

Wilmington is threatened: Governor Vance calls for volunteers. He is forced to do this by dereliction on the part of the Legislature in failing to carry into effect the recommendation of the Governor relative to the militia and the Home Guard organizations. Had the Legislature acted promptly in the matter, Governor Vance could have called upon organized forces for the protection of Wilmington, or any threatened point in the State. As it is, he is reduced to the necessity of calling upon individuals to protect invaded points. The first would be effective; the last, had every individual, "of all ages and conditions" gone that might do so, as every military man knows, would have been a mere unorganized rabble as an undisciplined and incapable of efficient military operations; as an unorganized rabble as an undisciplined and incapable of efficient military operations; as an unorganized rabble as an undisciplined and incapable of efficient military operations;

It will be remembered that the Governor in his late message to the General Assembly, recommended the abolition of the Home Guard organization, as being one too many, and the passage of a law authorizing the combination of the skeleton companies of the Militia into new regiments. In addition to the organization being one too many, he affirmed that when he called out the Home Guard, he had to put many companies together in order to get one of convenient size, and the supernumerary officers, constituting a large per cent. of the whole force, are sent home as they could not be made to serve in the ranks. It appears from this, that present organizations are very imperfect; that notwithstanding, we have between ten and fifteen thousand men exempt from conscription and held by the State as reserve forces, for the purpose of executing the laws and "preserving the organization," a very small portion of this force can be made useful in case of an emergency. Why? Simply because "the supernumerary officers, constituting a large per cent. of the whole," cannot, under existing laws, be made to serve in the ranks.

Now in view of the palpable defect in the existing laws and the great importance of thorough organization, what has the Legislature done? Have they repealed old laws bearing upon the matter and instituted others in their stead, which a wise policy and necessity seem to favor? Not at all. Every bill, having for its object this important end, has been voted down with a unanimity scarcely equalled in the history of parliamentary proceedings. The subjoined bill, introduced by Mr. Love of Haywood, shared the same fate of all others looking in the proper way.

We do not know by what vote this was condemned. Was it? We would like to publish it in order that our brave soldiers might see the favoritism of their representatives, and how little hope there is of their being reinforced by the pits at home.

As to our representatives from Rowan, we are authorized to say that Mr. Crawford voted for it. We do not know whether Mr. Shober did or not.

A BILL

Repealing all laws exempting certain officers and employees of the State from conscription.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That an act entitled "An act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription, ratified the 14th day of December, 1863; and a resolution entitled Resolutions exempting State and other officers from conscription, ratified the 28th day of May, 1864, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws that come in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

There are raids and rumors of raids, and yet there seems to be very little new under the sun.

We hear of a threatened attack on Wilmington; also, a rumor of an advance in this direction from East Tennessee, all of which we know nothing. But if things are really as bad as some people would represent

them, we think it time for action, not complaint and fault finding. By determined energy, prompt and united action, we may reasonably hope to be equal to the duty of meeting and driving the enemy, at any point he may seek to invade us; but, in no other way may we hope to do so. Every man should use his influence to promote harmony and confidence among the people, to sustain and assist the government, to strengthen the soldiers arm and help the soldiers wife, and hold himself in readiness to move to any locality that may be attacked at the earliest warning.

Our State may be threatened at more points than one. We are no alarmist, but it is not improbable that the enemy will attempt to penetrate the State by way of the mountains in co-operation with the forces sent against Wilmington. If the worst comes, let there be no supineness and insubordination, such as we are persuaded lately took possession of the people of Georgia.

PAPER, PAPER!—We have been expecting a new supply of "printing paper" for our Daily and Weekly, every hour this week; but up to this time have been disappointed. A letter from Messrs. Wiswall & Co., Lincolnton, notified us that the paper would be here on Monday. We suppose high waters is the cause of failure, or something else over which there was no human control. It may come to-day but we have no assurance of it. We shall continue to work up the scrap paper about the office, while it lasts, and when that is out—why—we'll have to stop until we can obtain supplies. We hope, however, to make it satisfactory to our patrons.

Savannah has fallen. The telegram tells us it was "successfully evacuated on Tuesday." Its fall did not surprise us. We have considered it doomed since the fall of Fort McAlister. It is lost to us, but its importance to the enemy can not be much. The loss of Savannah is nothing compared with that of Atlanta. We have regained the latter, but lost the former. The change is greatly in our favor. But how many persons will there be who will now cry out we are whipped, we had better throw down our arms and make the best terms possible? There will be some few weak kneed, craven hearted fellows that will have the knavish boldness to give vent to their cowardly instincts and vindictive torments; but they are, we believe, few, very few that are willing to yield or submit to the cruel and intolerable terms of our feudal enemies, or will endeavor to discourage others by trying to produce the impression that we are whipped. If there are such, we would advise them to go to the front or to the Yankees. It is a matter of little importance which they do. We can get along very well without them. Savannah has fallen—but Nil Desperandum.

The Oaths of Office were administered to His Excellency, Gov. Vance, for his second term, before both Houses of the General Assembly, at Raleigh on Thursday the 22d.

The speech delivered on the occasion will be published in due time.

Col. Jackson commanding at Wilmington, has issued an order, earnestly requesting, that all non-combatants leave the place. This is done by order of Gen. Bragg.

This looks a little like hot works was soon expected there. The Journal however, seems to doubt that the enemy seriously contemplates making an attack on the city.

We crave indulgence of our subscribers to the Weekly Watchman on the score of sending them only a half sheet to-day. It is by no fault of ours, for we did all we could to secure paper, but failed. We hope to obtain supplies during the present week.

FLAG OF TRUCE AGAIN.

Some time ago some two hundred people were permitted to go North via Newbern by flag of truce. Considerable excitement was created by this wholesale license, and Gen. Baker, commanding this District, had the matter stopped. Every person who was permitted to go then, went with the distinct understanding that they should not return again. We know it was the determination of Gen. Baker that they should not return through his lines.

Well, on Thursday or Friday last a number of these persons were sent in by the Yankees and were received by Gen. Leventhorpe and permitted to return.—Amongst these persons, were Mrs. Gen. Martin and two married ladies named Miller, of Kinston. We have heard of no other names. Now these three ladies have been North several times during the war—indeed they seem to be privileged to go and come when they please and bring back with them what they please. And this is giving much offence to the people of this section of the State. We do not impugn the loyalty of any of those ladies. They are all of Northern birth, and yet may be honest in their dealings with the Confederacy. But why should they be permitted to go and come at pleasure despite their pledges not to return, and in violation of the orders under which they went? Is Gen. Leventhorpe responsible for the return of these ladies, or was he ordered from Richmond to receive them? On the occasion of their capture, we know of a poor woman who went down by flag of truce to return to her home in Newbern. It was a matter of necessity with her. She was in needy circumstances and those upon whom she had every claim were in Newbern. The Yankees sent her back, and our authorities permitted the Yankees to make their sections. Native North Carolinians are not permitted to pass through the lines, Yankees are, it seems, and may go and come as they please. This matter demands investigation. The people who desire to see the Confederacy triumph and who are willing to make any sacrifice in their power to assist it, demand that this outrage shall not be forced upon them, and we as a public journalist say they are right and they shall be heard. It will be seen that we give these ladies and all else credit for the best intentions and leave out of view the requirements of the public safety.—State Journal.

By the Governor of N. Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE LONG EXPECTED attack upon our only remaining seaport is now about to be made, and our State is likely to be invaded at other points by an enemy to whom mercy and civilization are alike unknown and unregarded; and whereas all the organized forces of the State already ordered to the front may still be insufficient to roll back the tide which threatens us with worse than death, and to drive from our doors a fate horrible as any that can befall a nation;

Now, therefore I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, relying upon the loyalty and demanding and abjuring all good people, whether by law subject to military duty or not, who may be able to stand behind breastworks and fire a musket, of all ages and conditions, to rally at once to the defence of their country and hurry to Wilmington. And I do appeal to every man who has the spirit of a freeman in his bosom who has a spark of the fire or drop of the blood of the heroes of the great army of the great captain in his veins to come and come at once. The man who hangs back now because the law does not compel him to go and consoles himself with the much abused and man-spirited plea that he can be more useful at home, will find it hard to make us believe that he is not pleading the cause of cowardice or disloyalty. The country needs their help now and that help must be given in this hour of distress or they must own that their souls are only fitted to enjoy the freedom purchased with other men's blood. For a few days all men physically able are needed at the front, and especially do we need the example of all those who are foremost posted for the fray, while it was yet at a distance, and snuffed the battle while it was yet afar off. Let every man physically able then hurry with his blanket to Wilmington, where arms and rations will be furnished, and let those left behind mount themselves and patrol their counties, looking after the woman and children and preserving order: Your Governor will meet you at the front and will share with you the worst.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, Done at the city of Raleigh, on the 20th day of December, 1864.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor: M. S. REPINS, Private Sec'y. Raleigh, December 21, 1864.

Governor of South Carolina.—Hon. A. G. McGrath, of Charleston, at present a Confederate Judge, has been elected by the Legislature Governor of South Carolina. Hon. R. G. McCaw has been elected Lt. Governor.

At the residence of the Rev. Mr. John Shuman, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. Rumpke, MR. THOMAS M. CRAWFORD to MRS. MARY H. L. KLUTTS, all of this county.

At the home of the bride, by Rev. Daniel I. Dreher, Dr. Milo A. J. Rowan, of Rowan, to Miss Mary E. Patterson, of Cabarrus county, N. C.

OBITUARY.

In Caswell county, Va., on the 29th of November, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mrs. HANNAH RAY, wife of Serg't James T. Ray, Co. C, 49th North Carolina Troops, in the 29th year of her life.

Mrs. RAY was a native of Rowan county, daughter of the late Joseph Irwin of Third Creek, neighborhood. She was for a number of years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, but after her marriage, for motives of convenience, changed her church relationship to the Methodist church, in which connection she fell asleep in Jesus, with a firm hope that she would, at his summons, arise in his likeness. Her life was pure and good, she therefore had the promise of seeing God; she was patient, kind, tender, and of a meek disposition from principle, and therefore of the number of the children of God. But she had no righteousness of her own; the righteousness of Christ was her's by faith. She called the family around her a short time before she breathed her last, and told them that she was perfectly resigned to the will of God,—that she soon would be in Heaven. She pointed them all to the Lamb of God, and begged them to meet her in Heaven. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1864.

John H. Weant, adm'r. of Anna Linebarrier, vs. Lucy Ann Linebarrier and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Linebarrier and Charles Verble, two of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Carolina Watchman" for said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in February next, and then and there shew cause, if any they have, why the land described in the petition should not be sold according to the prayer of the petitioner. Witness, Obadiah Woodson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday in November, A. D. 1864, the 59th year of American Independence, and the 4th of the Confederate States.

OBADIAH WOODSON, C. C. C. 31w6t pr. fee \$35

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired out, in Salisbury, at the Public Square, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1865, Twenty Valuable Young Negroes—men and women. The men are good farm hands; and among the women, some good Cooks and Washers. They will be hired out for Cash or Notes. ALFRED T. GARRETT. Dec 22, 1864. Itd&w

Administrators Sale.

AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE of Col. James H. Wood, decd., I will sell at the residence of Rev. Wm. A. Wood, near Third Creek Church, the personal effects of the late Col. J. H. Wood, consisting in part of good house hold furniture, one good Horse, Saddle and Bridle and fine English Blanket, one extra fine double barreled Shot Gun, do. Bird Bag, Shot Bag, Powder Flask &c., all superior. Also one fine

COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOL.

one large extra Sole Leather Trunk, and Value, two or three of the finest possible English Grey Cloth, for officers of the army, one fine Gold Watch and Chain, and other articles too numerous to mention. At the same time and place, I will expose to sale unless divided among the legatees three or four hundred bushels Corn and thirty bushels Wheat. D. B. WOOD, Admr. Dec. 23d, 1864. Itd1902w31

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON FRIDAY, THE 30th inst., at J. F. Ford's plantation 10 miles West of Salisbury, his stock of Farming Tools, Grain and Provisions on hand, consisting of two work Horses, two good Milch Cows, eleven head of Sheep, some Hogs, Hay, Corn, Wheat, &c., &c. The place to be rented if not rented before. JNO. F. FORD, Agt. Dec. 26, 1864. Itw31

Negroes to Hire.

ON Monday, the 2d day of January next will be hired in the town of Salisbury, the negroes belonging to the estate of Solomon Hall deceased, about one hundred and twenty in number, families will be hired privately if desired. J. W. HALL, Executors. B. CRAIG, Jr. Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1864. Itw 28 All who have hired families of the estate, and desire to keep them upon the same terms the ensuing year may do so, without returning them to Salisbury.