TO THE JAIL of Onslow County two negroes. One by the name of John (alias) Dick, who says he belongs to Dr. James McRee, formerly of Wilmington, N. C The other says his name is Henry and belongs to Dr. Hicks of Duplin 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

E. MURRILL, Jr Sheriff. Oct. 6th 1864.

WILKINSON & CO.

BROKERS, 34 MARKET STREET, WILL BOY BANK NOTES of all Banks in the Con-federacy, and pay the highest prices.

WANTING TO PURCHASE, GOOD COOK WOMAN, 25 to 30 years of age. One A that can come well recommended as a No. 1 Cook the highest price will be paid. Apply to

NOTICE TO REFUGEES AND OTHERS, IN SEARCH OF A SAFE, CHEAP AND PLEASANT LOCALITY TO SETTLE IN. FOR SALE.

THE delightful and commodious residence lately occupied by Judge Shipp, situated in the town of hendersonville. Henderson county, N. C. The out buildings are complete, the grounds ornamental and attractive, and ab ut SEVEN ACRES in extent. Price \$27,000 .-There will also be sold in connection with the above, if desired, a tarm of about seventy-five acres, within one mile of the town, partly cleared and partly in original growth. Possersion given when desired.

There is upon the lot an office lately used as a law of-For particulars address Rev. N. C. HUGHES, Hender-sonville, N. C., or GRAHAM DAVES, Baleigh, N. C. Baleigh Confederate copy 6 times. Charleston Courier, I week daily, and send bill to this

WILMINGTON, N. C., DEC. 8, 1864.

What queer things one sometimes finds set down with all historical and statistical gravity. As for instance, the " Confederate States Almanac for 1865," gives what it styles a Diary of the War, in which we find the following under May 1864 :-

" May 5. Succe seful exploit of the Confederate.gun. boat Raleigh, under commander J. M. Cooke ; attacks the Yankee fleet near Wilmington; one Yank ee vessel sunk and three disabled."

that no Yankee gun-boats ; were sunk or disabled by her. Commander Cooke was with the Albemarle in Roanoke river and assisted in the capture of Ply-

No doubt a great deal of what is called history, is got up in this way. Indeed a great deal of so called history is worse, for there is really a back-bone of truth here, as Commander Cooke did, at the time named, perform a feat, although in a different vessel and at a point nearly 200 miles distant from Wilmington.

RECRIVED AT THIS OFFICE Dec. 7th, 1864 .- M Cronly \$500; Miss M. A. Buiz, Ten Dollars specie.

THE favors of our able correspondent UUD, are always acceptable, but none of them ever came in better time than that which reached us yesterday and which appears in this morning's Journal. Our friend knows

of what he writes, and he knows how to write about it. With nothing by mail and next to nothing by telegraph, a good budget of interesting correspondence from the army is refreshing to the weary editor who knows not where to turn for interest, and cannot find a subject upon which there is, for the time being, any-

SOMEBODY has sent the Goldsboro State Journal a pumpkin, which that paper says is bigger than our pumpkin. Can't help it. Our pumpkin is "some pumkins" at We will stand by our vegetable, or at any rate we will sit by it. We have engaged the shell to a young friend of ours who expects to want a cradle.

THE members of the soldiers Aid Society are request ed to meet in the Town Hall, this, Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on urgent business.

[Army Correspondence of the Journal ] SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SUBJECT OF OUR REVERSES IS THE VALLEY DURING THE

PRESENT CAMPAIGN. NEW MARKET, VIRGINIA.

The appearance of an article from the pen of P. W. A. the correspondent of the Savannah Republican, is so unjustly censorious, and shows so little knowledge of the my to discuss the questions relative to the degeneracy of

The correspondent referred to, alleges that it is drunkthe malefactors by name if the thing is not cor-He puts but little stress upon the fact of the reinforcements to Sheridan. We do not make an accurate quotation of the writer's words, but we hope we give the spir-

To those who have been with the army during the arduwho have had opportunities to judge more correctly as to what things have conduced to injure the efficiency of the troops, little need be said to convince them as to the true causes. We do not ropose to offer anything original, but found these remarks mainly upon the views of officers in whose military judgement reliance can be placed, and with

continuous marches, are highly productive of loose discipline, for various and obvious reasons.

treaches at Richmond that our ranks were very much de pleted by battles since the invision of Maryla d in 1862 and that this depletion had tended greatly to the disorganization of the different regiments composing the army .-In this condition we were pushed on to Lynchburg, thence to Salem, thence to Harper's Ferry, to Washington City, and back to Leesburg. during which time we accomplished marches unknown in the history of the war. A rest of one day was made at Salem, one at Staunton, and then only to effect such arrangements as were indispensable for the army, and to give the men the much needed repose. At Harper's Ferry we were in line of battle two days, and then marched rapidly to Washington, where we were in line of battle two days more, only resting after reaching Leesburg. This march was accomplished from June 13th to July 14th, a period of less than one month. For eighteen successive days we made twerty-three miles a day, and the remaining time the average was twenty and a half miles. Thus it will be seen that no time was allowed for the enforcement of disciplinary measures, to necessary to the well-being of an army. How, and in what manner continual motion affects troops, preventing the enforcement of needed discipline, will suggest itself to the mind of any one acquainted with the details of an army.

The fragmentary and temporarily consolidated regiments. formed by throwing men into new commands, under strange officers who did not take the same interest in these men as In their own, was another fruitful source of evil. Those well acquaisted with the internal arrangement of an army, will remember that the majority of our troops are volunteers, and, as such, selected men from among their number to be efficers, and the idea was very current among them that these officers only were they compelled to obey and respect. With such a state of feeling existing it is easy to perceive how much disorder would follow the depletion of companies of both officers and men. We are well aware, however, that this remark does not apply entirely to this army, although it will be remembered that Ewell's corps

May," and with the most fatal effect. Another very fruitful source of evil, and one which has been gradually increasing in the armies of the Confederate States for at least two years past, is the democratic tendency of so many orders, curtailing the authority of regimental commanders, and almost divesting a company commander of what little power he had; and how could it be expected that such orders would have any other tendency than to put men and officers almost on a tooling, a thing as much to be deplored as a great calamity; for out of it

grows such a vast amount of evil. We are aware that the enunciation of such sentiments will meet with indignant reboke from many, but the history of the conduct of armies in all ages, has taught, as

# Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1864. \ NO. 12.

discipline, officers should be (officially) above the neu in

How often is it the case that even as large a command as Brigade is held in an apparently efficient state, through the gall intry and popularity of its commander, the officers losing eight of discipline. But let their leader be removed, and without his successor is a man of equal merits, and who can command the affection and admiration of his men, he will find that they will not fight as well for him, and will take a panic very much sooner than another command which has the advantages of a good discipline.

This error of equality of officers and men has nowhere been more rife than in this army during this campaign .-No means have been used to sustain the dignity and authority of subordinate officers; and in fact such repeated efforts have been made to concentrate all authority with general officers, that the fact that in order to make the au thority of general officers available, an effort should be always made to sustain their subordinates, seemed to have been entirely neglected.

We assert, without fear of contradiction, that our most serious disasters are attributable more to the facts above mentioned than all others together.

But there are still other matters which have their weight. We most heartily favored a v gorous retaliatory policy during our last invesion of Maryland, and would have been glad to have seen the cities, mills, barns and other proper-'y destroyed to an equal extent with that in our own desolated districts. But every one will reflect about the matter will readily perceive that individual enterprises of frresponsible parties, taking into the'r own hands the mat ter of retalistion, some for revenge, and some for plunder, had a most pernicious influence apon our army, showing itself more particularly with the cavalry troops

No one need try to disguise the fact, that aithough the private property : and the city of Washington was not ordered to be burned, that this lawless incendiarism was winked at by officers who could have done a great deal to wards stopping it. It is true that this property was justly destroyed, but it should have been done by official sanc-

This universal license practiced in the enemy's country, in the face of an order from Army headquarters, was almost the finishing stroke to the last vestige of discipline in It is with such a destructive policy this army has been

governed during the past six months. To the foregoing fruitful sources then are to be referred our disasters, and not to the great amount of apple brandy consumed by the veterans of this army. The amount of drunkenness in our command now, is far greater since our disasters than at any time preceding, but with the strennous exertions of our officers, who are thoroughly aroused to a full sense of their duty, it is hoped and believed that the vice will be corrected. And even now we are confident that there is no more brandy drinking here than in other

armiss of our country. The charge of drunkenness upon officers high in command by " P. W. A." is unjust, and if not intended for malice, shows a criminal ignorance of facts. We are not disposed to extenuate the faults of officers high in authority, but if "P. W. A." means that there was drunkenness | tempt to release the Union prisoners. upon the battle field among our Generals, and that to this fact our officers were incapacitated for command, he is in error. We will venture to say that any one who saw the This is all right, with the slight exception that Com. energies put forth by our Generals at Winchester, at Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, would resolutely deny the slanthe powder used by the Southern army is made. This

It is too common among news correspondents to assume the position of military critics, often creating errors and charging them upon Generals for the pleasure it gives them most proper. These are Savannah, Charleston or in moralizing upon the subject; it is noticeable however, Beaufort; but I know that if nothing occurs to change that these errors are only discovered when disaster over-

Nothing would have a more s-lutary influence upon the efficiency of our armies, and more parties arly to the | will be perfectly harmless, and there-will be no adv at-A. V. D., than a reorganization of its sha tered battalions. A new vigor and impetus would be given to our command, which wou'd fusure us victory in the future.

The very acceptable news reaches us this morning that Gen. Rosser's late raid had proved a success, and the truits of it were the capture of eight hundred prisoners, the same num er of cattle, one thousand horses, eight pices of artillery, two hundred wagons, and a large amount of commissary stores. The wagous were burned. This news was brought by a dispatch from Gen. Rosser, and as far as we are able to ascertain, is accurate. We will acquaint you

For the Journal.

An Appeal,

with particulars soon.

If the great Creator of Beaven and earth take any note whatever of the affairs of his creatures; if his protecting care was ever vouchsafed to any people, at any time, | days. then it has been most conspicuously extended to the people of the Confederacy. In consideration of our origin there is no need to wonder at our singular prowess and extraordinary attainment in all that is powerful in arms or courteous in chivalry. While our sold ers and officers are fighting for liberty, the only thing worth living for, let no bitter enmities spring up. Discord, the sister of death, should find no congenial abiding place amongst us. Her ghastly visage, and fire-sparkling eye and discentious heart oring destruction to a nation. Ambition and jealousy will bring destruction to any people. Let the dissatisfied paries remember that the golden apple of beathen mythology levelled the walls of tar-famed Ilium with the dust. must be united and all do their parts for the soldiers .-Braver never, never lived. Never can it be said that the Spartan martyrs of Thermopy'se, nor the sacred battalion of Epaminondas, nor the old guard of Napoleon, nor the tenth legion of Julius Casar, evinced more fortitude than the Southern soldiers have on every bloody field in a crisis when death seemed inevitable. Thousands have died in defence of their country. The soldiers who are suffering privations and hardships for liberty, deserve the kindest consideration. The Ladies all are interested in the welfare of the soldiers, or if all are no!, they should be. The rying havor and desolation over the land, only for our soldiers who have confidence in our cause. Let our wealthy riends remember that were it not for the soldiers we would be ruled by tyrants. Christmas will soon be here, while the country is filled with all good things, that the soldiers have sacrificed everything to protect. Let not the minds of the people at home become so absorbed in the pursuit of gain that effeminacy will take the place of that sensibin y of money may cause our downfall, and would surely do so were the whole mass to go the same road the selfish travel.

We are in peace and prosperity here to-day, while the cry of danger is heard from our sister cities. When may will tremble beneath the tread of contending armies for the fate of this city? We are in the midst of shoals and quicksands, upon which many noble city ships of State have stranded; their wrecks and ruins-melancholy monuments of time are strewn over the land. Perhaps these things are intended as special punishment for sins of neglecting the soldiers, and those sacrificing all for them. The prayere of the good and just can move the arm that holds the

No one is heard unless he has faith, hope and charity, the three souled jewels that have power to sa e. Tuose fail. We know no such word in our history as fail. The present. with all its realities is upon us, and we are endeavoring to meet the emergencies of the case with all the aidor and fervency that pairiotism can impart, but the dark future is before us and whether it shall unfold the brightest pages of our history, or whether within its dark ocom lies conceaed the fatal day of the fall of this city, no human wisdom can foretell. Let charity abound while we may do good. Who will respond to the ladies' call on the citizens and the country for aid for the soldiers' dinner. As this may be the last Christmas appeal we ever write, we pray that it may not be in vain. While the enemy is carrying desolation over the other States, let us heed the lesson, having the effect to refresh our patriotism, rekindle our love of the South. and strengthen our resolutions to be free, which cannot tail to endue us with the spirit of brotherly kindness and liberality to the brave and noble soldiers no matter where they were born, so they are with us in the cause

SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH THROUGH GEOR-GIA\_DIRECTION OF THE EXPEDITION\_HIS FORCE, SUBSISTENCE, &c.

The Yankee papers tell us all about Sherman, except where he is going to, which they very wisely do not expedition:

The expedition commenced its march upon the evento proceed slowly in the direction of Macon, and to be followed by the Fourteenth corps, General Jeff. C. Da vis. The Army of the Tennessee, General Howard, composed of the Fifteenth corps, General Logan; Sixteenth, General Smith; and Seventeenth General Frank Blair; ktt Kingston three days before for Atlanta, tearing up the railroad as it went along. On the 11th the Etowah bridge was destroyed, and from thence to the was engaged more than any other during the "bloody plete. Almost the entire railroad track was removed, patent shaving apparatus, which as a matter of course, attracting much notice. and the rails twisted up and o herwise injured; all the important storehouses and depots were burned, and the the hotel, on learning of the attempt which had been culverts and masonry blown up. The immense struc- made to fire the city, naturally enough made search seen, with his prayer book in his hand, walking from

the foundation blown up. the destruction of that town upon the arrival of the on, not knowing for what uses the article was intended,

discipline is necessary to efficiency, and in order to effect thing liable to be transferred to rebel use which would matter was cleared up and the young man discharged." latter may depend somewhat on circumstances.

Sherman has been chiefly occupying his time in lay- ing botels. Hang every mother's son of them. ing in a full supply of hard bread and beef cattle ; and he has with him, of the former, sixty days' full rations, and several thousand head of the cattle. For all things else he will depend on the country over which he is to pass. His animals can subsist well. Corn and sweet the 5th instant, he gathered in one thousand seven hundred and sixty wagon loads or corn, four hundred and thirty-six loads of swe t postoes, and a few horses, without sending his foraging parties more than thirty miles from Atlanta. He could manage to live for six months without communication once with the North In reference to his cavalry, he feels certain of his ability to obtain horses enough to keep good his original stock; and perhaps he may be enabled to mount some for them, and repulsed them at every point, inflicting more men.

some additional particulars, which, he says were "blabbed out" by certain officers of Sherman's staff eral S. hefield's dispatch, the Union casualties were whilst drunk : HIS FORCE.

The army which left Atlanta consisted of the follow-

ing troops. ......10 000 ..... 9 000 erly in this section having been sent them.

A portion of the army left Atlanta on the morning of the 9th, and followed the railroad to Macon' destroying it as it proceeds; the column will take Milledgeville in its way, and it is probable that the cavalry will at-

The second column started on Saturday morning last, and goes direct to Augusta, the chief manufacturing At this point the whole army will concentrate, and

then move on one of three points, as Sherman shall deem his present plans, he will go to Beaufort. He believes that Savannah, with the railroads through Georgia cut, age in holding it. The same may be said of Charleston. Let Sherman advance to Branchville, twenty or unirty miles out, and that place is cut off effectually.

To capture either Savannah or Charleston, fortified as they are, would take time, even though not strongly garrisoned, while the moment the army reaches Beaufort, it meets supplies in abundance, and ships to transfer it to any point it may be made most useful. This, I know to be his plan at present. However,

it may become necessary to make Augusta a new base, and in that case Savannah must be captured; but Sherman now believes that he can as easily make one on the sea coast, and in the meantime destsoy all the railroads in Georgia and South Carolina so effectually us to render them worthless during the war. Unless, therefore, unexpected obstacles are met, he will reach the ocean at Beaufort, in about thirty-five or forty

He will meet no enemy on the way. The Georgia militia are very harmless and few in number. There are at Savannah about 2,000 troops, beside city militia; and in no part of Georgia are there any men, except cavalry and guerrillas, and these are not numerous. No force can be spared to meet him. Thomas can

take care of Hood, and Lee can do nothing but defend himself against Grant and Sheridan.

We shall have no further communications from Sherman; we shall soon hear from him through rebel sources. A few days since he telegraphed a "good bye" to his wife, and told her not to write again until he reached the ocean.

A BIG SCARE. We find the following in the Bristol (Tenn.) Regis-

We were told by a gentleman who resides in the vicinity of the scene of the late thrashing given the Yan- general by brevet. kees by Gen. Breckinridge, that the newspaper accounts do not half represent the extent of the stampede. The road was literally strewn with knapsacks, blankets, canteens, guns, and the score of articles of commerce and which should characterize every true Southerner. The love from the Plains to Knoxville. He also stated that when sailed, when the Ministry determined to supersede him the column was struck by Vaughn and Duke, they were | in the command. In a very laconic note, assigning no borses. Sauve que peut, was the French for the very tary of State, informed the Duke (then Sir Arthur Yankee sentiment of "every man for himself, and the | Wellesley) that the command of the troops had been and form; we can easily whip 'em if you'll only stop!" thur's sphere of command was suddenly di-

ners, who was then on good time.

came above the roar of the retreat. take care of number one now; for Breckinridge and riotism and principle, and in a letter, written soon after, ed his men and was again hacking away at the rear all hell is after us!" was the reply; and away lumbered | said : . " I shall do my best to ensure the success of the the whole concern-General, Colonel, corporal and pri- army; and you may depend on it that I shall not hurry vate, as if Old Harry was after them sure enough .- | the operations, or commence them one moment sooner That his satanic majesty will get them sooner or later, than they ought to be commenced, in order that I may is just as sure as that our gallant Breckinridge, and his acquire the credit of the success. The Government Lieutenants, Vaughr and Duke, gave them as good a will determine for me in what way they will employ thrashing and as big a scare as any of the blue-beilies me hereafter, either here or clsewhere" when askever got this side of the Mississippi.

took supper on Gen. Gillam's mess chest at Strawberry | he thanks of Parliament for his victories, and been The chest was well stored with coffee, sugar salt, lard, candles, pepper, spices and delicacies.

excitement has not overtaken that people for many for I consider it to be my duty to serve with zeal and years. " A black valise," like water unto a mad dog, promptitude when or wherever the King or his Govthrows all New York into fits. It is worth the liber - ernment may think proper to employ me." ty, and before long it will be worth the life of a man to | A great military principle is here enforced by a be the owner or occupier of a black valise. " A reward of twenty five thousand dollars is offered by the Officers who decline to serve their country in a capacicity." and proprietors of hotels, in public meeting have ty which they consider interior to their merits may unanimously whereased and resolved that many notels study with advantage this page in the history of Welwere fired on the 25th and 26th instants, and that a re- lington.-Kichmond Disputch. ward of \$20,000 be offered by the N. Y. H. K. or Scventure to foretell. A correspondent of the New York | ciety for the safe keeping of New York houls from the "Times" gives the following account of the prepara- incendiary devilment of wicked rebels. Admiral Pauld. Richmond has given, through the Yankee press, his obtions of Sherman and the departure of his army on the ling has forbid any man visiting the navy yards. The servation of men and things about the Confederate capvery fires of bell are said to smoulder in a black value ital. Of Mr. Davis he says : -phosphorous, turpentine, Greek fire, fulminate of mering of the 12th instant, with a division of Kilpatrick's cury, and another combustible which some Northern is exemplary, and a model to the people. His residence cavalry, under General McCook, and the Twentieth rebel has invented, that resembles common coal. No corps, General Slocum, in advance. This advance was man is sale with a black valise—that stock has greatly Richmond, and commands a fine prospect. The manfallen, and has injured the value of black leather trunks | sion was purchased by the city for the sum of fifty thouboots, bridle reins, harness-all things resembling a sand dollars, and presented to Mr. Davis. Here the

" Herald " says : "The police made an arrest at Cowell's Hotel, West he left in his bed-room on going out. The attaches of ture which spans the Chattahoochee was burned and through the entire house, so as to discover any evidences his residence to St. Paul's church, where he is a regulaof incendiarism. In the bed-room occupied by the young attendant. Everything was in readiness at Atlanta to make good | man the shaving apparatus was found, and the lookers the 14th inst. The torch was to be applied to all public buildings, manufactories and store houses, and every- for some time, an examination was had small for some time. well as that of more than three bloody years, that strict lic buildings, manufactories and store houses, and every- for some time, an examination was had, when the whole plied with commissary stores.

not burn was to be blown up, including the railroad | This is the people that have started out a conquering buildings and other railway accompaniments in the cen- and now are frightened into duck firs by a shaving ap- over to Tennessee, and thus gives in his experience in tre of the city. The Army of the Tennessee was then paratus. Of course it was a "rebel incendiary plot! to resume its march, and will, no doubt, make a junc- Didn't they fire on Fort Sumter where floated the "Old his issue of the 1st instant :tion with the advance in a few days. While this work | Flag?" A morality that does not restrain violence to of destruction was being performed, a detachment of the emblem of "the best Government," &c, will hardly in the progress of affairs over there, but no means of commen operated in like manner towards Chattanooga, and be proof against the sin of burning hotels. Nothing munication, visible or invisible, existed, and we had to will, no doubt, burn the bridge over the Oostanaula, at | can be clearer than the proof of Mr. Devis' complicity | await our own return to bear testimony, if any were need-Resaca, and fall back and fortify near the junction of with the burning or attempts to burn some half dozen ed, to the gallantry of North Corolina's sons, as displayed the Knoxville branch, south of Dalton. I do not know hotels in New York. We have never read anything the entire programme to be carried out by Gen. Sher- more truly Yankeeish than this whole affair. We are berry Plates, a distance of nearly forty miles, capturing man, neither do I know positively his destination. The gled to see that all Southern relugres are required to shout 700 prisoners, a large number of wagons and teams, The Cincinnati "Times," on the question of sub- service to our cause; they are a set of cowardly sneaks, who, having deserted their country, are not above burn

> Rich. Enquirer. THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, TENN.

The New York "Herald" of the 2d instant contains detailed account of the battle near Franklin, Tennesof Hood's and Thomas' armies. The "Herald," of course, claims a brilliant victory. According to this account, the battle commenced about four P. M., on Wednes ay of last week, two corps of Hood's army attacking in their entrenchments the enemy under Scofield "I'his assault was persistently followed up by the rebels in three furious charges on the Union line of masked batteries. But Soofield's men were prepared on them very severe losses. The battle, which lasted The Nashville correspondent of the Daily News gives | till after dark, appears to have been a botly contested and sanguinary affair; for, while according to Gen only a little over one thousand, between five and six thousand rebels were killed, wounded and captured Of these, one thousand were made prisoners, including one brigadier general. Previous to this battle, there had been heavy skirmishing for several days, the Union for- all their movements, sh uid entitle him to the lasting graces gradually falling back before Hood, first from Pu- | itude of every Ge rgian, and the praise at all his country lasks, 73 miles south of Nashville, to Columbia, about 30 miles north of Pulaski." And thence the Union troops fe.l back to Franklin. " I'homes' design in this tion moved that there was no such enemy to harcess them retrograde movement was to eff of a concentration of and to him we are ied bted for the delays and bindraness his forces, in which important particular the rebel commarder had the advantage of him, both at Pulaski and foe. and, therefore, that portion under Scofield made a

Notwithstanding a." great victory " was gained by the Union troops, the account goes on to say: " On the night after the engagement the Union troops retired from Franklin, and took up a position about

cannonading was heard."

One hundred and seven rebel officers and one thousand men, captured at Franklin, had arrived in Nashville. Another great battle is momentarily expected. A correspondent says of the Franklin fight.

"After three days' skirmishing, the rebels crowded our first line of works, and at four o'clock made a most desperate attack on our right and centre, and forcing our lines to our breastworks, which were thrown up from river to river, (supposed to be Big Harpeth and West Harpeth rivers .- Eaq) in an open field on the Cumberland lake, which runs through the centre of the field. At least half the rebel force engaged endeavored to pierce our centre and come down viciously on Wagner's division, which, after desperate fighting, fell back, and Manly's rebel division, of Frank Cheatham's corps, got inside our works and captured two gues. Our centre was not broken, however, and better still, General Wagner successfully rallied his troops, who charged on the enemy, recaptured the two guns, and drove the division over the breastworks, capturing one entire bri-

Among the Federal casualties is Major General Stanley, wounded in the neck, and also Brigadier General Brudley, the Confederate Brigadier General Ad ams, reported killed, and Brigadier General Scott wounded. Gen. Chea ham is reported wounded.

The determined bravery of the rebels exceeded anything ever before seen. Although slaughtered by hundreds they still advanced against our works. Eleven distinct assaults were made against our works-each

The troops of Generals Cheatham and Lee, were principally engaged on the Confederate side; the Fourth corps on the Federal. The Confederate Brigadier reported captured was Col. Gorden, of the 11th Tennessee, who is a brigadier precipitately driven back upon their infantry support. Engineers, and left for the field. He had previously

An Example for Military Men. In 1808, the Duke of Wellington was placed in command of the important British expedition destined to comfort with which our atrocious foes are so bountiful- operate in the Peninsula. He had made all his prey supplied. A well known minister who came over parations with the foresight and thoroughness characthe road remarked that he could almost ride on blankets | teristic of the man; and the expedition had actually seized with a very moving panic, and broke like quarter | reasons for the change, Viscount Castlereagh, Secredevil take the hindmost." Col. John Brownlow tried assigned to Sir Hew Dalrymple, with Sir Harry Burto rally the rabble, and very valiantly cried out-" Halt | rard second in command. By this operation, Sir Ar-"Who gave that order?" screamed one of the run- m nished from an army to a brigade while in the very act of preparing to meet the enemy .commission in disgust. Though deeply mortified, no appreheasion. "Tell Col. Brownlow that every mother's son must | doubt, he sacrificed ail personal considerations to pated by a familiar friend how he, who had comelected Knight of the Bath, could submit to be reduced to the command of a brigade of infantry? " For this reason," was the reply, "I am namukwallah, as we say The universal Yankee nation is agitated. Such an in the East; I have ate of the King's salt, and there-

great military man, not only by precept but example.

PRIVATE LIFE OF MR. DAVIS .- A refugee from

The private life of Mr. Davis, from what I can learn is situated upon Frence Garden Hill, in the suburbs of black value are regarded as suspicious; for instance the leader of this great conspiracy lives quietly and without ostentation. His domestic affairs are administered with a view to the pressure of the times, and there is street, on Monday. The circumstances under which said to be very little gaiety about the place. Does the this arrest was made are somewhat peculiar and laugh- spectacle of blood and war wrich he has brought upon able. A young man was stopping at the hoter for a the land thus subdue him? The other high officials Chattaboochee river the work of destruction was com- few days. He happened to have in his possession a small imitate the example of their leader, and live without

Mr. Davis is frequently seen upon the streets unattended and alone. Every Sabbath morning he can be

Gen. Hood designs either to penetrate Kentucky or

The editor of the Asheville, N. C., News has been

We have just returned from a three weeks trip into Tennessee. Would have kept the readers of the News posted in the late campaign. As our readers already know, Gen. Breckinridge drove the enemy from Bull's Gap to Strawregister. If Gen. Dix will hang them, he will do a ambulances, and immense supplies of every description .-

Our forces now hold all of East Tennessee above Stra #berry Plains, and we shall not be surprised if they hold a right smart slice of it below that point before many days

Gen. Breckin idge's command, consisting of Vaughn's and Duke's brigades and Col. Palmer's command, all behaved splendidly, and elicited the highest praise of their officers. Col. Palmer and his " far Heels " stand A No. 1 potatoes are abundant. During the week ending on see, twenty miles south of Nashville, between portions in the estimation of all loyal Tennesseeaus. Their gallant bearing and orderly deportment in the late campaign were

subject matters of praise on every tongue. We heard of but two casualties in Col. Palmer's command. A Mr. Nelson, of the 64th regiment, accidentally shot himself fatally; and Capt. W. P. Fortune, of the 14th | really of no essential value whatever in the practical battalion, had his shoulder dislocated by a shell. The arts. Captain is "true bine, 'as everybody knows, and was again quickly on his leat, and ready for the fray.

Our latest Savannah and Augusta dates are only up to Tuesday. We give all we can find in them, and we cannot say that is very distinct or satisfactory.

From the Sav. Republican, 6th inst. Wheeler's Cavalry... Ft rce Bettle. has hung upon the flanks and rear of the powerful army night when they least expect it. and keeping watch over hour, he has kept on their track and bayed them at ever step of their progress. They believed when their exp di that are likely to prove the rain of our barbarous and crue

Hardly a day has passed that Wheeler has not engaged Columbia. But by the time Franklin was reached, by some portion of Sherman's army, and the boastful Kilipathe nucleus of his entire army, a sufficient consciidation trick has been whipped by him as often as he has fingers was effected, it appears, to risk a general engagement; and toes. Besides fighting wherever he could find the enemy, roads have been obstructed, cattle and negroes d. iv- successfully has the cutting edges of the crystal placed en off, the people forewarned, provisions that could not be exactly at right angles to each other, and passing s and. The rebel General Forrest is said to have been removed destroyed, and everything else done to embarrass through a point or intersection made by the crossing of on the field, and there is a report that be was killed .-- | and distract the invaders. In this way Wheeler has render-Great panic prevails among the people around Nash- ed most vital service to the cause, for it has given us time edges. A polished diamond, however perfect may be ville, and they are fleeing to that city in crowds for to complete defences and bring up our men. We are now its edges, when pressed upon the surface of glass, splina fee ready and able to cope with his hired and brutal al diamond the most accurate lines are produced on

which exceeds in magnitude any that has characterized the | ruled close together, they decompose light and afford campaign, and is the efore worthy of some particular men. the most beautiful prismatic appearance; all the colors tion. The 14th Yankee corps, united with Kullpatrick's of the rainbow flush from them, as from the silvery inthree miles south of Nashville, where they are formed entire cavalry force, made an attack on Wheeler, and a se in line of battle. Skirmishing was going on all day on vere battle raged for several hours. At the moment of the 1st inst., within five miles of Nashville, and heavy the assault, Wheeler's line was very much extended for the purpose of foraging, but he speedily brought his forces together and received the attack of the enemy with a visor that made them stagger. Several times were they driven day night nearly as soon as the train did, bringing the news nearly surrounded by a greatly superior force, quietly and osses of the latter were very heavy, and the blow cannot have failed greatly to cripple them. We captured a number of prisoners, one a Colonel who was taken in a hando-hand fight. We also lost severely in officers and men, but in no proportion with the enemy. Among our killed was Colonel Graves, who on the occasion was acting as

Of the present whereabouts of Sherman, it might gratify curios ty, but would do no good to speak. From his movements we judge that he himself is not so sure of his latitude and longitude. Suffice it to say that he has many days hard marching before him ere he will be able to respond visibly to the rockets of his friends on the coast, with | ten thousand doilars for the boy, when he heard of his exgood prospect of having to fight his way through the en-

ATLANTA AND MARIETTA .- Lieut. C. Luther J. Glenr has been ordered to Atlanta to command that post, and proceeds there at once. The Gate City is now considered sate, and refugees will no doubt rapidly return to their Colonel Mitchell goes to Marietta as Commandant of that

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the same date gives the following account of the same affair of WHEEL-

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 6th inst. Owing to the state of the atmosphere, the detonation of cannon was distinctly heard, on Sauday morning, in the direction of Waynesboro'. We have it in our power to present a brief, but anthentic explanation of these war! ke re-

Pursuant to instructions, General Wheeler concentrated his cavalfy for e, and, at midnight on Saturday, fell upon he enemy's rear with a vim. The Yankee horsemen were After harrassing the infantry for some time, Wheeler retir-

At daylight on Sunday morning, Kilpatrick's cavaly ased to meet tre onset. Every charge of the enemy was repulsed by fire and counter charges. Finally, despairing to olished in excellent order.

Our loss was between 70 and 80 men. The enemy's loss | marriage - Yankee Paper. s reported officially as "very heavy." Among the casualties on our side, we are pained to announce the severe wounding of Col. Gainse, acting Brigadier. One of the Yankee officers was captured in a hand to hand encounter. and Kilpatrick himself was wounded.

Our officers and men behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, and, considering the disparity of force, achieved most brilliant results in retarding the march of "Col. Brownlow gave it," was the response which An ordinary soldier would at once have thrown up his the hostile columns and filing them with a well grounded woman" who is one of the attractions at Barnum's at last accounts, the indefatigable Wheeler had collect-

It is also stated that Sherman has divided his to des-twcorps being on the other size of the Oxechee. Both bodies at the last accounts were moving in the direction of his two or three assistants were well meant out futile. On Friday evening after the stampede, Gen. Vaughn | manded armies of forty thousand men, who had received | give him an opportunity to retr at owards Enuswick in | course it would have been proper for the conductor to case his Savanush movement is not success up.

> The Yankees are dreadfully disgusted at not hearing from Sherman through the Richmond papers. Some idea may be formed of how eagery hey gra-p at news from the fact that Grant telegraphs to Stadion that the " Ricamond ' Examiner' of to day (December 1s) admits that Sherman will succeed in reaching the s.ucoast, and that other papers admit that he has crossed the Oconee." The New York Times of December 3: bicks to convey the female clerks in the various de--dreaming of the elbows of the Mincio-pecomes supremely ridiculous, as tollows:

"the exact point it had reached at the middle of the week, we are not inform d; but we may judge some- delency of the means of most persons to lavest in back what by the fact that Lieut. General Grant anticipa es it will be at or reacthe seapour J by to-night. Ami i the thick gloom in which the rebel press have attempted to envelop Sherman's host, we now see its greating lines. 'We discover him at a point so near to his destination that imagination may catch the figure or his advancing columns as he nears the clast, and his tired but triumphant army may, a er an abasis shorter but more wonderful than that led by Xenophen, begin, like those old Greeks, to shout : 'The sea! the sea!'

not attempt to capture any towns, and says: "The immediate object of his campaign is beither in the Valley. He has directed that the country be the occupation of rebel towns nor rebel territory .- generally devastated, spacing neither houses, barns, What its chief purpose is, the rebels will discover when stock, grain, nor anything else. A meeting of Uncompleted. In the meantime, they need not make tools ion citizens was held in Knoxville, at which a pro-

ANOTHER STEP .- A firm at Bath, S. C., has commenced the manufacture of binders' boards, fire bricks, tiles, retorts, crucioles, etc. We caronicle this as another little step towards our ultimate independence. Pet. Exp. ess.

GEN. Hood. The Columbus (Miss.) Republic, of Army of the Tennessee, and, in all probability the Gate supposed that it was some infernal machine, intended to to occupy East Tennessee. The Yankee writers believe the 18 h, says: "This gallant officer, we have been City, so long the fountain head of the South for the pro- blow up the whole edifice. The police were put on the that he will adopt the latter course, and then come to informed, is quite ill with erysipelas at Cherokee. With duction of munitions of war, was sent reeling to ruin on track of the owner of the shaving apparatus, and he Gen. Lee. The Examiner states, upon direct official trust he may soon recover. This Confederacy may have

from us the news."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

ter, are charged as advertisements. AT No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

oan, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

# TELEGRAPHIC

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

### FROM PETERSHURG.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 8th. 1864. A heavy force of the enemy comprising infantry, artillery and some cavalry left our front last night and are reported to-day moving down the Jerusalem Plank Road. Among other things the boys got a good supply of sugar | twenty miles from town, supposed to be a raiding party. but their destination is upknown. Otherwise all quiet.

## N. C. LEGISLATURE.

RALBIGH, Dec. 8th, 1864. In the Legislature Hon. T. S. Ashe was elected Confederate States Senator and C. B. Thomas, of Carteret, was made Secretary of State.

Usefulness (F Diamonds - Many persons suppose that diamonds are only used in jewelry, for rings and other articles of personal adornment, and that they are

This is a mistaken notion; they are used for a great number of purposes in the arts. Thus, for cutting the glass of our windows into proper ez s, no other substance can equal it, and it is exclusively used for this purpose. A natural edge or point, as it is called, is used for this work, and thousands of such are annually required in our glass- factories. Damon's points are also employed for engraving or cornelians, amethysis and other brillian s, and for the finer cu tings on com-The pertinacious manner in which the gallant Wheeler eos and seals. Being ve y hard, the diamond is also used in chronometers for the stops of pivors; and as it now invading our State. attacking bem by day and by possessis high refractive with interior dispersive powe. a dilitte longi udinal abera ion, it has been successully employed for the small deep lenses of single mic omen. From the departure from At anta up to the present scope. The magnify mg power of the diamond in proportion to that of place glass, ground to a similar form, is as 8 to 3. For drawing minute lines on hard siecl and glass, to make in crematers, there is no substitute

for the dismons poin The rough diamond is called boit, and the " points " used for glass culting are tragments of the borts. Great care and skill are necessary in selecting the curring terior of a pearl oyster shell:

WORTHY OF REMARK & EXAMPLE .-- A negro boy, a train hand on the Waynesbore' road, reached Augusta on Sun-

gave the signal to the engineer to turn back, but the train same and rode the entire distance from Waynesboro' to Augusta, in order to give our authorities the situation of affairs in that neighborhood. He reports that the engineer of the tra n was roobed of his gold watch and pocket book containing a consideable sum of money. This boy deserves much credit for his action in the mat ter, and his conduct commends itself to many others, who could be of service to the cause, that are straggling and tagging behind. A prominent citizen of Augusta offered ploit, says the "Chronicie.

### The Arthuvis, The Petersburg Express calls attention to the following rious advartisement :

At the suggestion of several officers in the Army of Northern Virginia, the undersigned has determined to make post. Thus one by one, the towns evacu ted by Sherman a personal effort amongst the officers and soldiers of General are taken possession of by their original owners.

Lee's army, and the detached portion of it under General Early, to obtain the means for constructing the Bird of Art. Being in Petersburg at present, he will proceed immediately to call upon the members of the several Divisions. Brigades and Regiments, and someit contributions to this bject; and if this appeal should be generally and liberal y responded to, the successful accomplishment of arial ocomotion by man will certainly be attained during the present winter, and the military means be therby obtained for settling this outrageous war before the second haugurstion of Abraham Lincoln, on the th of March next.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR .- In the summer of 1861 a young man culisted in the 1st Regiment of Michigan formed an attachment to a young lady, named Marcian Green, and they were engaged to be married. During We the summer of 1862 she suddenly disappeared, and all were stationed behind temporary breastworks and prepar- efforts of her parents to discover the whereabouts of their daughter were fruitless. A few days ago she returned. She enlisted in the same regiment with her perior numbers, the Yankees enveloped our flanks and lover, shared the trials of the battle field with bim, and made a retreat necessary. This retirement was accom- when he was taken sick nursed him in the hospital. when her sex was discovered, and he made her folks ackees abandoned any further demonstration and continued quainted with the facts. He has since been discharged from the regiment, and the couple have been united in

### Thilling Scene\_Fall of a Fat Woman-The Springfield (Mass.) Republican relates the fol-

Conductor Flemming's train, Monday, brought from the north a distinguished p ssenger-the veritable "fat museum in New York, As she weighs over 600 pounds she rode in the baggage car. After the arrival of the train in this city, a platform, carpeted so that she shouldn't slip, was placed from the side door of the car, THE Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, of the 6th and per ladyship invited to descend. But just at the instant, mentions Wheeler's fight on Sunday briefly, critical moment when she had fairly stepped upon the platform, the fireman on the engine, not knowing the situation, began to back the train, and -" woat a fall was there !" The gailant efforts of Mr. Flemming and cavarnah. This movement on the part of Spermae will It she had been a pretty woman of the ordinary size, of receive her gracefully in his arms-but the thought of in this case! The ne iv. exertions (maloyed old not save her from talling, but did prevent her from rolling under the train, of which calastrophe she was at one moment in imminent danger. So the fat woman still

> In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a proposition was introduced for providing Government vepartments to and from their posts of duty in tack m at weath r. This being a matter in imately connected with the budness of the ways or our city, and the toautmere, it was on heat eight naturally referred to the Committee of Ways and Heans; but apon more mature consideration it was decided to come under military transportation, and transferred to the consideration of the committee on that subject. We presume that should this bill become a law in the present state of the weather, all these ladies will go in transports. Ruamond Sentinel.

DEVASTATION OF EAST TENNESSEE ORDERED BY On last Saturday Sherman was not in the coast by Sherman .- Intelligence has been received here that many miles. The "Times" rejoices that Sh rman aid Sherman has issued an order relative to East Pennessee similar to that issued by Grant to Sheridan of themselves any longer, by attempting to withhold test against this baroarism was adopted and forwarded to Sherman. He paid no attention to it. The Yankees can only carry out this order as far up as Knoxville, as the Confederates hold the country from

near there to the Virginia line. The lovers of famous literary localities in London are taking their las. look at Milton's " Barbican" and Gold smith's "Green Arbor Court," both of which are in process