THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1864.

C. S. SENATOR.

We confess ourselves almost as much surprised as gratified by the election of Hon. THOMAS S. ASHE as Confederate Senator from North Carolina, in the place of Hon. Mr. DORTCH, the present incumbent. Of course, had the matter rested with us, we would have continued Mr. DORTCH in the position he filled, so far as we could see, faithfully and acceptably; but of course, also, the matter did not rest with us, and we are gratified that so estimable a gentleman as Mr. ASHE has been chosen to succeed him.

Mr. ASHE differed from us in politics before the war, but that is neither here nor there. His general course since has commended itself even to those who had formerly differed from him.

Mr. ASHE's competitor for Congress, Mr. CHRISTIAN, is dead, and of him we would say nothing disrespectful, still we all know how much surprised, as well as disappointed we all were to hear of Mr. ASHE's defeat by that gentleman, knowing as we did his views and sentiments with regard to our Confederate cause, and to the contest now pending. It was a triumph of Holdenism, or what is known as Holdenism, to which it was hard to submit with a good grace. We are gratified to find the Legislature of North Carolina vindicating its own position, as well as Mr. ASHE's, by sending Mr. A. to the Senate.

We do not doubt but that there are points upon which we may not agree with Mr. ASHE. So let it be. We cannot have everything just as we would like it.—It is enough if we can get what suits us in the main, and that Mr. ASHE does. He is a true man and no demagogue.

The Movements of the Enemy.

A heavy force of the enemy has left GRANT's army and was last reported moving down the Jerusalem Plank Road, twenty miles from Petersburg. Jerusalem is the County seat of Southampton County, Virginia, is situated on the Nottoway River, and is about fifty miles from Petersburg. The destination of this hostile force is hardly Jerusalem, as that place possesses no strategic value that we can see.—If the expedition has any other object than a merely predatory one, it is meant for some point on the railroad line between Wilmington and Petersburg, say Blackford or Waldo. Report says that it is composed of two corps of Grant's army, with artillery and a heavy force of cavalry. If so it must number all of twenty five thousand men, and, as a matter of course, is no marauding party. In the usual acceptation of the term. Hoods raid seems to have set an example which Grant appears determined to follow. He thinks he can make it, though, warm for Sherman with impunity. We trust that he will find himself foiled in his calculations, though we make full like boasting not disparaging.

Yesterday the enemy was reported at Banfield, 40 miles from Petersburg, and 25 miles from Weldon—They may be on the road ere this. Little point.

The hospitals, prisons, &c. of the competitors of the enemy's raids, and could not reports already received, upon which our facts were based.

We really know nothing of the progress of SHERMAN, but, from the place of which we are now row informed, we presume, by this time within striking distance of Savannah. No report says, whether cavalry or infantry, but we should be apt to conclude, from the few facts in connection with his movements, that something may have taken place near Ogeechee Bridge. We trust that he has been able to repulse ourselves unable to receive anything from the Savannah News, will, we rather incline, from the increasing proximity of the enemy, be forthcoming.

From the Savannah News, 7th inst.

FIGHT AT GARNET'S FARMER.

We learn that a fight occurred yesterday at the front, in which the enemy, we regret to add, was severely punished. It appears that a force of infantry and cavalry attacked our picket on the Ogeechee River, which is situated about three miles from Garnet's farm, but was driven back by our forces at that point. The Savannah News can fully vouch for the correctness of these statements. There is no doubt that Hardee is now actively engaged on the line of the road.

We shall be prepared, early. The question as to the success of our arms, we think, rankers will soon be decided.

We will have, in the most friendly manner in the world to the cow that has been committing depredations upon Lamar garden and enclosures generally in the vicinity of Fourth and Chestnut streets for weeks past, that she will be good enough to find her neighbors' hedges, roses, cape jasmines, and other plants and shrubs experimented on this, by now, obstinate feed. She is also informed, that by indulging in her accustomed rambles she is letting herself down, and subjecting herself or her owner owner to ridiculous pains and penalties—penalties which will certainly be enforced by an outraged neighborhood.

As it is quite possible that the education of this cow (a large one with white spots on the end of her back,) has been neglected, and she may not be able to read this, we must request her owner, as he values her life and liberty, to explain to her that both are in jeopardy. She breaks or forces open gates, and behaves in a most felonious manner. She never makes her appearance in the day-time, but seems to be turned out at night to prowl around.

Will the owner please explain all we have said to the cow in question?

THE PEOPLE'S CROPS. We have no hesitation in asserting this. They will be lost save by the results of agricultural labor here at home. We can't import from abroad, and we can't transport domestic produce for any great distance even within the limits of the Confederacy.

We are not now going to utter more complaints, for to that sort of thing we are as much opposed as anybody—more so than most people. We know the high—the paramount importance of providing for the public defence—for the Confederate safety, and are willing to yield all that can be yielded for that object But there may be differences of opinion in reference to the policy—we do not mean the military policy,—for of that we do not pretend to judge—but of the general policy pursued in carrying out measures looking to the safety of the Confederacy. Very many most intelligent gentlemen, farmers and others, have spoken to us recently of the great liability to failure in the matter of provisions likely to be produced in this section by the total withdrawal of the white men, called out, and *kept* out as Junior or Senior Reserves, Home Guards, Light Duty Men, or whatever else may be their classification. We have been earnestly spoken to on this subject by more than one, two, three or a dozen. We have no doubt of the truth of what has been told us so far as New Hanover and Brunswick are concerned, and we see no reason to doubt what we have heard as to other sections of the State.

We cannot pretend to enter into the merits of the case, since with most of the circumstances connected with it we are only partially acquainted. It is not for us to suggest, much less to apply a remedy. When we have brought the matter respectfully to public attention, and especially to the attention of those who are better able to judge of all the facts, and possess the power to deal with them, we must presume that we have done all that devolves upon us, and all that is proper that we should attempt to do. We would merely repeat, in concluding, the sentence which we employed in commencing—The people must be fed. Unless that is done, the Confederacy is done. The army has been likened to a serpent, because it is a huge thing that crawls upon its belly. Without you attend to the belly the army is used up, and so are the people, and so is the cause. People cannot long be *belli*-gerents after they have ceased to be *belly*-gerents.

The Georgia and Tennessee Campaigns.

We think some of our newspaper and even congressional Generals have talked too fast about military movements in the South and Southwest.

It is meat and drink for some of them to find fault with the President, and consequently they do not scruple to attribute to him all the failures and misfortunes of this war, giving the credit for all successes and victories to anybody else.

It was said that Hood's movement on SHERMAN'S flank and rear had been dictated by the President, and, as a matter of course, it was at once pronounced a failure. It turns out that it was *not* dictated by the President, and there is now some chance for a reconsideration of this verdict. The Knoxville (Bristol) *Register* sums up the *facts* of the case briefly thus:—

> Sherman had run a victorious career to Atlanta, and was so strengthening his communications with his base, that he had not only a prospect of securely holding the portion of Georgia overrun, but of subjugating the whole State, and thus depriving the Confederacy of its vast resources. By the strategy of Hood, or President Davis, or whoever deserves the credit of it, this impending ruin was instantly averted. Sherman was flanked, his communication with his government cut off, and his army forced to run the gauntlet through a country swarming with terrible foes.—He is involved in inextricable trouble. Lochiel's warning is ringing in his ears—
>
> "Beware of the day,
> When the Lowlands shall meet thee in battle array;
> For a field of the slain rushes red on my sight,
> And the clans at Culloden are scattered in fight."
>
> On the other hand, so far from Hood "doing nothing most vigorously," he is holding back the forces that would go to Sherman's relief; he has freed Alabama for the first time in three years from the foot of the invader; he has struck such panic into the enemy by his skillful movements that the evacuation of Tennessee is not improbable; he has already opened up to our government sources of supplies of incalculable value, and is adding daily to our armies recruits, that in no other way could be obtained.—Both in Georgia and Tennessee the work goes bravely on. These are the facts, and facts are stubborn things.

We sincerely trust that SHERMAN may be arrested and destroyed before he can reach the ocean, but we confess that we draw not the most favourable augury from the prolonged silence from Georgia. Somehow, if there was the kind of news we would like to hear, it seems to us that one way or another it *would* leak out.

We have seldom found a very protracted suspense relieved by the reception of very favourable news. In this case, however, there may be, and no doubt are, peculiar circumstances.

Evidently, if SHERMAN can get possession of Savannah, his next object will be to seize upon some interior point, say Augusta, to be used as secondary base, instead of Atlanta, which the strategy of Hood compelled him to abandon, and evidently also, it is of the highest importance to prevent his gaining possession of Savannah, or even reaching the coast at any other point.

We attach little importance to the speculations that indicate Darien or Brunswick as points at which he is likely to aim. They would be hard to reach, and Darien at least, we think, could not be of much use as a base. Savannah, or Port Royal, or Bryan Neck, one or other is evidently his objective point at present.

NEITHER Yankee bragging nor Southern croaking seem to arrest the movements of HOOD and FORREST.—They sweep on conquering and to conquer. ANDY JOHNSON trembles in Nashville, if indeed he has not fled long ere this, putting the Ohio river between himself and the stern avenger; while "Old Smut" BROWNLOW meditates another hegira to the hyperborean regions.—BRECKINRIDGE, too, will soon make himself felt where he *will* be felt most strongly. Men and means will pour into the Confederate lines, and with God's blessing, 1865 will find our position stronger than 1864 did.

THE Yankee Congress met on Monday, and as this is the short session, both Houses are already organized and no doubt ready to proceed to business. The telegraph may bring us some synopsis of the President's Message before going to press. We need hardly spend time in speculating upon its probable recommendations. We know who and what LINCOLN is, and we may feel assured that none of his agreeable characteristics will be abated by his recent election.

Dentists.

Once or twice in our life we went through, or were put through what General DOCKERY is said to have called the "denturial operation;" that is to say, we have had one or more teeth pulled. Not many more, for we found tooth pulling not a matter to be lightly entered upon.

No doubt the proper management of the teeth is a matter requiring an amount of skill that can only be acquired by study and experience, and that properly pursued, the study and practice of dentistry involves so much of scientific and medical knowledge as ought to entitle its honorable votary to be recognized as a professional man. It has been said, indeed, that Congress in its exemption laws and otherwise has refused such recognition to dentists, and it is urged that the effect of this non-recognition—this implied stigma, may be that hereafter no young man of education or acquirements will engage in the pursuit, that none will devote the time and attention to the study necessarily to qualify them. selves, and that in fine, hereafter, the human molars and incisors will be given up to those who know nothing about the general anatomy of the system, or the special anatomy of these important members, with their delicate and highly sensitive nervous connections.

Congress could probably remove the supposed slur cast upon dentists without extending the provisions of the exemption law, at least we suppose it could, and we think this would be due to the educated and really competent dentists, who, in their own way, are really benefactors of their race.

Most people are aware before this time, that we have had a sudden change in the weather. On Wednesday, at 4 P. M., the thermometer stood at 75.—Yesterday afternoon, at the same hour, it stood at 42, with suspicion of snow, and a slight spitting of sleet It has evidently snowed to the northward and westward of us

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

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

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 8th, 1864

In the Senate the resolution reported some days since relative to the seizure of the Florida was amended and adopted. A joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to Brazil, was also adopted.

Nothing of interest in the House Secret session was resumed.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

RICHMOND VA., Dec. 8th, 1864.

The General Assembly of the State of Virginia convened yesterday. The Governor's Message was received to-day

He protests against the doctrine that would give able-bodied men the right to walk about untouched amid the general suffering and desolation. He urges that the entire male population of the State may be embodied for the purpose of co-operating in our great struggle.

He recommends the passage of a law authorizing a proclamation warning citizens of Virginia in foreign parts to return without delay, under penalty of confiscation of their property.

He discusses the question of employing negro troops and says: For my part, standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say arm such portion of our able-bodied slave population as may be necessary. Put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the Spring campaign, even if it resulted in the freedom of those that were so organized. He would employ them to fight the negro force of the enemy, aye, and the Yankees themselves. The question is, whether the enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against them.

The Governor recommends that the State borrow the gold of the Banks to purchase Confederate currency at twenty for one, the gold to be returned at the end of the war. He also recommends the regulation of the prices of all commodities by law.

The residue of the message is devoted to the consideration of topics of State interest.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND Dec. 8th, 1864.

Northern papers of the 6th instant have been received. The latest Nashville telegram is dated on the 4th. No change in the military situation is reported. Prisoners say that Generals Gist, Stahl and Granberry [Confed.] were killed at Franklin. Gen. Scofield was wounded at Murfreeboro'. Bridgeport and Chattanooga are safe.

The destruction of rebel property to facilitate the defence of Nashville was immense.

James Watson Webb, Minister to Brazil, has assured the Brazilian government that the capture of the Florida was unauthorized by the government of the United States, and that all the reparation which honor and justice can exact, will be very freely offered.

The Yankee Congress assembled on Monday. In the House the credentials presented by five Representatives from Louisiana were referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Davis presented a remonstrance from Louisiana against the admission of these delegates.

Lincoln's Message would not be delivered until Tuesday.

Gold in New York on Monday was quoted at 231¼.

RAIDING EXPEDITION FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 8th, 1864.

The enemy's raiding column, consisting of the 2d and 5th corps, with a large cavalry force in advance, crossed the Nottoway River, at Freeman's Bridge, last night and this morning, and struck off through Sussex. Some skirmishing occurred to-day between the enemy's cavalry and ours in the vicinity of Jarratt's Depot.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9th, 1864.

Nothing definite of general interest in either branch of Congress to-day.

The currency bill was discussed in the House.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9th, 1864.

New York and Baltimore papers of the 9th [?] instant have been received.

Lincoln's message is published in full. He says that the condition of our foreign affairs is reasonable and satisfactory. We have strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents in Mexico. There is a good prospect that the inter-oceanic route via San Juan will soon be re-opened.

After enumerating the South American republics, with which our relations are of a most friendly nature, he solicits authority to furnish a gunboat to Liberia, the cost to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. The noble design of telegraphic communication between America and Great Britain has been renewed with the full expectation of its early accomplishment. The rebellion in China has at last been suppressed with the co-operation and good offices of this government and other States.

He says that the ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened, and it is hoped that foreign merchants will resort to these and the other open ports, rather than pursue contracts and trade with other ports closed by a lawful and effective blockade.

Unforseen political differences have arisen in the Brazilian and British ports which are now in course of adjustment.

Notice has been given that the United States will increase her naval armament upon the Lakes.

The public debt on the first of July was nearly eighteen hundred million dollars, held for the most part by our own people, and has become a substantial branch of national, though private property.

After reference to various subjects of no general interest to Confederate readers, Lincoln notices the continuance of the war with results which he regards as important. He recommends the proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

He refers to the result of the recent election as an evidence of the purpose of the people of the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union.

* * * * On careful consideration it seems to me no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of a severance of the Union, which we cannot voluntarily yield. Its issue can only be tried by war and be decided by victory, but the Southern people can re-accept union, and the amnesty offered one year ago is still open to all on condition to make a free choice.

In conclusion, Lincoln says that he will not retreat or modify his emancipation proclamation, and in stating a single condition of peace he means simply to say that war will cease on the part of the U. S. government whenever it should have ceased on the part of those who began it.

Nothing more from Nashville. The general news is unimportant.

FIRE AT KINSTON.—Yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, a destructive fire occurred on the premises of Dr. James P. Bryan, which destroyed all his outbuildings and communicated to the residence of Col. J. W. Morris, route agent on the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, and destroyed the entire premises. Col. M's house was occupied by W. F. Huggins, Esq., who suffered considerable loss in the destruction of all his furniture, &c. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Goldsboro' State Journal, Dec. 7th.*

The standing army of Brazil numbers about 20,000 men, and in addition there is a national guard of about 100,000 men. This national guard is similar to our militia in character. Its officers are thoroughly drilled and one-third of the rank and file can be called into service in case of invasion. The Brazilian navy consists of about 100 vessels; over thirty of which are gunboats. The total naval force cannot be less than 5,000 men.—Brazil has no iron-clads as yet.

The Concord (New Hampshire) Monitor learns that in some of the towns in that county snow drifted in piles of six and eight feet deep on Sunday, the 13th ult, and that persons in getting up their young cattle from outlaying pastures last Wednesday, had to break paths in some places to get through.

A REBEL BELL IN ROXBURY.—A bell recently placed in the engine house, corner of Culvert and Cabot sts, Roxbury, is one of those captured at New Orleans by Butler. Letters in yellow paint on it show that it was sent to Beauregard from the Baptist Church in Durhamville, Tenn. The foundry imprint is "William Hayes, Louisville."

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The Confederate General Slaughter, at Brownsville, Texas, had been reinforced by three thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, in anticipation of an attack from the United States troops.

Buckner has ten thousand troops at Alexandria, La.

The House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature has authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars for the purpose of carrying on the State Government.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Canton Citizen of Nov. 16th says that a fight took place on the other side of the Mississippi river, between Milliken's Bend and Pecan Grove, a few days since. The Confederate troops were under the command of Col. Harrison, and the entire garrison of the enemy were either killed wounded or captured. We suspect that two boat loads of wounded that passed down the river a few days since, and reported to be from White river, is the result, rather of this fight.

Indictments have been found against persons at Jackson, Miss., for trading in greenbacks.

A private dispatch from Canton, says the Mississippian of the 25th, says the Yankees are at Big Black 5,000 strong. The commissary's and quartermaster's stores are being removed from Canton. It is probable the Yankees will undertake to sweep through the State, taking Jackson and Canton in their raid. Governor Clarke's militia ought to be able to gobble up 5 000 Yankees.

Family Government.

Family government does not consist in watching children with a suspicious eye, frowning at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity, suppressing their joyous laughter, and moulding them into inlancholy little patriarchs. And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on account of the injury you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault, while the disobedience is suffered to pass without rebuke. Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a deafening noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of tenfold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence that he is the worst child in the neighborhood, and likely to come to the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously the first risings of sin, and kindly to repress them; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit, unquestioning, and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as a preparation for future allegiance to the requirements of civil authority and for subjection to the will of Gad, the great Ruler and Father; it is to punish a fault because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God, without reference to whether it may, or may not, have been productive of immediate injury to the parents or others. It is to remove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation, in a few words fitly chosen, and uttered in low and serious tones, and not with a torrent of abuse; to punish as often as threaten, and threaten only when you see the absolute necessity of punishment; to say what you mean, and then do as you say. It is, in a word, to govern your family as in the sight of Him who has made you a parent, and given authority to train up and govern your children for him; and who will reward your fidelity with such blessings as he bestowed on Abraham, or punish your neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.

A Guilty Conscience.

One of the most memorable passages ever uttered by Mr. Webster was in vindication of the authority of conscience and of Providence, on a trial for a dark and mysterious murder: "The guilty soul cannot keep its own secret. It is false to itself, or rather it feels an irresistible impulse to be true to itself. It labors under its guilty possession, and knows not what to do with it. The human heart was not made for the residence of such an inhabitant. It finds itself preyed upon by a torment which it does not acknowledge to God or man. A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no sympathy or assistance, either from heaven or earth.—The secret which the murderer possesses soon comes to possess him; and like the evil spirit of which we read, it overcomes him, and leads him whithersoever it will. He feels it beating at his heart, rising in his throat, and demanding disclosure. He thinks the whole world sees it in his face, reads it in his eyes, and almost hears its work in the very silence of his thoughts. It has become his master. It betrays his discretion, it breaks down his courage, it conquers his prudence. When suspicions from without begin to embarrass him, and the net of circumstances to entangle him, the fatal secret struggles with still greater violence to burst forth. It must be confessed—it will be confessed; there is no refuge from confession but suicide; and suicide is confession."

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—In the South Carolina Legislature on Thursday, a number of resolutions were introduced declaring, among other things, that no peace can be had with the United States except on the basis of separation, and that as this is known to be the sentiment of the Confederate Government, that a convention of States would be "unprecedented, disorganizing, and subversive of the dignity, authority and stability of the regularly-established government." Mr. Rhett introduced a resolution declaring that the Confederate Government has no right to emancipate slaves on any ground, nor to conscribe State officers, nor to abridge the freedom of the press.

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT.—A gentleman who was in the train from this city to Petersburg, a very cold morning not long ago, tells us his attention was attracted by the effort of a young soldier, with his arm in a sling, to get his overcoat on. His teeth as well as his sound hand were both into use to effect the object; but, in the midst of his efforts, an officer rose from his seat, advanced to him, and very carefully and tenderly assisted him, drawing the coat gently over his wounded arm, and buttoned it up comfortably, then with a few kind and pleasant words returning to his seat.

Now, the officer in question was not clad in gorgeous uniform, with brilliant wreath upon the collar and a multitude of gilt lines upon the sleeves, resembling the famous labyrinth of Crete, but he was clad in "a simple suit of grey," distinguished from the garb of a civilian only by the three stars which every Confederate Colonel in the service by the regulations is entitled to wear. And yet he was no other than our Chief General, Robert E. Lee, who is not braver and greater than he is good and modest.

Richmond Whig.

Perhaps there never was a more abused and more bitterly reviled and persecuted man than the great and good George Washington, while President of the United States. His persecutors and maligners lived to repent of their malignity, and descended to their graves the inconsequential things they lived, while Washington, the noble, the gifted, and true, died and was buried in the hearts of the American people. There are in the Confederacy, men of like calibre with the abusers of Washington—great-big-little-men—great in their own conceit—infinitisemally small in the estimation of sensible people—who are constantly cavilling at, and finding fault with Jefferson Davis, as though he was responsible for the sins of the whole nation.

Star of the South.

A NOTABLE DAY.

The 9th of November has again come and passed.—It is, you are aware, a double anniversary, being Lord Mayor's day and the birthday of the Prince of Wales. The Lord Mayor's show differed little from that of former years, since the water procession to Westminster was abolished. The principal thoroughfare of the city was blocked up for two or three hours by the passage of the stupidest of all processions, and the civic proceedings terminated with the usual aldermanic feast at the Guildhall. The usual speeches were there made, some of them by Her-Majesty's ministers, and Lord Palmerston had the bad taste to indulge in one of his stereotyped slurs against the United States.

The rejoicings, so far as the Prince of Wales was concerned, were of a more extensive and hearty character than usual. The Prince himself was at Windsor Castle, as the Queen persists in never setting foot in London if she can possibly avoid it, but the bells rang throughout the day, and the illuminations at night were numerous and gorgeous. The Prince seems daily growing in the affections of the people. Certainly he and his wife spend the quarter of a million dollars the people furnish them yearly out of their own pockets in the most easy and graceful manner. They pay Lord Derby a visit next week, and afterwards retire until Christmas to their seat in Norfolk.

A batch of about one hundred blue bellies arrived here on Sunday. They are a wo-begone looking set of fellows, who doubtless rue the day they set foot on Georgia soil. This spawn which the Yankee has spewed out upon us, will do very well to fill our prison houses.

Augusta Register, 6th inst.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR SICK HEADACHE.—If any of our readers are troubled with that distressing complaint, sick or nervous headache, let them dissolve a large teaspoon full of common salt in half a common tumber of cold water, and drink it. Let this be repeated twice or thrice at intervals of twenty minutes, while the patient sits with his feet to a large fire, and a cure will be effected in less than thirty minutes. Try it, all who are thus afflicted, and see for yourselves.—Let all the salt be dissolved before drinking, else nausea and vomiting will ensue.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A gentleman once owned a farm worth $800 a year, till he was obliged to sell half of it to pay his debts, and let the other half on a lease of twenty one years. After a while, the farmer wanted to buy the land. "How is this," said the gentleman, "that I could not live upon the farm being my own, while you have paid rent, and yet are able to purchase it?" "O," said the farmer, "two words make all the difference; you said Go, and I say Come. You lay in bed, or took your pleasure, and sent others about your business, and I rise betimes, and see my business done myself."

The latest tidings from General Hood show a large accession to his army from recruits. Forrest is sweeping everything before him, and his horses and men revelling among the rich fields and Yankee stores of Tennessee. The falling back of Thomas, and evacuation of Franklin, is regarded as a sign of Federal weakness.—Confidence is not placed in the report that a battle had been fought, although such an event cannot be far off.

What's the use of a seat of war to a standing army?

REBELLIOUS CHURCHMEN.—R. R. Shannon and Chas. Strong, a committee appointed by the Deputy Provost Marshal of the Gulf Department to investigate the condition of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches of New Orleans, report "plenty of disloyalty among the church officers and church people generally." They complain that "Rev. Benj. M. Palmer, the present pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, but formerly of the First Presbyterian Church in New Orleans,) together with six out of eight of the ruling elders of said church, are rebels in the largest sense of the word, and that of said elders, there is only one reliable man, to wit: J. A. Mulin." It is recommended that their places be filled with ministers "to be specified by the Lincoln War Department."

COL. JAQUES AGAIN.—A Washington telegram says Col. Jaques is here, and sought permission to visit Richmond again on a peace mission. Colorado Jewett is operating in the same channel.

On the first day of November, the slaveholders of Maryland were unceremoniously robbed of a large property, by the pretended ratification of the new Constitution. A more palpable fraud was never committed in the name of an election; and the trespass upon private rights is without parallel.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A Cairo dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger states that the exposure of the public printing accounts in New Orleans has caused quite an excitement, the Governor and Sheriff being implicated in a receipt of a portion of the two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars that had been paid for the same.

SAD.—The New Haven (Ct.) Journal says a young and singularly beautiful girl, not yet 16 years of age, who, six months ago, was petted as a beautiful and brilliant scholiar, with every advantage that wealth and influence could secure, was an inmate of the station house in that city recently. How, it is said, have sunk deeper than this child.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—Having heard of the death of a child from Croup, we give the following simple remedy, which has been used by one of the editors of this papers, and with uniform success. It is only to place a pinch of pulverized alum on the little sufferer's tongue, repeating it every five or ten minutes until respiration becomes easy. We know families that have used this remedy for years, always with success, and relieving the most violent cases.—*Confederate.*

An affectionate Irishman enlisted in the 74th regiment, to be near his brother, who was in the 75th.

An Adventure in the Alps.

Professor Tyndall sends to the London Times a narrative of a rather exciting adventure in the Alps. On the 3d of July, he and two friends, with a couple of guides, Jenni and Walter, ascended the Piz Morteratsch. The ascent was accomplished safely, but not the descent, which was made along the Morteratsch glacier:

We at length reached the point at which it was necessary to quit our morning's track and immediately afterwards got upon some steep rocks, which were rendered slippery here and there by the water which trickled over them. To our right was a broad couloir, which was once filled up with snow, but this had been melted and re-frozen, so as to expose a sloping wall of ice. We were all tied together at this time in the following order: Jenni led, I came next, then my friend H., an intrepid mountaineer, then his friend L, and last of all the guide Walter. After descending the rocks for a time, Jenni turned and asked me whether I thought it better to adhere to them or try the ice slope to our right. I pronounced in favor of the rocks, but he seemed to misunderstand me, and returned toward the couloir. He cut steps, reached the snow, and descended carefully along it, all following him, apparently in good order.

After a little while, he stopped, turned, and looked upward at the last three men. He said something about keeping carefully in the tracks, adding that a false step might detach an avalanche. The word was scarcely uttered when I heard the sound of a fall behind me, then a rush, and in the twinkling of an eye my two friends and their guide, all apparently entangled together, whirled past me. I suddenly planted myself to resist their shock, but in an instant I was in their wake, for their impetus was irresistible. A moment afterward, Jenni was whirled away, and thus all five of us found ourselves riding downward with uncontrolable speed on the back of an avalanche, which a single slip had originated. When thrown down by the jerk of the rope, I turned promptly on my face and drove my baton through the moving snow, seeking to anchor it in the ice underneath. I had held it firmly thus for a few seconds, when I came into collision with some obstacle, and was ruddily tossed through the air, Jenni at the same time being shot down upon me. Both of us here lost our batons. We had, in fact, been carried over a crevasse, had hit its lower edge, our great velocity causing us to be pitched beyond it.

I was quite bewildered for a moment, but immediately righted myself, and could see those in front of me half buried in the snow, and jolted from side to side by the rules among which they were passing. Suddenly I saw them tumble over by a lurch of the avalanche, and immediately afterwards found myself imitating their motion. This was caused by a second crevasse. Jenni knew of its existence, and plunged right into it—a brave and manful act, but for the time unavailing. He is over thirteen stone in weight and he thought that by jumping into the chasm a strain might be put upon the rope sufficient to check the motion. He was, however, violently jerked out of the fissure, and almost squeezed to death by the pressure of the rope. A long slope was below us, which led directly downwards to a brow where the glacier suddenly fell in a declivity of ice.—At the base of this declivity the glacier was cut by a series of profound chasms, and toward these we were rapidly borne. The three foremost men rode upon the forehead of the avalanche, and were, at times, almost wholly immersed in the snow; but the moving layer was thinner behind, and Jenni rose incessantly, and with desperate energy drove his feet into the firmer substance underneath. His voice shouting, "Halt! Herr Jesus, halt!" was the only one heard during the descent.

A kind of condensed memory, such as that described by people who have narrowly escaped drowning, took possession of me, and I thought and reasoned with preternatural clearness as I rushed along. Our start, moreover, was too sudden, and the excitement too great to admit of the development of terror. The slope at once became less steep, the speed visibly slackened, and we thought we were coming to rest; the avalanche, however, crossed the brow which terminated this gentle slope, and regained its motion. Here H. threw his arms around his friend, all hope for the time being extinguished, while I grasped my belt, and struggled for an instant to detach myself. Finding this difficult, I resumed the pull upon the rope. My share in the work was, I fear, infinitesimal, but Jenni's powerful strain made itself felt at last. Aided, probably by a slight change of inclination, he brought the whole to rest within a short distance of the chasm over which, had we persevered in our speed, a few seconds would have carried us. None of us suffered serious damage. H. emerged from the snow with his forehead bleeding, but the wound was superficial. Jenni had a bit of flesh removed from his hand by a collision against a stone; the pressure of the rope had left black welts on my arms, and we all felt a tingling sensation over the hands, like that produced by incipient frost bite, which continued for several days. I found a portion, of my watch chain hanging round my neck, another portion in my pocket—the watch itself was gone.

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 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 leyer used for turning the logs at a saw mill. The instrument in question was on the line of the Waynesboro road.

A French paper in one of the departmental cities makes the following singular announcement.

Napoleon III has just received from the Pope the lance from the tomb of Charlemagne." As a great Christian relic this object is of incontestible value and it is said that the Emperor whose faith in his own destiny is no secret considers this gift as a presage that he is called to fill the role of Charlemagne in the restoration of the Church.

Few things appear so beautiful as a young child in its shroud. The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amidst the cold terrors of death. Fearless, that little mortal has passed alone under the shadow. There is death in its sublime and purest image. No hatred, no hypocrisy, no suspicion, no care for the morrow ever darken that little face.—Death has come lovingly upon it; there is nothing cruel or harsh in its victory. The yearning of love, indeed, can not be stifled; for the prattle and smile—all the little world of thoughts that were so delightful are gone forever. Awe, too will overcast us in its presence for the lonely voyager; for the child has gone, simple and trusting, into the presence of an all-wise Father, and of such, we know, is the kingdom of Heaven.

Stumps of trees may be destroyed by boring a hole in the centre of the stump in the fall, ten inches deep and filling it with vitriol. It will rot the stump by spring.

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

THE COLUMBIA PRISON.—The Augusta *Chronicle* says escaped Yankee officers from Columbia confess that the guard at that place is very susceptible to bribery. Somebody wants ventilating.

DO TWO WRONGS MAKE A RIGHT.—This proposition has been generally denied; the converse being assumed, that two wrongs do not make a right; but a friend mentioned the other night a bit of logic which he heard cited recently, and which would almost seem to upset the old maxim:

Two wrongs never make a right, said one disputant to another.

Yes they do—sometimes, said his antagonist.

Never, replied the other colloquist.

They do, I tell you, and can prove it. The other day somebody passed on me a five dollar counterfeit bill. That was wrong, wasn't it?

Yes, of course.

Wa'al, I wasn't goin' to be cheated out of five dollars; so I passed it off among some good bills, onto another man. Wasn't that wrong?

To be sure—as much as the first.

Wa'al that makes two wrongs, don't it?

Yes.

Jes' so; but it made me all right.

Passing the moral of the argument it would, at first blush, appear that the last speaker had the best of it.

BENEFIT OF ADVERSITY.—A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify us for usefulness or happiness.—The storms of the oceans, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

Gen. Burbridge asserts that unless the people of Kentucky volunteer to relieve the State from the enemy he will be compelled to give it up.

OFFICE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD,
GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NO. 2,
Wilson, N. C., November 28th, 1864.

THIS BOARD meets *only* on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
S. S. SATCHWELL,
[70&10-tf Sen. Surg. Board Examiners.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS of the Senior Reserves of N. C., who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay. County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. Gen'l.
Dec. 5. 75-6t

FOR SALE.

A NO. 1 Light Second hand Hickory Buggy, thoroughly repaired by its maker, A. A. McKethan, and nearly good as new. A sett of Harness to go with it.
Call at KELLEY'S
Book Store.
Oct. 5th 25-tf

ARMY CLOTH.
ARMY CLOTH.
1 BALE BLUE AND BLACK.
For sale by
PALFREY & CO.,
No. 2 South Water street.
Dec. 9. 79-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

150.000 PRIME FLORIDA SEGARS,
Black Pepper,
Fair Brown Sugar,
Irish Linen—fine article,
White Flannel,
English Starch,
Brown Windsor Soap,
Sardines,
A variety of Smoking Tobacco.
H. MARCUS,
Market street,
One door above Messrs. Brown & Anderson's.
Dec. 9. 79-12t

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, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
R. B. MCRAE, Sheriff.
Dec. 9th, 1864. 79 6t&12-1t

FOR SALE.

A LOT of superior Virginia Mountain Butter and Cheese. For sale at
KELLY'S,
18 North Water Street.
Dec. 8th 78-3t

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MAN. RAIL ROAD CO.
WIL