CONSCRIPT OFFICE.

E. MURRILL, Jr Sheriff.

RALBIGH, N. C., Oct 21, 1864.

FOR the information of Enrolling Officers and all concorned, it is announced that the Camp of Instruction, known as Camp Vance, heretofore located near Morgantan, has been broken up, and a new Camp established at Greenshoro' under the name of " CAMP STOKES," for the read zvous and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and

ssary waste of transportation in forwarding recrnitsthe armies in the field, it is left to the discretion of Enrolling Officers to send Conscripts and deserters either to Camp H. Lues or Camp Stokes, whichever may be most easily reached. This discretion will be carefully exercised with a view to the grand object of saving time. III. Euroding Officers are cautioned against obeging any orders from any source whatever, which conflicts with the orders of the Lieut Gen. Commanding, issued through this Office, and the Inspectors of the several Districts.

By order of Msj. J. R. McLEAN. E. J. HARDIN. Adjutant.

NOTICE TO FAR MERS.

FIRSt undersigned will attend at the following times and places to receive lists of all matured crops, viz : Corn, Ching. Fedder, Buckwheat, Rice, Irish Potatons, Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Peas Bears, and Ground Peas: At the Barrow, for the farmers of Caintnek, Nov. 18th: Point Caswell, 19th; Paney Woods, 21st and 22d; Upper

S. H. BELL, Assessor.

WILL stiend at the above places with the Accessor, to collect the taxes on all property heretofore associated, and on which the taxes are now due.
-J. S. HINES, Collector.

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 3, 1864.

Wastated yesterday that in our opinion the fall of Plymouth preligured that of Washington, Beaufort county, and although we do not know it yet, we shall ganboats, to prevent our people from using it for the

shells in'o the corporate limits. For a time, at least, we fear that the Eastern sec tion of the state must relapse into the position it occupied before the recapture by us of Plymouth and above the city, on the New Jersey side, mentions as as the law against bigamy was not so read, th refore had one, followed suit, leaving the whole train in our Washington. This is the more to be deplored on account of the abundant crops now being gathered in that | the country by the Hessian troops under Gen. Knyp-

purpos s of fishery and navigation, and have even, on

one or more occasions, approached so near as to throw

WHEMINGT W .- A late Washington letter to the New York

It is believed that it is intended for a big frigate | them got tight, which is surprising.

gard to Wilmington precisely as the capture of Forts Games and Morgan has operated in regard to Mobile. The capture of this fort would completely relieve the immense blockading first on duty at the mouth of the harbor.

We hard'y know how that "big frigate" is to "go in " and capture Fort Fisher. A big frigate might ad throw projectiles at Fort Fisher, but unless big frigutes draw less water than they used to, or that most of the Monitors do, we do not think any of them will go in. Do these Washington letter writers ever east their eyes over the U. S. Coast Survey ?-Admiral PORTER of course knows better than these correspondents, or any of them. We wish he did not.

THE Macon Intelligencer 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 Iverson 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 kindcently arrived from that city, that a good many cases of vellow fever existed there away into October, chiefly if not wholly among the crews of vessels arriving from Bermuda, or refugees from that place. Those taken were quartered at the Naval Hospital.

It appears to be a marked characteristic of this discuse that of parties removing from an infected to an uninfected 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

Tine Drittsh Continental Colonies.

Among the questions now agitating the British Colonies on the American Continent, it is known that that of a Federative Union of the Canadas and the Maritime Provinces occupies a prominent position, and that the Valley as obtained by the cavalry under General conferences upon this subject have recently been held, Lomax. Outside accounts speak of three guns captured, and perhaps have not yet closed. It is also generally conceded that the British government will interpose no iusuperable obstacles to the gradual assumption of an attitude of independent nationality by her present Colonica. Indeed, it would seem that her present policy is designed to train these Colonies to self-dependence in | Hon, Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War: almost every respect.

The Canadian Provinces, incomparably more productive and populous than the Acadian or Maritime Provinces, would almost certainly become the controlling element in any such federation. Mere written constitutions or compacts could not permanently prevent, nor even long retard the action of inevitable causes. Canada 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 Canadas, their great movement is towards the Northwest, towards the North, where exists a magnificent territory, interposing 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 Acadians, not one-third as numerous as the Canadians, and having no prospective interests of the same of them, among others the Halifax Acadum 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 monarchy out of these provinces combined with the northern portion of New England, between which and the British Acadian provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Cape Breton an identity of interest and of future developement is asserted to exist.

The idea of being swallowed up by the Blue-Noses ling been set on fire and burned.

Wilmington Journal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1864. VOL. 21.

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

The Dake 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 respectable abilities, but then he was a "Dook," and Newcastle 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 | war.

that, by their rapidity, would have astonished the peo-He The object of the new Camp being to avoid delay and 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 \$6 00 per annum. It is an eightpage paper.

these are mere coasters or run in Puget Sound. The foreign trade is with San Francisco or Shanghai,

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 Black Blver, 23d and 24th; South Washington, 25th and 28 cents per 1b., by the sack; Sugar, 7 a 14 cents per England with a property estimated at ±40,000. The 26th; honey Point, 28th and 29th; Lillington, Nov. 30th lb., by the bbl.; Butter, (fresh.) 40 a 50 cents per lb., ships engaged in running the blockade are splendid by the bbl.; Butter, (fresh.) 40 a 50 cents per lb., ships engaged in running the blockade are splendid by the bbl.; Butter, (fresh.) 40 a 50 cents per lb., ships engaged in running the blockade are splendid by the bbl.; Butter, (fresh.) 40 a 50 cents per lb., ships engaged in running the blockade are splendid by the bbl.; Butter, (fresh.) 40 a 50 cents per lb., ships engaged in running the blockade are splendid by the bbl.; Butter, (fresh.) 40 a 50 cents per lb., ships engaged in running the blockade are splendid by the bbl.; Butter, (fresh.) 40 a 50 cents per lb., ships engaged in running the blockade are splendid by the bbl.; Butter, (fresh.) 40 a 50 cents per lb., ships engaged in running the blockade are splendid by the bbl.; Butter, (fresh.) by the case; Hams, 18 cents per lb., by the dozen

> 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 Nanaimo, giving its name also to a town and port, seems to be a coul-mining locality. Talking about Sooke, the Colonist is guilty of the treaty of peace.

Force of Bad Fxample .- A gentleman who recently visited New Westminister informs us that while there his be very much surprised if we do not hear of something attention was attracted by a string of little girls holding each others, hands who approached him with doleful, woeof the kind within the week. The Yankees have never begone countenances. The Victorian's best feelings beand to paired the river below that town with their came aroused and the milk of human kindness began to exthe detressed young maidens what was the matter, but to bauco in the case of the State of Georgia versus Dr. A. alry:

> editor of the Scalpel, whose grandfather owned the site discharge of the prisoner was granted on the motion, of Fort Lee, near the Hudson river, and about 11 miles one of the incidents of the occupation of that section of the law was no law at all, and the prisoner had commit. hands. Cannon, limbers, caissons, wagons and ambuhausen, during the Revolution of '76, that the Hessian soldiers rolled a barrel of Sugar and a barrel of Whiskey out of the cellar, emptied the contents of both into the rain-hogshead, stirred the compound with a fencerail, and used their shoes for drinking-cups. Some of

THE 2d day of November, 1864, appears to be any. thing else than pleasant. Indeed it does full justice to the character of the month for gloom and unpleastant-

THE Yankees claim to have captured the Hope, a magnificent blockade running vessel, carrying a very large cargo. We "hope" not.

They have not captured either the Tallahassee or the Chickamauga. The Wando, reported captured, used to be the "Let Her Rip."

Some doubt appears to exist about the fall of Plymouth, N. C. We wish we could share in these doubts The enemy had probably little or nothing of a land force, but they had plenty of gunboats which had free scope after the loss of the Albemarle.

What a crowing the Lincolnites will make over the affair at Plymouth, in order to operate on the election to take place throughout the North on Tuesday next THE Sumter, S. C., Watchman, denies the report lage, and request its exchanges to make the correction.

er who may, for anything we know to the contrary, have done all that any man could have done under the circumstances, or at any rate, all that he could have done. For this reason we have refrained from censure upon that really gallant veteran soldier, General JUBAL A. EARLY, although the conviction has been gradually forcing itself upon us, that the Army of the Valley is not what it formerly was ;-that its organization is de fective, and its discipline relaxed. Accounts, both public and private, render this conclusion inevitable, and quiet, thoughtful men, who seldom jump at conclusions, bardly hesitate to attribute most of our troubles in the

etc.:-General LEE does not mention this:

The following despatch was received on Saturday: HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

General Early reports that the enemy attacked General Lomax, at Millord, on the 25th instant, with one brigade and two pieces of artillery, and were repulsed. The next day they attacked with two brigades and six pieces of arillery and were again driven back.

Gen. Lomax reports our loss very slight.
Col. Mosby reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap rairoad he bas killed, wounded and captured over three hundred, his loss being four wounded

The Capture and Destruction of the New York

Roanoke, as gleaned by Capt. Peiper, of the brigantine | late to apply this system with success. Mathilde, from Capt. Drew:

The Roanoke left Havana for New York on her reg- | al, to be paid in the same currency in which the valuavalley of the Great Saskatchewan, the Mississippi of the ular day. She proceeded on her course until evening tion is made; or a tax of fifty per cent., payable in in the usual manner without anything remarkable oc- | Confederate paper, and on a gold valuation would accurring. Captain Drew retired to his cabin about 10 | complish all that is needed to reduce our debt to pero'clock, p. m. At that time a number of the passen- feedly safe limits, and pay all current expenses of anothgers 'were assembled aft, singing; suddenly, several er four years' war. Indeed, such a tax, collected throughmen, armed with revolvers, entered his (the captain's) out the Confederacy, would sweep every issue of the cabin, and in a moment he found himself handcuffed .- | government into the treasury, and give a large surplus; Others of the party, meanwhile, adopted similar meas- but we can of course only calculate now on the terures in other parts of the ship, and in a few minutes ritory within the lines of our army, and, character, are jealous of a union that might subject she was completely in possession of her captors. Only however unjust it may be, that we who are their future interests to the schemes and projects of two shots were fired. One took effect on the carpenter | within those lines should bear all, the burden, nected with the exchange difficulty, and, in view cf it, those on the platform, and till the train started the cartheir more powerful and ambitious associates, and some of the vessel, who, offering resistance, was shot dead. we have no help for it. The currency that we now

> the course of the vessel for Bermuda. On arriving off the island they did not attempt to enter the harbor, but waited for a passing vessel, by which | but the general government should avoid such "class | an hour over ten days-for every soldier who after the they could get rid of the crew and passengers-fifty of legislation," and look to property, and to that alone, to tenth day of his capture, died in a Southern prison, the the former and thirty of the latter. The former were produce a revenue. One cause of the depreciation of Washington authorities are accountable.

transfer took place. After the Mathild reached Ber-

Running the Blockade at Wilmington.

The following account of the perils and profits of blockade running at Wilmington, is taken from an En-

From a passenger on board the Flamingo, we learn that the blockading squadron off Wilmington consists of one hundred and seventy vessels, so that it is a wonder that any vessel can escape such a close blockade: and indeed it is a very difficult and dangerous work .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

The Yankees have removed all the lights approaching the harbor, and everything that will enable the Among the evidences of progress in this century Confederates to find their way into 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 aids to the enemy as well as to the friend.

There has been only one man killed while engaged in running the blockade. He was a signal officer and The Colonist reports 29 arrivals and 21 clearances | Southerner on board the Old Dominion. He was during the week ending on the 15th August. Most of down below, drinking a cap of tea in the steward's pantry. While there a shell burst over him, and "took | It says : his head off as 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

> > From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Our Surplus Women. This question has attracted the attention of some of our learned brethren of the Press. Many remedies have been suggested, and in all probability all the old bachelors in the land, not in the army, have prepared plans to be submitted to the public upon the concluding of a

But as far as Georgia is concerned the questio vexaeasy. And in this connection we would call the attention of our legislators, who are shortly to assemble at | ties. Milledgeville, to this interesting subject. Two of the Justices of the interior court, of the county of Sumter, State of Georgia, have declared

his astonishment he received for answer "Please, sir, J. Joyce, who was on trial under the grave charge of we're all for Sooke." A HIGH OLD TODDY .- Dr. Dickson of New York, wives is a very good affair and eminently proper. The get their artillery out of his way, or their wagons and ted no crime in duplicating housekeepers.

Truly a very "Daniel come to judgment," and the der. Court in every sense of the word a Demarara team .-This disposes at one fell swoop of our surplus women.— The whole question is definitely settled. We trust our wise men" at Milledgeville will vote their thanks to the Sumter Court.

MOVEMENTS ON THE COAST .- The Savannah Republican of the 25th inst. says:

The movements of the enemy on the coast of Carolina and Georgia, for some weeks past, have kept the military 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. In the last few days their manœuvres have become more apparent. As if apprehensive that we had a fleet of blockade runners at Savannah anxious to get out, they have effectually blocked up the channel of Savannah and Warsaw river. Considerable bodies of men have been landed on Tybee and Big Warsaw Islands, and a flag staff planted on the latter, from which floats the hated ensign of Abolition tyranny. Whether the men landed are Yankee troops, or Confederate prisoners of war brought to be exchanged does not appear; there are circumstances that favor the belief that it is an exchange movement. A flag of truce boat is expected up the river in a day or two, and then all doubt will be removed. 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 that Gen. Cobb has purchased a residence in that vil- | 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.-WE dislike, after any reverse, or apparent reverse, to His first budget will be looked for with a great deal of oin the bue and cry that would hunt down a command. | interest, and it is very difficult for one who feels keenly the importance of the financial question to keep silent

His predecessor erred in going before Congress with reports that put the best possible face on the public indebtedness. Every liability was made to look as small as possible, while prospective revenue was exaggerated, and the whole report conveyed the idea of a defence or excuse for a very bad state of affairs, the worst of which was concealed, an extenuation of that which could not be defended. 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 redeem them, and to pay the current expenses. Ask for no system of finance; we have too many systems now; a heart against Lincoln or Davis-whether, in fact, it is revenue commensurate with the debt and expenses will the rebel or Federal authorities who are responsible for Castle, Askren, who had been unfortunate, and was at General LEE reports the following little victory in make any system sound that is honestly carried out.— the continuation of the fearful condition of our gallant that time an insolvent debtor, imprisoned by his credit-Our enemies have had more financial experience than | men now in Confederate prisons. Let us see. we. They have tried every scheme that their fertile brains could devise; let us benefit by the testimony of all and Confederate Governments, all prisoners were to mediate revenue from taxation of five hundred million of last year the Federal authorities had a less number hangman when he appeared on the scaffold. He takes must fail." Our present tax law pretends to levy five of prisoners than the rebels, and consequently the ex- the somewhat broad view that the finisher of the law per cent. on property, but as it values property in gold | change was carried on without difficulty. But about has no more right to be condemned than the Judge who and takes payment in currency, it is in effect but a tax | that time the surrender of Port Hudson and Vicksbur of one-half or one per cent, and that has only been partially 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 demanded as a tax. The manifest injustice of this law and the facility with which it may be evaded render it of little 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 arteries of trade, that would otherwise absorb so much currency, and give life to the whole mass. But the failure that has attended this law will attach to any system of revenue but that founded on the principle that properly The following is the statement of the capture of the must bear the burden of taxation. It is not yet too

A tax of ten per cent. on all values, real and personmay be fair subjects for State or municipal taxation, directly responsible. For every man who has remained observation. arrived there in boats, she, as previously reported, hav- the country is flooded with them, and they are selling been put to the exchange of prisoners. 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 depraciation, 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 is may be remedied by making all forms of government security receivable for taxes at par, but of course a corresponding nominal increase of taxation would be There are now about forty steamers engaged in running | required. This is, however, comparatively a minor consideration. The great fact that must be recognized by Congress is that the debt must be distributed between the property owners of the country and absorbed by them, or be practically repudiated, and government abandon the purchase system and depend altogether on signed to Maxie's and the latter to Wright's Brigade. impresement 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 Sherman. However much the Confederates may have been de burg, came nearest to success, but got his head cut off are both with the rebel army. for failing to do what the government expected of him.

gallant and splendidly-fought engagements, has wisely evacuating Atlanta is discredited. abstained from trying the strength of his teeth against the iron defences upon and around Mount Crawford ? Is he, too, to feel the relentless headsman's axe? Shall the failure to capture Lynchburg-now that Early has been reinforced by Longstreet-be imputed unto Shersteamers, which run at the rate of 13 to 15 knots an idan, 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 an offence for which any true soldier or officer should be seriously injured. Nearly one hundred arrests were made. punished? These are questions now much agitated here as there can be little doubt that Sheridan will soon be pecting a rebel raid from Canada. moving this way, instead of pushing higher up towards and probably the wiser, contend that he is only return- C. Mitchell. The Legislature is in session. ing towards his base, under orders from Gen. Grant, la, has been definitely settled, and the whole thing made | to make ready for another expedition, to be undertaken with larger knowledge of the country and its necessi-

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from

Devan, with his little brigade, kept swooping down | The weather is cold and it is raining. bigamy, that whereas, the Code of Georgia being un- upon their rear, gobbling up their officers and men by constitutional, ergo this thing of having two or more scores. He pressed them so hard it was impossible to ambulances. The drivers and cannoneers dismounted that as the constitution requires a law to be read three | and ran off into the woods on either side of the road distinct times in extenso before it becomes binding, and | and the rear guard of the demoralized rebel army, if it lances were all huddled together in the greatest disor-

> 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 :

HDQ'RS GEORGIA RESERVES. 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, this result at once is the object of this circular.

All officers belonging to this command, especially encolling officers, are instructed to use renewed efforts in enforcing all orders for the return of absentees to their commands, as well as sending forward those who have so far failed or refused to report. These officers are of all such found at home without authority. It is the fixed purpose of men who can serve the country in this critical juncture shall do it, and no effort will be spared by either to effect the result. Not only to officers, but to every good citizen, is the appeal made to bring into the service

very man able to do duty in the field. A few weeks of faithful service by every man in 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,

HOWELL COBB, Maj Gen. Comd'g, etc.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. A month since, some paroled prisoners reached the North, and published a statement relative to the condition of Federal prisoners in Southern prisons. The against slavery, "loyal" journals gave these revelations all the publicity in their power. Admitting that the picture was not overdrawn, the question arises whether its contemplation should fire the Northern

Under the cartel, as originally adopted by the Federthe retiring Chase, as he voluntarily yielded his portfo- | be exchanged within ten days after their capture, the lio. "Any plan (he said) that does not embrace an im- excess on either sice to remain on parole. Up to July gave us an excess of prisoners, and then began a difficulty which, in one form or another, has continued to exist ever since. For a reason which can easily be imagined, our authorities refused to release on parole such the city officers in plain clothes; but was, of course, prisoners as were in excess of the number actually de- quite unknown. Hitherto, his practice as a hangman livered by the Confederates. This stopped the exchange has not been extensive, but he is not unlikely to sucalmost wholly, and since that the exchanges made have ceed Calcraft, who is now upward of seventy years of the laity. either been informal, or of sick and wounded.

to make another effort to resume the exchange, and for going out to see the progress the scaffold was making, this purpose twice during August did they address the to ascertain the working of the drop, the measure of the Federal authorities, offering to waive their rights under rope, and other particulars. Notwithstanding that he the original cartel, and to exchange man for man until conducted himself with the greatest coolness, it was the supply on their side was exhausted. To neither of observed, as he come down from the scaffold, that tears these communications has autocratic Abraham deigned | were trickling down his cheeks.

carry depresses us much more than would the tax necessary to absorb it all. Trade licenses and incomes ern prison since July, 1863, the Federal government is whole time, and appeared, inclined, if possible, to shun since physicians have always been of the opinion that

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

District of Georgia.

FROM BICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 2d, 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-

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2d, 1864. New York papers and the Baltimore American of the evening of the 31st have been received.

A Telegram from Chattanooga, dated Oct. 30th, states ceived by Sheridan's lying bulletins, the Yankees have that Hood attacked Decatur last night and this morning, not been guiled. They can see that the capture of a and was handsomely repulsed each time. Granger capcertain number of guns is not a victory. A letter from tured two pieces of artillery and took two hundred and Harper's Ferry, in the Herald, cites all Yankee gener. | thirty prisoners. The rebels are ret reating from Decator all whose heads have been cut off for their failures in the and are reported to have crossed the Tennessee river at Valley, and says that Hunter, who got as far as Lynch- Cypress Creek. Prisoners say that Beauregard and Hood

> Hood, in his general orders, assures his men that Sherman's army does not exceed 35,000 men.

The question now arises, therefore, what is to be the | A Louisville telegram says that the Journal learns from fate of "Little Phil Sheridan," who, after three very parties from Chattanooga that the report of Sherman's

> fence of Paducah. The Union majority in Pennsylvania, including the sol-

diers' vote, so far, is 12,000. Lincold has issued a proclamation admitting Nevada as

a State into the Union. A riot occurred at Philadelphia on the 29th. Several buildings were injured by missiles thrown at them. One assert that "failure to accomplish impossibilities" is not man was killed, and a number of citizens and the police The Militia of Buffalo were under arms on the 30th ex-

A. P. Garland is elected to the Confederate Congress Lynchburg. Some call his return a retreat; but others from Arkansas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gold 2211.

FROM PETERSBURG

PETERSBURG, Nov. 2d, 1864. It is reported that the enemy were busy last night shift-Sheridan's army, gives the following about the cap- ing troops from the North to the Southside of James River, in head in his and the Crimea. A fine, thoughtture of our artillery. It was all picked up by cav- and there is considerable activity in the enemy's campnothing definite. Their future purpose is not developed.

> From the Macon (Geo.) Intelligencer, 1st instant. 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 between detachments of both forces. A considerable force of our cavalry was sent on 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 largest portions of which was at Summerville and along the road to Chattanooga and Bridgeport, on Saturday and Sunday, a week ago.

One entire Yankee corps remains in Atlanta. men bave 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 Atwill be attended with success, if her own people will do lanta one day last week, having come safely by the their duty. The active and faithful discharge of this highway east of the State railroad. Our cavalry have duty by every man who owes service to his country, not been scouting in force in that direction, hence the see the spirit which will anon call on the God of Batalone is necessary to accomplish the result. To effect | 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 occupy the hill on which the City Hall stands, having strongly posted entrenchments about it. They have destroyed all the frame houses, stables, &c., in the city, notified that they must see to it that every man in their and used the material for fuel and to secure a clear range. respective counties or districts, who belong to the Con- The female seminary was rozed to the ground and the federate army, either of the field or the reserve, is made | material used in strengthening their forts, barracks and to report at once to their proper commands; and in posts. They forage in the neighboring counties with case of the men belonging to the militia, they entire divisions for escorts, but lately they have found report to these headquarters the names but little subsistence and have become very much proper alarmed for their prospects of supplies. Their sources the sternest knight to thy mortal foe that ever put both of supply by the railroad is completely cut off. Our spear in resf." Confederate and State authorities that the cavalry destroy the road as rapidly as the enemy repair

There are 800 Yankees in Marietta, which post 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 Georgia, able and liable to do it, would drive the last | the frame buildings have been destroyed for fuel. The enemy from our soil, and rid the State forever of their | Military Academy had not been destroyed up to Tues-

> The New Hangman. Calcraft, the once famous English hangman, now superanuated, has been succeeded in his hideous position by one Askren, who is thus described in the Edinburg

Askern, the hangman, is a man about forty years of age, tall, dark complexioned, well formed, and with large whiskers and moustaches. Not less than six feet in height, and a little bent as if with care, he is proportionably stout, and a man of apparent firmness and determination. He is a person of considerable intelligence, possessing a good knowledge of current events. He has been a soldier, and seen much of the world .-Dove, the prisoner, was the first person on whom he performed the last offices (f the law.

When Dove was sentented to be executed at York ors in the Castle, made offer of his services for the occasion-which the York magistrates, from their knowledge of his character and skill, did not hesitate to accept. He expresses himself strongly on the ignorance displayed by the mob in almost always hissing the has pronounced the sentence.

Askren, who belongs to Yorkshire, arrived in Edinburg on Sunday morning, and during a portion of that day and Monday, he walked about in company of one of age. Askren spent the night of Monday in the Coun-

Last month the Confederate authorities determined by Buildings, without going to bed, and occasionally

After the upenviable office was falfilled, he entered The case then stands thus: The cartel as agreed into a room into the County Buildings and burst into upon was first broken by the Federal authorities, they crying, exclaiming that he hoped the Lord would forinsisting upon a course of action which was a direct give him, and then remarked that he had only been disviolation of that instrument. After resisting for over charging a solemn duty. Askern's fee was twenty a year, the Confederate Government agreed to resume guineas and traveling charges. Before he left the town the exchange upon the plan insisted upon by the Fede. he received the expression of the magistrate's satisfacral authorities. To two different letters expressing a tion with the way in which he had performed his task. willingness to accede to the terms insisted upon by our The executioner left for York by the 10:15 train on Government the Confederate Commissioners have r .- Tuesday night. He occupied the copartment of a third class carriage alone, and shortly after taking his seat . This is a plain, truthful statement of the facts con- was recognized. The intelligence soon spread among we ask if the Lincoln or the Davis despotism is to blame riage was surrounded by a curious crowd. Askera, The captors having gained possession, at once shaped carry depresses us much more than would the tax ne- for the result. For every man that suffered in a South- however, sat with his back to the window during the

VICTORY IN THE CHOOTAW NATION .- We learn has always sustained a high reputation in the army, and through the Texas papers that official information from our paper has been overlooked. It is to be found in the Let us hear no more about Southern inhumanity so General Cooper's headquarters, Indian territory, state many. Gen. Ramseur was a native of North Carolina, The Roanoke had but little freight, but she had on great variety of government securities that are affoat. long as we alone are to blame for the existence of this that on the 19th ult, General Sandwatie commanding and possessed a thorough education, having graduated board \$40,000 to \$50,000 partly specie and partly pa. The people were induced to invest in four per cent. cer- state of affairs. Let the odium of all this be placed the lst Indian and Gano's brigades, attacked the ene- at West Point with distinction. He had not attained per. She had but very little coal on board when the tificates, on the promise that they would be good for where it belongs, and that is upon the head of the my's post at Cabin Creek, and after a six hour's fight to his 30th year, but had made for himself a name taxes, but between the neglect of duty of the war col- Washington Government, whose duplicity and want of drove the enemy away, capturing a train of over 250 which will keep his memory fresh in the recollection of muda with her passengers, a party from the Roanoke lectors and the hindrances of subsequent legislation, faith have alone been the reason why a stoppage has wagons and 120 prisoners. Our loss very slight. The all who admire patriotism and gallant deeds. enemy's loss in killed, wounded and missing, is over Chicago Times. 1200. The blow will be severely felt by the enemy.

can, under any direct matances, bead mitted.

From a late number of the London Illustrated News we extract the subjoined hearty and kindly notice of some pictures of our great Confederate leaders :

Confederate Leaders.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac

Noadvertisement, reflecting upon private characte

er, are charged as advertisements.

To those who are reading the present page of Amer-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 traits of the Spartan leaders of the South—will be in traits of the Spartan leaders of the South-will be invaluable as illustrations. A curious interest attaches to them, moreover, from the fact that they have " run the blockade." They were passengers on some low, black snake of a steamer, that crept through the beleaguering squadron and sped away to sea, laughing all pursuit to scorn. We almost picture to ourselves the canvasses 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 endurance that is being enacted South. Many an exiled Confederate will doubtless visit 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 attention is drawn, has much in it that is usually held as indicative of the "Yankee" type. This may, perhaps, be owing, in some degree, to the peculiar beard-of the same cut as that so familiar in the portraits of his rival, Abraham Lincoln. There is more refinement, though, about Davis; and the intellect, cool, calculating and indomitable, which looks out of his clear grey eye, exerts a "higher pressure" on the physique than is usual to Meredith is making extensive preparations for the de- the common run of Americans. Our impression which the portrait leaves on the mind is that the sword is fretting 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 casque, so marked is it by a chivalrous nobility. As he stands, in an easy but commanding posture, clad in the plain grey uniform, with the simple three stars on the collar, he looks the very impersonation 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, rolficking expression, and the face a merry, kindly smile, which, in the absence of the uniform, make us fancy that we are regarding the likeness of some veteran literateur, 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 shaven cheek and small iron-grey moustache, he ful head is his, and there is no lack of firmness and decision in the thin, compressed lips, half hidden by the small iron-grey moustache aforesaid.

Gen. Stuart is another whose nationality is to be read in his features. Unmistakably Scotch, with a bold, laughing blue eye, a tawny 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 .-But, undoubtedly the best is that of Stonewall Jackson If we see the cavalier in Stuart, in Jackson we almost expect to find the brown beard (time had dealt more gently 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 Hampden, (in fact, there is some resemblance to one picture of the patriot that we have seen,) and is painted, as his men "loved to see him," in the act of reading prayers. His arms are flung out right and left along the horizontal 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 the women and children; but in the firm mouth we can tles to fight for the oppressed. The head is a very noble one, most expressive of the lofty and unsulfied character of one to whom may be applied, with far more truth than to the Knight of Round Table, the elegy uttered over Sir Lancelot of the Lake: "There thou liest thou wert never matched of none earthly knight's hand; and thou wert the truest friend to thy lover that ever bestrod horse; and thou wert the truest lover, of a sinful man, that ever loved woman; and thou wert the kindest man that ever stroke with sword; and thou wert the goodliest person that ever came among press of knight's; and thou wert the meekest man and the gentlest that ever eat in hall among ladies; and thou wert

We observed in the gallery unfinished likenesses of Generals Fitzhugh Lee, Ewell, Price, and Hill, 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 obtainable, and will no doubt be welcome to admirers of the indomitable fire and energy of the South

We should recommend all who take an interest 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 handfu! of Confederate States.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

A DRAFTED CATHOLIC PRIEST. As considerable interest is attached to the views of Father Hennessey, in connection with the draft, we give a report of his remarks to his congregation on Sunday morning. He spoke in substance as follows: "I ask the prayers and kind officials 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 whirlwind. It is worse than cholera or the plague, having none of the compensations of those dreadful affictions. They only 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 equaled this in cruelty. In all the countries of Cdristendom (by which term I do not mean the United States,) the priesthood are exempt from conscription; but here there is no exemption. How long will it be before they lay their hands upon the church and the sacred versels? 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 tear myself from my beloved people. It is now seventaen years since I have withdrawn from the world and devoted

Many loving friends have stepped forward and generously 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 out their barbarous dictates and drag me through the streets in my sarcerdotal robes. * * It is our duty to obey the laws. To good laws we should yield passively.-The great evil is that you have sent men to make laws. who do not even know the nature of an enactment .-They know only how to carry out the dictates of thefe

myself to God, and I shall not, unless upon compulsion,

do violence to my sacred vows. In all Christian coun-

tries the peiest who becomes a soldier is degraded to

the extent corresponding with excommunication among

Death of Gen. Ramseur, The death of this hercic and gallant young officer will cause a feeling of sadness throughout the State .-

Of the sad event the Petersburg Express says : The death of this gallant young officer reaches us through an official dispatch from Sheridan, published in the Northern journals of the 21st. He died on the morning of Friday, the 20th, from a wound in the bownot one in a thousand similarly wounded, ever recovers. The loss of Gen. Ramseur will be severely felt. He

good officers can now be illy spared, after the loss of so

The fault finder is not wanting in faults,