Prisoners report that Cheatham commands the right, Lee the centre, and Stewart the left.

Gold closed on the 9th at 240.

The London Times, commenting on Webb's letter, says that English water is not easily moved by the unseemly language; but allows words, however offensive, to pass by without regard. It says Webb's letter is not of the slightest political importance, and only shows the temper in which certain men, representing the most powerful section of the Americans, are accustomed to think and talk of us.

Nothing else of interest.

BRIG. GEN. GARTRELL WOUNDED.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 12th, 1864.

In the fight at Cossawatchie on Friday, Brig. Gen. Gartrell was badly wounded in the side by a shell. Notwithstanding the severe wound, he remained on the field until the fight closed, and was brought to Augusta Sunday.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 12th, 1864.

The Senate passed the bill to authorize the transmission of news papers to soldiers free of postage; also the bill for the employment of all free male negroes and forty thousand slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defences of the country.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston occupied a privileged seat in the Senate chamber to-day.

In the House, the sequestration and currency bills were further discussed.

LATER UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13, 1864.

The Washington Chronicle of Sunday has been received. A Nashville telegram of the 10th inst., says the Federal loss at the battle of Franklin, as ascertained by official reports, was 110 officers and 2,015 privates killed, wounded and missing.

It is reported that Hood is about making a movement of some sort. The rebels can be plainly seen in front of the 4th corps, standing about their camp fires. Hostilities have ceased on account of the weather.

A furious snow prevailed in the Northern cities on Saturday, extending as far as Halifax.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 284.

Gen. Dana's expedition from Vicksburg destroyed the Mississippi Rail Road for 30 miles above Big Black Crossing. 2,500 ales of Cotton were also destroyed.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13th, 1864.

The Senate passed the concurrent resolution for a recess of both Houses, from the 24th inst., until 1st January.

Mr. Orr, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the House resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States, declaring the determination of Congress and the people thereof to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged. The resolutions passed by 16 yeas; nays none.

The bill providing for the remission of the penalty for the non delivery of Bacon was passed.

In the House, the sequestration and currency bills were discussed. A bill was passed to increase the pay of members of Congress fifty per cent. Yeas 45—nays 41. Several bills were reported and ordered to be printed.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND Dec. 13th, 1864.

An official dispatch from Gen. Lee to day, says that the expedition to Belfield under Warren, returned within the enemy's lines yesterday. The two divisions of the 9th corps, which went to Warren's relief, proceeded no farther than Belcher's Mill. On meeting the retiring column it turned back. The enemy on returning from Belfield, moved cautiously by the Jerusalem and Sussex Court House roads. Our troops therefore only encountered their rear guard and pursued them no further than Nottoway river.—They have returned to camp, bringing a few prisoners. Our loss was very slight.

The Superintendent of the Rail Road reports about six miles of the track torn up.

HEADQ'RS 10TH N. C. BATTALION,
NEAR SAVANNAH, GA.,
Dec. 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

Sirs: Below you will find a list of the casualties in the skirmish near *Jenkins' Ferry*, Ga., on the 7th inst., which you will please publish for the information of friends and relatives.

Field and Staff—Major W. L. Young, commanding.
Killed—None.
Wounded—None.
Co. A—Lieut S A Young, commanding.
Killed—None.
Wounded—1st Sergt L C Vestal, severely in neck; Corpl W Canaady, slightly in head; Private G A Vestal, severely in high prisoner.
Missing—Lieut F C Frazer, Sergt J E Harriss, Private R F Jones, Q Gray, J A Bolton, L A Ridge, C Canaday, J Y Jones, W Gray, B L Grayson, R C Stancel, J Q Moody, J W Pool, J Phillips, J M Skelton, T Livingston, A Livingston.
Co. B—On detached service at Greenhamville, S. C.
Co. C—Capt C M T McCauley, commanding.
Killed—Private Samuel Crock and A J Forrest.
Wounded—Private J M Dunn, severely in shoulder, prisoner; A E Birch, wounded and a prisoner.
Missing—Private R S Querry and J C Gibson.
Co. D—Lieut E B Golet, commanding.
Killed—Private R H Salt.
Wounded—Private William Outen, prisoner; Wm Rogers, wounded and prisoner.
Missing—Private T H Wodlin.

Respectfully, &c.,
C. S. POWELL,
Lieut. & Act. Ad't.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL No. 5.
Dec. 13th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—

Please permit me to return my thanks to Dr. Halsey, Surgeon in charge Wayside Hospital No. 5. I have been wounded four times and know all about the sad scenes in hospitals. It is consoling to know that there is one place where justice is administered to *all alike*. Such kindness will be written in great letters on our hearts. Soldiers passing through here will appreciate the kindness of Dr. Halsey and Miss M. A. Bule, the soldiers' Friend, at Wayside Hospital No. 5. Also many thanks to Mrs. Delosset and other ladies for their kindness to me. Their kindness to the soldiers will never be forgotten in years to come.

Respectfully,
W. T. A.,
A Private in 11th Ala. Reg.

EXECUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The hanging of Muller the murderer, in England, seems to have afforded a fine field for the display of the characteristics of the British masses. The details of the attendant scenes remind one of the days of Jack Sheppard and the pictures of Hogarth. The following is a description of what occurred "under the gallows":

The "Times" thus describes the scene at Newgate: "None but those who looked down upon the awful crowd of Monday will ever believe in the wholesale, open, troublesome manner in which garroting and highway robbery were carried on. We do not now speak of those whom the mere wanton mischief of the crowd led to 'bonnet' as they passed, or else to pluck their hats from off their heads and toss them over the mob, amid roars and shouts of laughter, as they came from all sides and went in all directions, till sometimes even they fell within the circle round the drop, and were kicked under the gallows by the police. The propriety of such an amusement at such a time admits of question, to say the least, even among such an audience. But even this rough play falls into harmlessness beside the open robbery and violence which yesterday morning had its way virtually unchecked, in Newgate street. There were regular gangs, not so much in the crowd itself within the barriers as along the avenues which led to them, and these vagrants openly stopped, 'bonnetted,' sometimes garroted and always plundered any person whose dress led them to think him worth the trouble; the risk was nothing. Sometimes their victims made a desperate resistance, and for a few minutes kept the crowd around them violently swaying to and fro amid the dreadful uproar. In no instance, however, could we ascertain that 'Police!' was ever called. Indeed, one of the solitary instances in which they interfered at all was where their aid was sought from some house the occupants of which saw an old farmer, who, after a long and gallant struggle with his many assailants, seemed, after having been robbed, to be in danger of serious injury as well. This, however, about the farmer is a mere episode; the rule was such robbing and ill treatment as made the victims only too glad to fly far from the spot where they had suffered it, and who, if even then they ventured on giving any information to the police, could hope for no redress in such a crowd. Such were the open pastimes of the mob from daylight till near the time of execution, when the great space around the prison seemed choked with its vast multitude."

The following passage we take from the account of the proceedings on of the morning of the 14th in the "Daily News:" "There were," says the writer, "besides thieves and prostitutes, workmen of different grades, and philanthropic and professional observers at this execution. But, after carefully estimating the behavior of the crowd, we declare it to be earthly, sensual and devilish. We cannot recall a single redeeming incident, or quote either a word or look of pity for the soul gone to judgment, and, in recurring to our experience of the sight, we do so with a sense of shame and unutterable loathing and humiliation, such as would be evoked by no other spectacle on earth." This is a horrible picture, but there is no exaggeration in it. Mr. Charles Dickens' description of the crowd at the execution of the Mannings, some fifteen years ago, was exactly similar in spirit, and London ruffianism has not decreased in the interval. The prevailing feeling at these sights is that of base enjoyment at the taking away of human life; and a public execution is nothing better than the ruffian's and murderer's saturnalia.

From the State Journal.

Patriotic Meeting in Onslow.

The citizens of this county assembled in Public Meeting, on Dec. 5th inst., and organized by calling Dr. E. W. Ward to the chair and D. A. Humphrey to act as Secretary. Upon motion, the chair appointed the following gentlemen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: L. W. Harget, C. Stephens, H. King, D. J. G. Scott, E. Farnell, G. Shepard and J. Jones, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, in the present distressed condition of our country, it behooves us to meet the emergency as best we can; we the citizens of the county of Onslow, have this day assembled in public meeting, for the purpose of inaugurating some means of relief, and have adopted the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we will sell all agricultural and other products which we may have to dispose of, at Government prices as arranged in Schedule by the Commissioners of Appraisement, provided that a majority of the counties of the State will do the same.

2d. *Resolved*, That the chair appoint one delegate from each district in the county as delegates to represent us in convention at such time and place as will meet the approbation of the other counties.

3d. *Resolved*, That if the schedule referred to, be not adopted, that we recommend some uniform and low grade of prices.

4th. *Resolved*, That we invite the co-operation of the mechanics and other classes of industry, in effecting the object of the meeting by a corresponding reduction of prices.

5th. *Resolved*, That the State Journal and Wilmington Journal be requested to publish these proceedings, and that they invite the other papers of the State to copy.

E. W. WARD, Chairman.
D. A. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

THE VALUE OF OBSTRUCTIONS.—In the meantime it becomes every day more likely that the Dutch Gap canal will shortly be finished; that iron clads can pass through it, and that an immense fleet, firing on Drewry's and Chaffin's Bluffs with the view of clearing the banks of the river, will be the most important feature of Grant's last efforts to take Richmond. This canal, at Dutch Gap is a self, empaled toil. During the passage of Grant's army to the South side, he or Butler found that our Confederate iron clads would come down and attack him. To prevent this, they sunk vessels in the river near Curle's Neck. The Confederates planted batteries on the bank, the enemy were unable to take up their own obstructions under fire of these batteries, and the river has been closed to the enemy's fleet from that day to this. He has been compelled to dig a canal to pass his own obstructions. Such is the value of obstructions in the channel of a river. With good batteries in the neighborhood, and sharpshooters on the banks, no fleet, iron clad or otherwise, can pass by them, nor get them out of the way. The lesson was learned at Sebastopol harbor, repeated in the Peiho by the Chinese, and again at Drewry's Bluff in 1862. The obstructions hastily sunk in the river saved Richmond after the Merrimac was blown up. If the obstructions in the river below Chaffin's Bluff are in proper condition and properly situated, the labor on the Dutch Gap canal will be a labor lost. But by obstructions only, such as vessels sunk in channels, since steamers can run by stationary batteries, and no batteries are of avail against ironclads, when there are no such obstructions to bring them to halt under fire. Torpedoes may be effective but they are new inventions and not fully proven.—They get wet. They get rusty. Often they fail to go out at the right time and the right place. But obstructions formed of sunken wrecks are proven. Their effect is well known, and they are the things which sensible men, who wish seriously to succeed in the defence of this city, will never forget or discard.

Richmond Examiner.

From the Salisbury Watchman, 8th inst.

TORIES IN BURKE.

We learn from a private letter to us from Burke county, that on last Saturday night the tories and deserters set fire to Capt. James D. Glass' house, and it consumed his dwelling and every article of property he possessed. Capt. G., we are informed, has been an active agent in hunting up the deserters, and it is said they had sworn to burn him out. He was in camp a the time, with the Home Guard; and his wife had gone to see her sister on the night of the burning. Mr. Glass' home is near Icard Station, in Burke county.

Our correspondent further states that there are a set of thieves in the South Mountains near by, who are nightly committing depredations of one kind or another. They are 25 or 30 in number. The leader is said to be one Calvin Loel, who has been caught two or three times and carried to the front; but he runs away as soon as he is released.

Now it is very certain that this man, Loel, and his clan, should receive right early and decisive attention. He has already forfeited his life—has raised his hand against his Country, and has become a worse enemy than any yankee. He and his company of tories should be hunted up and shot. The property of all true and patriotic men in Burke will be insecure while such a band of thieves are allowed undisturbed harbor.—The militia of the County are carried up near the mountains and there encamped, and these South Mountain rascals are left to steal and burn in their rear. It is to be hoped that some means will be found to destroy them. There is no doubt they are in regular communication with the East Tennessee tories, who are kept thoroughly informed of every movement on this side of the Ridge; and may, any day, cause the people of all the Western counties a vast deal of trouble, not to say more. The security of Salisbury, even, is imperiled by them, and there is no estimating the mischief they may occasion us.

A SILENT GENERAL.—The Charlotteville Chronicle compares Gen. Lee with some of the noisy characters of this war. It says:

"Here comes a man bred in the army. He had been reared a gentleman. He despised humbug. He loved order, and everything and everybody in his place. He told the ladies at Culpeper Courthouse, in 1861, who came out to greet him, to 'go home.' In Richmond, they said he had no manners—he attended to his business and spoke little. They sent him to Western Virginia—a small theatre—when Beauregard was at Manassas and Johnston at Winchester; he went and made no comment. The campaign failed; they called him Turveydrop; he did not attempt to excuse himself. Soon we find him in a blaze of glory, the hero of the battles around Richmond. He is still silent. He marches to Manassas, and achieves another great victory; not a word escapes him. He takes Winchester; is foiled at Sharpsburg for the want of men; defeats Burnside at Fredericksburg; Hooker at Chancellorsville; but he breaks not his silence. He has the terrible trial of Gettysburg. He only remarked, "It was my fault;" and then, in the present year, he has conducted this greatest of all his campaigns—undoubtedly one of the finest in war. Silent still. When will he speak. Has he nothing to say? What does he think of our affairs? Should he speak how the country would hang upon every word that fell from him!

Col. Tenent Lomax, of the 3d Alabama Infantry, was no less remarkable for his dignity of bearing than for his gallantry upon the field. He was also a man of great military pride, and spared neither time nor trouble to perfecting his command in all the minor as well as more important duties of the soldier.

Among the members of his regiment was a Dutchman, rejoicing in the familiar and euphonous sourriquet of "Schnider." Now Schnider had less penchant for tactics than enjoying a cozy nap. Schnider was upon post—it was the third watch—and Schnider's eyes but little higher than the moon. The Colonel was doing the "grand rounds."

"Who ise dere?" demanded Dutchy.

"Grand Rounds!" was the answer.

"To hell mit yer-Grand Rounds! I dought it was der Corporal mit der relief."

The consequence was Schider received a severe reprimand, with his instructions how to receive the Grand Rounds.

"When the Grand Rounds approach you, sir," said the Colonel, among other formalities, "you must 'turn out the guards.'"

"Yah!"

In course of time it came Schnider's turn to go on guard again. Early in the night the Colonel had occasion to pass beyond the lines at Schnider's post.

"Halt!" said the faithful guard as he approached.—The Colonel disregarded the summons, and continued to advance. "Halt, I say! who is dere?"

About this time the Colonel's foot came in contact with a grub, which caused him so much pain as to exclaim: "*God Almighty!*"

"Turn out the twelve Apostles," roared Schnider, "God Almighty ish on der rounds!"

YANKEE CITIZENS IN TOWN.—A large number of citizens of Washington and other Yankee cities and town arrived here on yesterday, and were consigned to Castle Thunder. They came with an escort from Gen. Rosser. What their offences are has not transpired.

THE GRAND LODGE of North Carolina closed its annual session on Wednesday night.

A magnificent medal was presented to Wm. T. Bain, for twenty five years Grand Secretary. The presentation address was made by Dr. A. G. McKey, of South Carolina.

The following are the officers for the next year:

Grand Master, John McCormick, of Harnett.
Deputy Grand Master, Eugene Grissom, of Granville.
Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Best, of Greene.
Grand Junior Warden, David H. Stephenson, of Wake.
Grand Chaplain, James McDaniel, of Fayetteville.
Grand Senior Deacon, R. V. Blackstock, of Buncombe.
Grand Junior Deacon, W. W. Dunn of Lenoir.
Grand Secretary, William T. Bain, of Raleigh.
Grand Treasurer, C. W. D. Hutchings, of Raleigh.
Grand Tyler, J. M Betts, of Raleigh.

It is expensive to get sick; there's a Lincoln tax upon sickness. It is expensive to be healthy; there's a Lincoln tax on health. It is expensive to die; there is a Lincoln tax on death.—*Louisville Journal.*

But the Journal has one consolation left. There is no tax on lying.—*Washington Chronicle*

That is because the party that does the lying does the taxing.—*Louisville Journal.*

ON CARPETS.—The Persian and Turkish system of carpeting rooms is infinitely better and prettier than ours. The Persian carpets are exquisitely beautiful; their colors are brighter, the designs prettier, and they are far more durable than European and American carpets. They are made in strips, usually between two and three yards long, and about one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of a room, with a square carpet of any size preferred for the centre. They do not require to be nailed or fitted, and a sufficient number of them will, of course, carpet any room, however large or small. They have a very rich and grand appearance too. In summer they are easily taken up, beaten, rolled and put aside by a single man-servant; and in the hot weather why should we not more generally imitate continental custom by painting or polishing our floors?

A wife in San Francisco lately put in a petition for divorce in the court, on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The court wouldn't admit the plea, because almost every married man would be liable to the same imputation.

The *Clarion* says that the Yankees at Vicksburg can only muster two thousand men for a raid. This was the strength of the raid that came across Big Black last week in search of cotton.

Gov. Clark, of Miss., has issued his proclamation calling upon the militia of Noxubee, Winston, and Yazoo counties, and all south of that line, to assemble without delay at Summit, Brandon and Meridian.

REMEDY FOR CHILLS.—A strong decoction of dogwood bark and berries, with one-third the quantity of whiskey or brandy added, is said by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier to be an excellent remedy for chills. Dose—a wineglass full three times a day.

Chicago has just completed a new census—total, 169 353, against 109,260 in 1860. Total valuation of property, $48 732 782, against $37 053 512 in 1860.

The fruit of disobedience—When an undutiful son is cursed by his father, he becomes a dam-son.

IRELAND.

The statistics furnished by the Register-General on the agricultural condition of Ireland possess some interest. In cattle there is an increase of 113,078 over the return of 1863, the total being 3,257,309. Sheep have increased by 54,864 head, and number 3,363,068. In horses, for the production of which Ireland has earned a reputation above all other countries, there is an unfortunate decrease to the number of 18,617, the total number now being 564 361. Perhaps a worse feature in the condition of Ireland could not be found. In that country not only the cavalry regiments and the batteries of artillery found animals at moderate rates of marvellous quality, speed, and strength, but any man who desired a horse of unrivalled excellence in the hunting-field looked to Ireland to supply his wants. In them, indeed, there seems to reside an innate love of jumping, a sagacity that never fails in the most awkward situations which the stiffest line of country can create, a pluck absolutely indomitable, a peculiar hardiness of limb and constitution. Then, again, like the fiery and impulsive men who rear him, he has a temper which rebels at the slightest injury, but which knows how to display itself in a noble ardour for victory on the turf, or fame in the chase. The marked decrease, however, shown by the return bears out the truth of the alarm expressed some months ago by Irish breeders; and the commentary on the present condition of horse-rearing which emanated from the sporting Chief Secretary and from Admiral Rous pointed to a gradual drafting of the finest sires, and, what is worse, of the best brood mares, into the *haras* of the Continent. In pigs, those wonderful animals, whom the Irishman honours as the Icelander does the reindeer, for indeed 'the pig pays the rent,' there is also a decrease of 11,209 since last year, the total number being 1,036,245. Within a period of five years there has been a falling off to the extent of 5,000 000*l.* in the total value of live stock. There is, further, a diminution in the quantity of land in cropping to the extent of 122 436 acres. There were 279 865 acres of wheat, and 1,869 918 acres of oats; of green crops there were 1,475 535 acres. In this connection mention may be made of a speech delivered at the dinner of the Portland Agricultural Society's Show held last week. After some remarks on the necessity of cultivating flax as the rent-paying crop of the country in the north of Ireland, a practical farmer proceeded thus:—'People cried out for "Justice to Ireland," but they should try for justice to themselves, and every Irishman should do something towards developing the industrial resources of the country. Emigration was a stern reality, and he regretted to see so many stalwart fellows passing away from the country. He maintained that the poor people of this country had quite as great trials to undergo as had been encountered by the coloured race of Africa in America.—What was to stem emigration? If emigration was to be restrained, it could only be by finding employment for all who could work. There was plenty of work to be done in the country; and, until tillage was properly carried out and set about, and the population became what it ought to be, the country would be looked down upon as the outcast of Europe, instead of being, as it ought to be, its garden, and second to none in the world.'

A barrister resident in the city of Dublin has distinguished himself by shooting a bailiff. The latter officer had served a distress on the barrister, whose name was O'Dell, and had also executed the warrant.—O'Dell permitted him to perform his duty unmolested, and did not even show any vexation at the occurrence. As the bailiff was leaving the house at even-tide after finishing his task, O'Dell rushed out, and shot at him with a pistol. The ball instantly took effect, and the bailiff fell dead. The barrister thereupon walked to the station-house and gave himself up to the police. He has been committed for trial.

Lord Wodehouse has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the room of the Earl of Carlisle. In some quarters a wish had found expression that Dublin Castle should be occupied by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, who was considered to be the fit representative of Her Majesty in the kingdom of Ireland. It is certain that, had the office been accepted by the Prince of Wales, the loyal feeling which his presence would have evoked from that noble and warm-hearted people would have amply recompensed the Prince for undertaking the duties of the vice royalty. Lord Wodehouse was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. He went as Ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1858. He also was Special Commissioner to Denmark. The appointment of his Lordship to the vice-royalty renders vacant the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies. Inasmuch as there are already four under-secretaries in the House of Commons, that office must be conferred on a Peer.

GOOD REASONING.—There is a good deal of sound sense, at times, in the remarks of insane persons. At a lunatic asylum, a few days since, a patient was asked if he was fond of riding on horseback? "No, sir, I ride a hobby." "There is not much difference between the two," carelessly remarked the gentleman. "Oh! yes there is," said the patient, "and it is this: if you ride a horse, you can stop him and get off, but when you mount a hobby, you can't stop and you can't get off."

HOOD'S PROGRAMME.—The Montgomery Appeal has information which leads it to believe that in the event that General Hood finds the defences of Nashville too formidable to justify an attempt to carry them, he will move to the left of the city and make Clarksville, sixty five miles below, on the Cumberland River, his headquarters for the winter. At the same time he would capture Fort Donelson, thirty-five miles below on the river, and Fort Henry, which is twelve miles from Fort Donelson, on the Tennessee River. This would give us the command of both rivers, and from the position at Clarksville the army could draw ample supplies from the productive counties of Christian, Todd, and Logan, in Kentucky. Within a radius of twenty-five miles of Clarksville, are not less than thirty first class flouring mills, and the supply of corn and meat in that section is inexhaustable. Besides recruits would flock to our ranks by thousands, and when spring opens, the army would occupy a commanding position, be supplied in every particular, and greatly increased in numbers.

The Yankee papers say Massachusetts is in trouble. Her importations of Swedes, Poles, Germans, Hungarians, &c., by the cargo, to fill her quotas under the various recent calls for troops, have turned out badly, and the War Department is thinking of refusing to give her credit for the scum thus foisted upon the public service. The fact is, that nearly all these imported mercenaries have deserted under the liberal terms of Gen. Lee's proclamation, and that such as have yet been unable to desert are utterly unable or unwilling to fight. In a recent case in the rifle pits before Petersburg, they dropped their arms and lay down flat on their bellies in the trench, while a charging column swept over them, carrying all that were in the party back to Petersburg as prisoners. They plead in excuse that they know nothing of our quarrel, and have no interest in it; that they were hired in Europe for peaceful and non-belligerent labors on railroads, canals, &c., and that they have been utterly swindled and cheated in the manner of their being induced to enter the service.

DECATUR.—An army officer who has been in Decatur, Ala., since the evacuation of that post by the Federal forces, informs us it is the most strongly fortified position he inspected. Its importance as a railroad point, being the junction of the Nashville and Memphis and Charleston roads, led the Yankees to expend a vast amount of labor, and the garrison was one of the strongest they had on the line between Chattanooga and Nashville. Gen. Hood no doubt acted judiciously in passing it by.

The double ender gunboat Tacony went ashore off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, a few days ago and had not been released from her perilous position when last heard from.

In the new stables built at Paris for the emperor Napoleon, is a vast hippodrome, nearly square; the floor is covered with sand and saw-dust, and the walls are wainscotted and padded, for the benefit of riders thrown from their horses. There is a gallery capable of holding thirty persons, and the building is lighted from the roof. The stables are composed of three naves, separated by arches and divided into boarded stalls, each of which bears the name of the horse that occupies it. The mangers are so constructed that a portion always contains water. There is a large, loose box at the extremity of each nave. The fountains in the court-yards are supplied with water from the Seine.

A NEW INVENTION.—The Savannah Republican has obtained one of Sherman's machines for tearing up iron from railroads. It consists of a strong iron clamp, hooked at one end and with an oblong heavy link in the other. The clamp is placed under the iron bar or stringer and a horse attached to the link; when the force is applied it gives a rotary motion to the rail and it is bound to come. The action is pretty much that of the clamp and lever used for turning the logs at a saw mill. The instrument in question was on the line of the Waynesboro road.

AUCTION SALES.

BY M. CRONLY, Auct'r.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE.

(TO THE LADIES.)

ON THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at the Store of Mr. JOHN DAWSON. I will sell at auction, a large assortment of Ladies' Wearing Apparel, among which there are many elegant and costly Dresses, and many beautiful articles appertaining to the wardrobe and toilet of a Lady.

Also, a case of very fine Corsets of different patterns and the latest styles, which have been damaged by salt water.

The articles for sale can be inspected by such Ladies as may desire to do so on Tuesday and Wednesday next, preceeding the day of sale.

By order of Administrator.

Dec. 14th 83-tf

BY S. H. WEST, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, Dec. 15th, 1864, at my office, will be sold at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

60 boxes Tobacco,
1 keg Mackerel,
1 lot Furniture,
20 New Over Coats,
30 " Window Shades,
1 lot Glass Ware and Crockery,
Sofa and Carpets, &c., &c.

Dec. 14th 83-2t*

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED HORSES AND MULES AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. I will sell, at Exchange Corner:

21 HORSES
AND
2 MULES,

Condemned and sold by order of
JAS. B. HUGGINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

Dec. 14. 83 ts

BY M. CRONLY, Auct'r.

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell on the wharf of Messrs. Power, Low & Co., for and on account of whom it may concern,

71 BOXES TOBACCO,

various grades, some very choice.

Dec. 14 83-ts

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

SUNDRIES AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, on the wharf of Messrs. Power, Low & Co., foot of Mulberry street, the following articles belonging to the STEAMSHIP ADVANCE, VIZ:

36 tierces, barrels and half barrels BEEF AND PORK,
7 quarter barrels TRIPE AND SUET,

— barrels Bread,	Boxes Brick,
Barrels Lime,	Keg White Lead,
Hhd. Tallow,	Shovels,
Kegs Soap,	Iron Coal Buckets,
Reams Smooth Paper,	Boat Bucket,
Hammer Shafts,	Sennet Mat,
Copper Kettle,	Blocks,
Quadrants Yarn,	Gutta Percha,
Float Irons,	Copper Scouring Trays,
Tin Scouring Trays,	Jib Hanks,
Copper and Yellow Metal,	Lamps,
Stoves,	Coal Sifters,
Oil Feeders,	Kedge Anchor,
Chain Cable,	Boom Irons,
Lead Sink and Pipe,	Velvet Cushions and Pillow,
Bucket Back,	Bags Cotton Waste, &c.
Barrels Split Peas,	

Dec. 14 83-1s

20,000 SEGARS.

FOR SALE BY
H. B. EILERS.

Dec. 14th 83-1w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, at December Term, 1864, of Brunswick County Court, qualified as Administrators of the estate of Colonel Henry N. Howard, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE—IMPORTANT SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of said deceased, in Brunswick county, on the 10th January, 1865, all the perishable property of said estate, consisting of everything necessary to carry on a rice plantation. Also, a fine steam Engine, with new boiler; boats; flats; an old schooner; 2 valuable horses; 9 mules; wagons; carts; rockaway and harness; 2 buggies and harnesses; farming tools; household and kitchen furniture; hogs, both fattening and stock hogs; 102 head of sheep; 21 goats; corn; fodder; baled hay; rice straw, and a large quantity of rice. Also a set of Salt Works at Lockwood's Folly, consisting of eight pans. Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Terms of sale, six months' credit, purchaser giving notes with approved security.

There will be sold subsequently, in Robeson county, at the place of said deceased, a valuable yoke of oxen and cart, some household furniture, one mule, and farming tools.

A. A. McKOY, } Adm'rs.
W. N. PEDEN, }

Dec. 12. 81-taw-ts—12 ts

COMPRESSED COTTON.

23 BALES.
For sale by
H. B. EILERS.

Dec. 14th 83-1w

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

17 BOXES OF CANDLES, extra quality;
200 lbs. English Mustard;
5 barrels Crushed Sugar.

H. MARCUS,
Next door above Messrs. Brown & Anderson.

Dec. 14. 83-6t

WANTED TO HIRE.

A GOOD COOK, by the month or year. Apply to
N. G. DANIEL,
At Worth & Co.'s Office.

Dec. 14. 83-3t*

WILMINGTON MARKET, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Are brought to market slowly, and are in fair enquiry. We quote on the hoof at $2 50 to $3 per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Sells from carts at $6 50 to $7 per lb.

BEESWAX—$5 50 to $5 per lb.

BUTTER—$12 to $15 per lb.

COTTON—We quote sales of several parcels during the early part of the week at $1 70 to $1 80 for uncompressed, and $1 05 to $2 15 per lb. for compressed. We hear of no sales for two or three days past.

CORN—Sells at $22 to $25 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells in the small way from the granaries at $25 per bushel.

COTTONS—Retails from store at $5 per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $6 to $7 per dozen.

FLOUR—The market is very poorly supplied, and there is none in first hands. We quote small sales at $800 per bbl for superfine.

FORAGE—Fodder and Hay $18 to $20; Shucks $12 to $15 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $3; dry $4 50 to 5 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $30 to $35; upper $25 to 28 per lb.

LARD—By the barrel, $6 50 to 7 per lb.

NAILS—By the keg, $4 25 to 3 per lb.

PEAS—Cow are scarce and in demand. Sell at $25 per bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sell from carts at $25 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish $25 to $30; sweet $16 to 18 per bushel.

POULTRY—Live fowls $6 to 9 each, as to size; turkeys $25; do. dressed $3 50 to 4 per lb.

RICE—Is scarce and in demand. Sells by the cask at $1 per lb.

PORK—Fresh sells from carts at $3 50 to $4 per lb.

SALT—We quote sales of Sound made during the week at $35 to 40 per bushel, as in quality.

SUGAR—Brown $7 to 7 50 per lb.

SYRUP—Sorghum is very scarce and in demand. We quote at $18 to 20 per gallon.

TENNESSEE—Fayetteville factory $4 50 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at $5 to 6 per gallon.

TALLOW—$5 to 550 per lb.

YARN—Sells by the bale at $45 to 55 per bunch, according to quality.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $50 to $55 for pine and ash, and $70 to $75 per cord for oak.

MONEY MARKET.

We have no change to report in the market for Bonds since our last. There has been some enquiry, and sales have taken place at quotations below. The following are the rates at which the brokers are buying:

Confederate Bonds $105 to $125, according to date.

Bank Notes—North Carolina $5 to $5 50; Georgia $3 to $4; Virginia $3; South Carolina $2 75 for one.

Silver $30; Gold $32; Sterling bills $50 for one.

7.30 Notes $75.

The following are the rates at which brokers are selling:

Bank Notes—North Carolina $5 50 to $7; Georgia $3 50 to $4 50; Virginia $4 50; South Carolina $3 for one.

Silver $34; Gold $35 for one.

7.30 Notes $80.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 8th inst., by John T. Moore, Esq., Mr. S. D. PRIDGEN and Miss NANCY COWAN, all of New Hanover county.

DIED.

In New Hanover County, on the 28th October, 1864, JAMES RICHARD, Infant son of Lieut. I. J. and Mary P. E. Pickett, aged one month and one day.

Thy days, my little one, were few;
An Angel's morning visit
That came and vanished with the dew;
"Twas here," 'tis gone, where is it?
Yet didst thou leave behind thee
A clue for love to find thee.

BY A FRIEND.

Of yellow fever, at St. Georges, Barmuda, August 13th, P. E. WALDEN, of New Orleans, La. *Requiescat in pace*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having at December term, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Wm. Keith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN T. MOORE,
Administrator.

Dec. 14th 83 1t—12 2t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been duly qualified at June term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of Wm Groom, deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are notified to present such claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

Dec. 13. 12-3t*

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of Onslow, two negro men, by the names of ISAAC and ISUM, who say they belong to the Estate of David Williams, Deceased, of New Hanover County. The owner or manager of said negroes is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. MURRILL, Jr., Sh'f.

Dec. 12, 1864. 81-1t—12 tf.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER to take charge of a private school. For particulars, address

L. O. FONVILLE,
Wolf Pit, Onslow Co., N. C.

Dec. 13. 82 1t&12-3t*

W. J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR AND GAUGER, solicits a share of the business in his line, and will attend to the sale of country produce.

He has also been deputised by Mr. John S James to weigh Cotton, Forage, &c., and will attend to the business generally of a Provision Inspector.

Dec. 15th 12-1t*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R. CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 14th, 1864.

THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, for the purpose of electing officers and agents for the ensuing year, which was advertised to take place on Friday, the 16th inst., has been postponed until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

WM. A. WALKER, Sec'y.

Dec. 14. 83-td

IMPORTED GOODS

FOR SALE AT 15 MARKET STREET.

Buttons,
Cassimeres,
Black Cloth,
Beltons,
Tweeds,
Umbrellas, Silk and Alpaca,
Card Clothing,
Silk and Wool Black Coatings,
Bonnet Frames, French,
Brown Sugar,
Hosiery,
Liquorice Paste,
Light Muslins,
Wax Matches,
Pen holders,
Lead Pencils, Hart & Bachman's, by's

D. C. LABATT & CO.

Dec. 6th 76-1m

FOR SALE.

300 DOZEN TUMBLERS, 13 sizes,
200 " Bowls, 5 sizes,
12 gross Table Knives and Forks, 2 sizes,
8 dozen Hand Lamps,
1 cask Solder,
1 " Iron Wire,
1 " Screws, 6 sizes,
7 kegs Nails, assorted,
12 gross Handsaw Files, assorted,
8 bbls. of Sugar.

COLLIE & CO.,
Wilmington.

Dec. 13th 82 tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover County, a negro man named AMOS, who says that he belongs to Mrs S. J. C. Elliott, living near Manchester, S. C. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, other wise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

R. H. RONAE, Sheriff.

Dec. 9th, 1864. 79 6t&12 1t

NEW GOODS, NO. 17 MARKET STREET.

CHARLES C. HUDGIN has just received the following Goods, which he offers