is made; or a tax of fifty per cent., payable in  
Confederate paper, and on a gold valuation would ac-  
commodate the currency. Under the latter system, the  
four years' war. Indeed, such a tax, collected through-  
out the Confederacy, would sweep every issue of the  
government into the treasury, and give a large surplus;  
but we can of course only calculate now on the ter-  
ritory which it will be needed to reduce our debt, and  
however unjust it may be, that we who are  
within those lines should bear all the burden,  
we have no help for it. The currency that we now  
carry depresses us much more than would the tax ne-  
cessary to absorb it. Trade licenses and incomes  
may be fair subjects for State or municipal taxation,  
but the general government should avoid such "class  
legislation," and look to property, and to that alone,  
to produce a revenue. One cause of the depreciation of  
our paper has been overlooked. It is to be found in the  
great variety of government securities that are afloat.  
The people were induced to invest in four per cent.  
certificates, on the promise that they would be good for  
taxes, but the neglect of duty of the war collectors  
and the hindrances of subsequent legislation,  
the country is flooded with them, and they are selling  
at sixty cents. Interest-bearing notes are at seventy-

five, and the list of bonds, long and short date, four,  
six, seven and eight per cent. at various rates of depre-  
ciation, tend to confuse simple-minded persons seeking  
an investment, and bring discredit on the whole, as it  
is a fair deduction that a system of finance that requires  
such a multiplicity of forms of loan must be rotten.  
It may be remedied by making all forms of govern-  
ment security receivable for taxes at par, but of course  
a corresponding nominal increase of taxation would be  
required. This is, however, comparatively a minor ob-  
jection. The great fact that must be recognized by  
Congress is that the debt must be distributed, not among  
the property owners of the country and absorbed by them,  
or be practically repudiated, and government  
abandon the purchase system and depend altogether on  
impression for the supply of the public wants. There is  
no other alternative.

Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 28th.  
**The Fight in the Valley—What is Expected of  
Sheridan's Army.**  
However much the Confederates may have been de-  
ceived by Sheridan's lying bulletins, the Yankees have  
not been guilty. They can see that the capture of a  
certain number of guns is not a victory. A letter from  
Harper's Ferry, in the Herald, tells us that the Yan-  
kee whose leader has been cut off, after the battle of  
the Valley, and says that Hunter, who got as far as Lynch-  
burg, came nearest to success, but got his head cut off  
for failing to do what the government expected of him.  
It says:  
The question now arises, therefore, what is to be the  
fate of "Little Phil Sheridan," who, after three very  
gallant and splendidly fought engagements, has wisely  
abstained from trying the strength of his teeth against  
the iron defenses upon and around Mount Crawford? Is  
he to, to feel the relentless headsmen's axe? Shall  
the failure to capture Lynchburg—now that Early has  
been reinforced by Longstreet—the impetuous Sheri-  
dan, as unto others, in the light of a crime? Is the  
last born of our young hero brood to be strangled while  
still in the very teething process of his fame; or will not  
the strong common sense of General Grant step in to  
assert that "failure to accomplish impossibilities" is not  
an offense for which an officer should be punished? These  
are questions now much agitated here as there can be  
little doubt that Sheridan will soon be moving this way,  
instead of pushing higher up towards Lynchburg.  
Some call his return a retreat; but others  
and probably the wiser, contend that he is only return-  
ing to his old position, and that Grant, to make ready  
for another expedition, is to undertake with larger  
knowledge of the country and its necessities.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from  
Sheridan's army, gives the following about the cap-  
ture of our artillery. It was all picked up by cav-  
alry.  
Devan, with his little brigade, kept swooping down  
upon their rear, gobbling up their officers and men by  
scores. He pressed them so hard it was impossible to  
get their artillery out of his way, or their wagons and  
ambulances. The drivers and cannoners dismounted  
their guns, and the rest of the train of the rear guard  
and the rear guard of the demoralized rebel army, if it  
had one, followed suit, leaving the whole train in our  
hands. Cannon, shells, caissons, wagons and ambu-  
lances were all huddled together in the greatest disorder.

Gen. Cobb to the Georgians.  
Everything that comes from Gen. Cobb is patriotic  
and animating. The following address to his people  
has a noble ring, even at this distance:  
Edwin Gordon Burgess, Secy.  
And Military District of Georgia,  
Macon, Ga., Oct. 20, 1864.  
The movements now being made to redeem every  
portion of Georgia from the occupation of the enemy,  
will be attended with success, if her own people will  
do their duty. The active and faithful discharge of this  
duty by every man who owes service to his country,  
alone is necessary to accomplish the result. To effect  
this result at once is the object of this circular.  
All officers belonging to this command, especially en-  
rolling officers, are instructed to use renewed efforts  
to recruit the ranks of the regular army, and to send  
comrades, as well as sending forward those who have  
so far failed or refused to report. These officers are  
notified that they must see to it that every man in their  
respective counties or districts, who belong to the Con-  
federate army, either of the field or the reserve, is made  
to report once to their proper commands; and in  
addition, they are notified that they must see to it that  
they will report to these headquarters the names of  
all such found at home without proper authority. It is  
the fixed purpose of both Confederate and State  
authorities that the man who can serve the country in  
this critical juncture should be secured by either to  
effect the result. Not only to officers, but to every good  
citizen, is the appeal made to bring into the service  
every man able to do duty in the field.

A few weeks of faithful service by every man in  
Georgia, able and liable to do it, would drive the last  
enemy from our soil, and rid the State forever of their  
hateful presence.  
Georgians! the destiny of your State is in your  
hands. Now is the time to strike the blow; and if the  
enemy is not driven from your soil, it will be your fault,  
not theirs.

HOWELL COSB,  
Maj. Gen. Comd'g, etc.  
**EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.**  
A month or so since several prisoners reached the  
North, and published a statement relative to the condi-  
tion of Federal prisoners in Southern prisons. The  
picture drawn was a most sickening one; and for the  
purpose of firing the Northern heart in the crusade  
against slavery, "loyal" journals gave these revela-  
tions all the publicity in their power. Admitting that  
the picture was not overdrawn, the question arises  
whether its contemplation should fire the Northern  
heart against Lincoln or Davis—whether, in fact, it is  
the rebel or Federal authorities who are responsible for  
the continuation of the fearful condition of our gallant  
men now in Confederate prisons. Let us see.  
Under the cartel, as originally adopted by the Federal  
and Confederate Governments, all prisoners were to  
be exchanged within ten days after their capture, the  
excess on either side to remain on parole. Up to July  
of last year the Federal authorities had a less number  
of prisoners than the rebels, and consequently the ex-  
change was carried on with efficiency. But soon  
after that time the surrender of Fort Hudson and Vicksburg  
gave us an excess of prisoners, and then began a diffi-  
culty which, in one form or another, has continued to  
exist ever since. For a reason which can easily be im-  
agined, our authorities refused to release on parole any  
prisoners except the number actually demanded by the  
Confederates. This stopped the exchange almost  
wholly, and since that the exchanges made have  
either been informal, or of sick and wounded.

Last month the Confederate authorities determined  
to make another effort to resume the exchange, and for  
this purpose twice during August did they address the  
Federal authorities, offering to waive their rights under  
the original cartel, and to exchange man for man until  
the supply on their side was exhausted. To neither of  
these communications has autocratic Abraham deigned  
to reply.

The case then stands thus: The cartel as agreed  
upon was first broken by the Federal authorities, in  
violation of that instrument, which was a direct  
violation of that instrument. After resisting for over  
a year, the Confederate Government agreed to resume  
the exchange upon the plan insisted upon by the Fed-  
eral authorities. To two different letters expressing a  
willingness to accede to the terms insisted upon by the  
Confederate Government, "Commissioners" have re-  
ceived no reply.

This is a plain, truthful statement of the facts con-  
nected with the exchange difficulty, and, in view of it,  
we ask if the Lincoln or the Davis despotism is to be  
the result. For every man that suffered in a South-  
ern prison since July, 1863, the Federal government is  
in honor over ten days—for every soldier who after the  
tenth day of his capture, died in a Southern prison, the  
Washington authorities are accountable.

Let us hear no more about Southern inhumanity so  
long as we alone are to blame for the existence of this  
state of affairs. Let the odium of all this be placed  
on the Washington Government, whose duplicity and want  
of faith have alone been the reason why a stoppage has  
been put to the exchange of prisoners.

Chicago Times.  
**TELEGRAPHIC**  
REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.  
Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year  
1863, by J. S. THOMPSON, in the Clerk's Office of the  
District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern  
District of Georgia.

**FROM RICHMOND.**  
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 24, 1864.  
Col. W. H. Payne, of the 4th Alabama cavalry, and Col.  
G. M. Sowell, Gen. Longstreet's Adjutant General, have  
been made Brigadier Generals. The former has been as-  
signed to Maxie's and the latter to Wright's Brigade.

**UNITED STATES NEWS.**  
RICHMOND, NOV. 24, 1864.  
New York papers and the Baltimore American of the  
evening of the 24th have received.  
A telegram from Chattanooga, dated Oct. 30th, states  
that Hood attacked Decatur last night and this morning,  
and was handsomely repulsed each time. Granger cap-  
tured two pieces of artillery and took two hundred and  
thirty prisoners. The rebels are retreating from Decatur  
and are reported to have crossed the Tennessee river at  
Cypress Creek. Prisoners say that Beauregard and Hood  
are both with the rebel army.  
Hood, in his general orders, assures his men that Sheri-  
dan's army does not exceed 35,000 men.

A Louisville telegram says that the Journal learns from  
parties from Chattanooga by mistake shown as them. One  
man was killed, and a number of citizens and their police  
seriously injured. Nearly one hundred arrests were made.  
The militia of Buffalo were under arms on the 30th ex-  
pecting a rebel raid from Canada.  
A. P. Garland is elected to the Confederate Congress  
from Arkansas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of  
G. Mitchell. The Legislature is in session.  
Gold 21 1/2.

**FROM PETERSBURG.**  
PETERSBURG, NOV. 24, 1864.  
It is reported that the enemy were busy last night shift-  
ing troops from the North to the Southside of James River,  
and there is considerable activity in the enemy's camp-  
nothing definite, however, as to their purpose is not developed.  
The weather is cold and it is raining.

From the Macon (Geo.) Intelligence, 1st inst.  
**ABOUT ATLANTA.**  
Last Wednesday Gen. Kilpatrick was quartered at  
New Hope Church, with over 3,000 cavalry. A large  
number of Iverson's command were in the same vicinity,  
and numerous skirmishes were occurring daily be-  
tween detachments of both forces. A considerable  
force of our cavalry was sent last Tuesday to the rear  
of Marietta, to operate on the enemy's scouting  
parties, and keep up a continuous picket line with the  
various positions of the Yankee army, the large por-  
tions of which was at Summerville and along the road  
to Chattanooga and Bridgeport, on Saturday and Sun-  
day, a week ago.

One entire Yankee corps remains in Atlanta. The  
men have been on half rations during the past two  
weeks and will have twenty days' supply. A train of  
two hundred wagons laden with subsistence reached At-  
lanta one day last week, having come safely by the  
highway east of the State railroad. Our cavalry have  
not been scouting in force in that direction, hence the  
comparative safety with which the enemy succeeded in  
carrying the train through.  
The enemy have contracted their occupation to the  
inner lines of the fortifications in Atlanta. They occu-  
py the hill on which the City Hall stands, having  
strictly posted themselves about it. They have de-  
stroyed all the frame houses, stables, &c., in the city,  
and used the material for fuel and to secure a clear range.  
The female seminary was razed to the ground and the  
material used in strengthening their forts, barracks and  
posts. They forage in the neighboring counties with  
entire impunity, but lately they have found but little  
substance and have become very much alarmed for  
their prospects of supplies. Their sources  
of supply by the railroad is completely cut off. Our  
cavalry destroy the road as rapidly as the enemy repair  
it.

There are 800 Yankees in Marietta, which post is  
not so strongly fortified but that a rapid movement on  
it, with a superior force, would easily secure its capture.  
The garrison there is on very short allowance of rations  
and find it impossible to subsist off the vicinity. All  
the frame buildings have been destroyed for fuel. The  
Military Academy had not been destroyed up to Tues-  
day last.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in-  
sertion, \$5.  
Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square for each  
insertion.  
All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-  
ter, are charged as advertisements.  
No advertisement reflecting upon private charac-  
ter, under any circumstances, admitted.

**Confederate Leaders.**  
From a late number of the London Illustrated News  
we extract the subjoined hearty and timely notice of  
some pictures of our great Confederate leaders.  
To those who are reading the present page of Ameri-  
can history, these pictures—authentic and reliable por-  
traits of the Spartan leaders of the South—will be in-  
valuable as illustrations in the little cabin, gazing, at  
them, moreover, from the fact that they have "run  
the blockade." They were passengers on some low,  
black smoke of a steamer, that crept through the be-  
neigning squadron and sped away to sea, laughing all  
parents to scorn. We almost picture to ourselves the  
cavanses hanging in the little cabin, gazing, with  
strange speculation in their painted eyes, out toward  
the Federal cruiser in chase. They have passed the  
peril, and are here among us to bring before us vividly  
some of the chief actors in the great tragedy of en-  
durance that is being enacted South. Many an exiled  
Confederate will doubtless view this collection at No. 314  
Oxford street, and find food for comfort in the pale,  
stern faces of the men who guard the freedom of his  
country.

By some strange freak of nature, Jefferson Davis, the  
President, whose portrait is the first to which our at-  
tention is drawn, has much in it that is usually held as  
indicative of the "Yankee" type of character, and is  
owing, in some degree, to the peculiar beauty of his  
same cut as that of familiar in the portraits of his rival,  
Abraham Lincoln. There is more refinement, though,  
about Davis; and the intellect, cool, calculating and in-  
tention is drawn in the eyes, and the grey eyes, exerts  
a "higher pressure" on the physiognomy than usual to  
the common run of Americans. Our impression which  
the portrait leaves on the mind is that the sword is fret-  
ing too thin a sheath.

General Lee's honest, fine face, with its silvery locks  
and beard and bright brown eye, might well look out  
of a middle age caque, so marked is it by a chivalrous  
man, as he stands in an open, but commanding  
posture, clad in the plain grey uniform, with three  
stars on the collar, he looks the very impression  
of firmness, boldness and vigor; for the snows on  
his head are those of experience, not decay. In the  
original sketch, the eye has a jovial, rollicking expres-  
sion, but the face of a stern, steady smile, which, in the  
absence of the uniform, makes us feel that we are  
regarding the likeness of some veteran lieutenant, running  
over with bon mots, epigrams and anecdotes.

Beauregard's face is probably the one which would  
be selected as the handsomest by a lady visitor. It  
bears unmistakable signs of his French origin. Indeed,  
with unshaven cheek and small iron grey moustache,  
he might pass for a hero of the Crimean war, and his  
full head is in, and there is no lack of firmness and de-  
cision in the thin, compressed lips, half hidden by the  
small iron-grey moustache above.

Gen. Stuart is another whose nationality is to be  
read in his features. Unmistakably Scotch, with a  
bold, laughing blue eye, a heavy beard, and the length  
of feature peculiar to the North, he looks like some  
gallant cavalier who followed the young Pretender.  
The illusion is assisted by his slouch hat and black  
plume. This picture is one of the most telling of the  
group, marked by considerable vigor and character. It  
is, undoubtedly, the portrait of the gallant Stonewall  
Jackson. If we see the cavalier in Stuart, in Jackson, we must  
expect to find the brown beard (time had dealt more  
generously with the great captain than we were led to  
suppose) curling crisply over the steel gorget and buff  
coat of the Puritan. He seems like a modern Ham-  
den, (in fact, there is some resemblance to one picture  
of the latter, that we have seen) and is pictured as his  
men "loved to see him," in the act of reading prayers.  
His arms are flung out right and left along the hori-  
zontal limb of a tree, and his head is thrown back. There  
is a tender expression in the sweet, almost feminine,  
upper part of the face, and if he were just praying for  
his women and children, we should not wonder that we  
see the spirit which will anon call on the God of Bat-  
tles to fight for the oppressed. The head is a very  
noble one, most expressive of the lofty and unselfish  
character of one to whom may be applied, with far more  
truth than to the Knight of Round Table, the elegy that  
over Edward the Black Prince, "God's anointed," that  
thou wert never matched of none earthly knight's hand;  
and thou wert the truest friend to thy lover that ever  
bestrode horse; and thou wert the truest lover of a  
saintful man, that ever loved woman; and thou wert  
the kindest man that ever stroked thy sword; and thou  
wert the goodliest person that ever drew his bow; and  
thou wert the meekest man and the gentlest that ever  
sat in hall among ladies; and thou wert  
the sternest knight to thy mortal foe that ever put  
spear in rest."

We observed in the gallery unfinished likenesses of  
Generals Fitzhugh Lee, P. G. B. Fox, and H. H. Wells,  
as well as a portrait of Mr. Volock, the sculptor, to whom it  
is entrusted the noble task of raising the monument of the  
great Jackson. Photographs from the pictures are ob-  
tainable, and will not be welcome to admirers of  
the indomitable fire and energy of the South.  
We should recommend all who take up a pen in the  
great struggle now waging in America to make a point  
of visiting Mr. Robertson's pictures. We know of no  
better commentary than they afford, by the light of  
which to read and understand the heroic endurance and  
long suffering of the handful of Confederate States.

**FROM THE DETROIT ADVERTISER.**  
**A DRAFTED CATHOLIC PRIEST.**  
As a drafted interest is attached to the views of  
Father Hennessey, in connection with his congregation  
on Sunday morning. He speaks in substance as follows:  
"I ask the prayers and kind offices of the church for  
the poor men who have suffered from the draft. During  
the past week it has passed over the city like a whirl-  
wind. It is worse than cholera or the plague, having  
none of the victims but here there are no exceptions. It  
only does destroy the body; this tortures the soul.  
It drags its victims from their agonized families. Talk  
not of the tortures and barbarities of the middle ages.  
None of them ever equalled this in cruelty. In all the  
countries of Christendom (by which term I do not  
mean the United States) the priest would be exempt  
from conscription; but here there is no exemption. It  
is worse than the plague, for it is a scourge that  
we are to be before they lay their hands upon the  
church and the sacred vessels! Soon they will reach  
that point where they have no respect for God himself.  
Some have been so foolish as to suppose that I would  
acquiesce in the demand made upon me, and I am  
satisfied to say that I have not done so. I have never  
since I have withdrawn from the world and devoted  
myself to God, and I shall not, unless upon compulsion,  
do violence to my sacred vows. In all Christian coun-  
tries the priest who becomes a soldier is degraded to  
the extent corresponding with excommunication among  
the laity.  
Many loving friends have stepped forward and gener-  
ously offered to take my place, but I cannot ask  
another to do that which I do not think it right to do  
myself. I shall abide in my own house until I am torn  
by sacrilegious hands from my own people and from the  
altar. If another is sent, I shall not prevent, but I  
would prefer that these men should carry