

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.  
The following address of the President is published for the information of the army.  
By order:  
S. COOPER,  
Adj't and Insp. General.

*Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States:*

In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph—the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your service for the public defence—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of these first received, separate acknowledgments were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such unqualified tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display as yet their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and it is hoped, will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgement, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers! by your will for you and the people are but one, I have been placed in a position which demands the front sharing your dangers, your sorrows and your privations, in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior-patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unbounded offer of your lives for the defence of your country with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Alas! by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are silenced by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will silence the vain-glorious boasts of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press; and will do justice to the alms by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! the coming spring campaign will open under auspices calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give earnest to their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition or heavy drafts, disquisitions, occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury; and above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with powerful force upon the over-strained energies of the enemy. His campaign in 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources, both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with results which are suggested by the mention of the glorious names of Shiloh, and Perryville, and Missionary, and Chickamauga, and Kennesaw, and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers! assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but your children and your children's children, in long generations to come, will enjoy blessedly derived light, that will preserve your memory ever living in their hearts.

Citizens—bondsmen of the houses, the liberties and the altars of the Confederacy!—That the God whom we all humbly worship may bless you with his Fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of our friends and the association of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

**WITHDRAWN.**—A letter from J. A. Hawkins, Esq., dated Feb. 13th, and addressed to us, states that he was put in nomination for the Senate by his friends without solicitation or consent on his part, and that whilst he is duly thankful to them for their partiality, and the honor they propose to confer on him, he respectfully declines being a candidate, and desires his withdrawal to be made public.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, adopted a resolution authorizing their action upon the Military Bill of the Senate to be made public. We saw, therefore, at thirty to state that the following are the principal alterations in the bill of the Senate (heretofore published by us) proposed by the House. Instead of conscripting for service in the field all men capable of bearing arms between the ages of 18 and 55, as the Senate proposed, the House reduces the maximum age to forty-five.

The 2d section of the Senate Bill is changed to read as follows:

All duties as Provost and Hospital Guards and Clerks, or as clerks, guards, assistants, employees or laborers in the Commissary's and Quartermaster's Departments, in the Ordnance and Medical Bureau, and in the execution of the enrolment acts, and all similar duties, shall hereafter be performed by persons who have been disabled from active service in the field, and who, by a Board of Surgeons, shall have been reported fit for those duties, and when these shall have been exhausted, the President shall call upon the Governors of States for the quotas of persons required to make up the number needed for the performance of the above mentioned duties, which quotas shall be taken from persons not liable to military service in the army of the Confederate States.

After exempting, as the Senate proposed, the President, and members of Congress and the State Legislatures, the House amendment adds: "and the officers, Executive and Judicial, of the Confederate and State government, except such State officers as the several States may have declared by law, to be liable to military duty."

In addition to the Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums, the House proposes to exempt the physicians and teachers.

As to newspapers, the Senate bill exempts one editor and such journeymen printers, as he or the proprietor may certify on oath may be indispensable for conducting the publication. The House amendment restricts the exemption by requiring that the editor shall be a practical printer!!!

The clause of the Senate bill exempting physicians is amended by the House by excluding dentists from the benefit of the provision.

The provision exempting teachers is altered to read as follows: "All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and Theological seminaries, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years previous to the passage of the Act, provided that none shall receive the benefit of this exemption, the number of whose pupils is not twenty or more."

An additional provision of the House is that "for necessary subsistence there shall be exempt one white man, the head of a family of eight or more white persons, who are dependent on his labor for support."

The Secretary of War is authorized, in addition, to exempt or detail such persons as he is satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to insure the production of provisions for the army and for non-producers, and such farmers and overseers as he is convinced would be more useful in agriculture than in the military service: Provided that they pledge themselves to sell to the Government all their surplus at the prices fixed by the Commissioners of appraisement.

The House also proposes to exempt the President, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendents, and such officers and employees of railroads, engaged in military transportation, as the President may certify on oath are necessary to the working of the road, provided the number so exempt shall not exceed one to each mile of road used in military transportation.

The House also proposes to exempt the white officers, not exceeding three, of any fire company, composed of negroes, organized on or before the 1st January, 1864.

**Peace Proposition in Congress.**

We learn from the Richmond Examiner that the following preamble and resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives on the 4th instant, by Mr. Wright of Georgia:

"Whereas the President of the United States, in a late public communication, did declare that no propositions for peace had been made to that Government by the Confederate States, when, in truth, such propositions were prevented from being made by the President of the United States, in that he refused to hear, or even to receive, two commissioners, appointed to treat expressly of the preservation of amicable relations between the two governments:

"Nevertheless, that the Confederate States may stand justified in the sight of the conservative men of the North of all parties, and that the world may know which of the two governments it is that urges on a war unparalleled for the fierceness of the conflict, and intensifying into a sectional hatred unsurpassed in the annals of mankind. Therefore,

"Resolved, That the Confederate States invite the United States, through their government at Washington, to meet them by representatives equal to their representatives and Senators in their respective Congresses, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ next, to consider,

"First: Whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate Status of America.

"Second: In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new government, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States; but if this cannot be done, to consider

"Third: Whether they cannot agree upon treaties, offensive, defensive and commercial.

"Resolved, In the event of the passage of these resolutions, the President be requested to communicate the same to the government at Washington, such manner as he shall deem most in accordance with the usage of nations; and, in the event of their acceptance by that government, he do issue his proclamation of election of delegates, under such regulations as he may deem expedient."

**From Charleston.**

Charleston, Feb. 10.—The enemy who advanced on John's Island, were driven back on Tuesday evening, and our pickets have resumed their former positions. We took a few prisoners.

Eleven shots were fired at the city to-day. No other news of interest.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—The enemy kept up an occasional fire on the city, throwing about one shell every hour.

Nothing further from John's Island. Prisoners taken represent their forces at three brigades and twenty guns. They carried off their dead and wounded with them on their retreat.

An official dispatch from Gen. Ripgan, from Lake city, this evening, reports the enemy's advance has been checked. The news from there is decidedly cheering.

**From Wilmington.**

WILMINGTON, Feb. 9.—A fire occurred last night in which one thousand and twenty-five bales of cotton was consumed. It was partially insured. It belonged to the Chicora Consolidated J. S. Company and J. R. Morrison. The loss is \$700,000.

The steamer *Speridias* is ashore under the guns of Fort Caswell. The cargo will be principally saved, but the vessel will probably be lost.

Seventy three Yankee prisoners, captured by Gen. Martin last week at Sheppardville, below Newbern, arrived here to-day.

**Escaped.**

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—One hundred and nine officers, including Col. Straight, escaped from the Libby prison last night, through a tunnel sixty feet long, opening into a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street. No blame is attached to the sentinels. Only one of the officers has been recaptured.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.—Eighteen officers, who escaped from the Libby prison, have been re-captured, the rest still being at large. None above the rank of Captain have been re-captured.

**Confederate Bonds.**

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—At an auction sale to-day, 8 per cent. Confederate bonds brought from 110 to 120 and interest; seven per cent, 106 and 14; bonds of the fifteen million loan coupon 173; ditto registered 160; cotton loan bonds 175, and flat.

**Confederate Congress.**

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.—The House passed the bill to pay for the horses killed and disabled in service. It also provides that any horse lost or damaged in service, since February 1, 1861, without the fault of the owner, shall be paid for according to appraised value at the time of the loss. It also passed the bill to provide for the impressment of meat for the supply of the army, from any supplies in the country, with the express condition that a just compensation be made. It provides that the Secretary of War may direct that the impressments be made whenever the President shall declare it necessary.

No persons having a supply shall be reduced below the half of the usual quantity for the support of their family and dependants for one year. Notice shall be given to the owner of meat needed, declaring the quantity required, and the existing necessity, and the price offered, which notice shall be a condition to any precedent of any impressment. When the owner or impressing officer cannot agree upon the quantity taken, it shall be determined, and a just compensation ascertained by local appraisers, whose award shall be conclusive evidence on both points.

The evidence of a large number of companies and regiments, from all the States are re-enlisting for the war daily, was presented in Congress, and appropriate resolutions and thanks adopted.

**THE WAR NEWS.**

An officer last night from Orange Court House reports that the army was entirely quiet, and contradicted the report that it had been in line of battle since Sunday.

Passengers by the York River railroad brought the report last night that a considerable Yankee force was landing from transports at Yorktown. There is a supposition that a large naval force has been detached from Charleston, South Carolina, for operation on the Peninsula; recent Northern papers having stated that there was an important movement in the enemy's fleet off Charleston.

A captured Yankee, belonging to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Regiment, gives a distinct account of the enemy's force at Williamsburg. There are three regiments in the advance; the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York; the One Hundred and Eighteenth New York, and the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York. There are also two "coloured" regiments, the Sixth Maryland and Fifteenth Pennsylvania. Colonel Underdonk is in command of the Yankee Cavalry, which consists of six regiments. The enemy has sixteen pieces of artillery—six pounders—Colonel Speer is in command. The total Yankee force at Williamsburg is said to be ten thousand men. Richmond Examiner, Feb. 11.

**DIED:**

In Rowan county, on February 5th, of scarlet fever, GEORGE BADGER, child of Robert J. M. and Adeline Barber, aged 4 years, 1 month and 14 days.

In Rowan county, on Feb. 8th, of scarlet fever, MARGARET A., widow of William L. Barber, and youngest daughter of the late Turner Harrison, aged 25 years.

In Rowan county, on February 8th, JOHN CARTER, aged 53 years.

In Stanley county, Feb. 1st, Mrs. ELIZABETH MONROE, wife of Mr. E. M. Monroe, aged 62 years and six months. She was a member of the Baptist church at Kendall's. Standard and Biblical Recorder requested to copy.

**ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

Richmond, February 4, 1864.

General Orders No. 11.

THE following order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, February 1, 1864.

**EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. VIII.**

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Mississippi, at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Major Gen. John H. Forney, are hereby declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Georgia, and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO OULD, Agent of Exchange. By order: (Signed) S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r General. 6138

**Quartermaster's Department.**

RALEIGH, February 6, 1864.

THIS Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, (\$5), and necessities wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A. Feb. 6, 1864. 3138

**WANTED.**

A GOOD CABINET-MAKER—a good hand will receive good wages. Apply to T. L. Schouburg, at his Cabinet Shop, corner of Main and Water Sts., Salisbury, N. C. February 15, 1864. 3wpd38

WANTED—Some 1/2 and 1 inch Poplar Plank, for which the highest market price will be paid.—Also Walnut Plank and 3 inch Walnut Scantling. Apply to T. L. SCHOUBURG, Salisbury, N. C. February 15, 1864. 3wpd38

**EXPRESS NOTICE.**

By order of the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company no packages except money packages, will be forwarded without pre-payment. All money packages must be sealed with sealing wax. J. O. WHITE, Agent. Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1864. 9w38

**Davis County Court, December Term, 1863.**

A. M. Boe, Adm'r of John F. Seagraves, deceased, against

Watt Seagraves & James Seagraves & others. PETITION TO SELL LAND.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Watt Seagraves and James Seagraves, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, notifying the said Watt Seagraves and James Seagraves to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Davis county, on the 2nd Monday in March 1864, to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them. Witness, Eph. Gaither, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2nd Monday in December, A. D. 1863. EPH. GAITHER, C. C. C. Price adv \$17 50. 6w38

**SALT! SALT!!**

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT and for sale, 180 Sacks Virginia Salt. MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1864. 5c38

**CALICOES! CALICOES!!**

JUST RECEIVED and for sale 100 pieces English Calicoes. MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1864. 5c38

**Ranaway—\$50 Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber, Saturday night the 6th inst., CHARLES, a hired negro servant, from the Eastern part of the State. He is black, about 5 1/2 feet high, pleasant countenance when addressed, but rather a down look. He took two suits of clothes with him. B. long to Wm. Row, or Row. I will give the above reward for his recovery with evidence to certify any one of harboring him. Or \$25 for the confinement of the boy so that I get him again. DANIEL HOFFMAN. Feb. 15, 1864—638

**THE highest prices paid for the Alloys of Gold, Silver and Platina, or for Zinc, at the Dental Laboratory, Salisbury, by W. F. BASON.**

February, 8th, 1864. 1137

**Head Quarters 76th Reg. N. C. M.**

SALISBURY, FEB. 1, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICERS of this Regiment, will on the 16th day of February, instant, call all white males, between the ages of 18 and 45 years found in the bounds of the Regiment, whether residents or not, without any exceptions whatever, and return said rolls to the Adjutant immediately thereafter. By order of J. N. C. A. BRADSHAW, Col. Commandant. H. F. CROSLAND, Adjt. 3w36

**GOODS, GOODS.**

THE subscriber offers for sale the following articles: 150 sacks salt, 100 boxes for chewing Tobacco, 360 packs Confederate Snuff, 1 case brogan shoes, 175 yards Linsey Jeans, 1 case English Prints, 1000 Envelopes, 65 pair cotton socks, Needles and worsted trade. MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury, Feb. 1st, 1864. 1m36

**CONSCRIPT OFFICE.**

Raleigh, Jan. 27th, 1864.

THE following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order: COL. MALETT, Comd't Cons. for N. C. E. J. HARRIS, Adjt.

**BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION.**

Richmond, Jan. 25th, 1864.

**CIRCULAR**

No. 4.

TWO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

Adjt. and Insp. General's Office, Richmond, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

11. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrollment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April, 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty-four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty-four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War. (Signed) S. COOPER, Adjt. and Insp. General.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with any show of merit will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series, with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, Supt. C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

**Stolen Horse—\$50 Reward.**

STOLEN from the subscriber's encampment, six miles East of Beattie's Ford, Wednesday night the 29th January, a light grey horse, about 15 hands high, heavy build, aged about 9 or 10 years. He is a good steady farm horse, working well to the wagon, plough, &c., and also to a buggy. I will pay the above reward for the recovery of the horse, and a liberal price for the thief. Address me at Salisbury. DAVID BARRINGER. Feb. 2, 1864. 4tpd37

☐ Catawba Journal copy three weeks and send bill to the advertiser.

**North Carolina Money for Produce.**

I AM prepared to pay N. C. Treasury Notes for all kind of Produce for the use of soldiers' families. Bring me anything that will do to eat. J. S. McCUBBINS, Commissioner. Salisbury, Feb. 8, 1864. 6w37

**FOUND.**—One bill of money, North of the Western North Carolina Railroad Bridge, in this town, which the owner can have by identifying the same and paying for this notice. Enquire at this office. February 8, 1864. 237.

**PENMANSHIP.**

THE undersigned will open a school for teaching Penmanship at the male academy, near the English grave yard, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. If there are others than those who have already enrolled, wishing to take lessons, they are requested to meet at the above time and place. Bring lights, pen ink and paper. Terms, \$10 on entrance. Feb. 8, 1864. 2057 S. A. HARRIS.

**TRUST SALE.**

By virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by the late Horace L. Robards, I will sell at the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawba county, N. C. on the 11th day of February next, a large amount of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of 41 Bedsteads and bedding, Tables, Chairs, Curtains, Mirrors, Carpets, Knives and Forks, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Tinware, and Goblets, Cans, Wafers, Five Bureaus, 1 Piano, 1 Billiard Table, 2 Closets, Two Beds, 1 Gong, all kinds of Farming Utensils, Wagons and Ploughs and 4 Negroes, and a large amount of other property used in an extensive Hotel. Also one tract of Land, known as the Blah Tract, joining said Springs tract. Terms cash. M. L. McCORKLE, Trustee. January 21, 1864.

Also, at the same time and place, will be rented, that well known watering place, the White Sulphur Springs and Plantation, together with all the furniture not included in said tract; or the household and kitchen furniture will be sold, together with several mules and horses, and house servants, if not desired by the renters. Mrs. E. J. ROBARDS. Jan. 21, 1864. 3c37