THE CONFEDERATE.

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WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

What North Carolina Will Do—Quiet and Harmony.

The present indicates to the loyal mind of North Carolina at once a *duty* and an opportunity. Our contest for independence is at the turning point, for weal or woe, to the nation. The crisis is on us whose passage will bring the calm of peace, or the storm and tempest of prolonged and aggravated struggle. Our soldiers, by a heroic enlistment, have set a noble example of devotion. Those of them just returned from an imprisonment of trial, hardship, and temptation, by their fidelity and courage have made of the cause a worship, and an adoration; and the women of the South, tenderly brave, self-sacrificing and enduring, diffuse an atmosphere redolent of patriotism, virtue and loyal integrity

In this moment of bright hopes and cheering indications the people of North Carolina are called to the exercise of their elective privilege of selecting their Governor for the ensuing two years. A single individual, backed by a few nowise counsellors, has nominated himself for this office against the present incumbent, who is a candidate for re-election. The loyal, faithful sentiment of the State, says forbear—make no issue to divide our people—let us have "peace and harmony at home"—let the election pass this year without opposition to Gov. Vance, who is recognized, on all hands, to be "true and reliable upon the essential question of maintaining the rights of the South and prosecuting the war to an honorable termination." If the people will this, it can be accomplished. In the town of Wilmington, a meeting has lately been held, whose proceedings are a model of mutual forbearance on the part of differing political opinions for the sake of concord. Out of the resolutions there adopted, we subjoin a platform upon which every right-minded, loyal citizen of North Carolina can stand and support Gov. Vance.

WHEREAS, It is at all times the right as well as the privilege of a free people to assemble together for consultation upon the affairs of the country, and for the expression of their opinions in regard to public men and public measures; AND WHEREAS, the present appears to us to be a time that calls for such consultation, and demands such expression of opinion upon the part of all those who are heartily devoted to the success of the Confederate States in the great struggle in which they are now engaged for the protection of their institutions, and the assertion of their independence. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the people of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, believing in the justness of our cause, and relying upon the aid and protection of Divine Providence, do hereby renew our vows of fidelity to our country, pledging to it all that we have and all that we are.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country at large are especially due to the officers and soldiers of our gallant army, who have stood like a wall of fire between the homes of the South and the ravages of the ruthless invader; who have proved their devotion upon a hundred fields, and confirmed it (if confirmation were necessary) by their voluntary reenlistment for the war.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy to do all that lies in their power to support the army and sustain the Government in this trying crisis of our fate.

Resolved, That to do this, not only should teams be freely furnished to the Government, and supplies forwarded to the soldiers, but ample provision should be made to shield from want or suffering the wives and families of those gallant men who have left their homes to confront the public enemy in the field.

Resolved, That all our energies and abilities are required to meet and repel the advances of the invading foe, and that we have none to expend in intestine broils or political squabbles.

Resolved, That, desirous of peace and harmony at home, we have been anxious to see the election for Governor of North Carolina pass over quietly this year by the re-election of Governor Vance without opposition, believing him to be true and reliable upon the essential question of maintaining the rights of the South and prosecuting the war to honorable termination, and being willing, for the sake of union among ourselves to waive, for the present, at least, all former differences, and forget all previous divisions.

Resolved, That for these reasons we still desire the re-election of Governor Vance, while the course of his present competitor, Mr. Holden, as the leader and embodiment of political disaffection in the State seems to us to preclude him from receiving the support of any true friend of the South or of the State.

Resolved, That in our opinion the loyal Southern people of the State should see to it that none but loyal Southern men in principle are elected to the next Legislature. No Convention agitators—no covert advocates of re-construction or a peace on any terms, should receive their support under any circumstances.

This platform contains a recognition of the Divine protection, and a pledge of fidelity to our cause. It tenders to the soldier the meed of gratitude. It sets forth the duty and declares the determination to support his family while he fights our battles. It deprecates partizan agitation for illegitimate purposes, in entire consonance with Gov. Vance's position. It expresses a willingness to forget former differences for present peace and harmony. It opposes Mr Holden, justly, as the "embodiment of political disaffection in the State," and tenders a cordial support to Gov. Vance, in the interest of the State and nation—and it appeals to the public sense of the State to "secure loyal men in the next legislature."

Surely no friend of Gov. Vance can desire more, when a party strong and conscious of its strength, forgets and forgives political injury and proscription, and contents itself with the reelection of a political adversary, on ground of pure patriotism. Surely the political friends of the party supported will not wish to stint those, their allies, in a temperate expression of their reasons for this measure of forbearance.

But, on the other hand, will those who have been denounced and proscribed by Gov. Vance and his party as "secessionists and traitors," be content with a simple enunciation of this purpose to concur in Gov. Vance's re-election, or will they seek to engraft (by way of avoiding mis-conception) into their action their expressions of confidence in President Davis, and their unfaltering support of his administration. With all deference to our brethren in various portions of the State, we think they may well limit themselves to the Wilmington platform, as we here present it.

The administration of Mr. Davis has more than once been endorsed unanimously by the legislature of this State—and it is not now on trial—and there is no necessity to bring it into the struggle. If our cause fail, it will perish in the general ruin and destruction. If we succeed, and history's impartial truth shall bring to light the hidden and unseen things, Mr. Davis will be consecrated in the hearts of his countrymen, along with our glorious success. The monument of his fame shall be builded on the rock of independence, and ornamented and garnitured by the veneration and affections of a triumphant people. In the galaxy of great names, and heading the list, with Lee, and Beauregard, and Johnston, and Bragg, and Polk, and the host of immortal heroes, it will be inscribed to endless ages for classic renown.

His friends may well wait upon these events. In the meantime the main business is to secure the triumph of loyalty in the State; not so much the defeat of Mr. Holden—for that is an event sure beyond peradventure—but the securing of a true legislature, and the establishment of a right Confederate feeling in North Carolina.

We would exhort, therefore, all loyal men, in their meetings to nominate Gov. Vance, and to select candidates for the legislature, to unite on general principles of fidelity to the country, where all may stand shoulder to shoulder, without pricking each other with *political* party differences.

To this end the resolutions we have selected are admirably adapted, and we respectfully urge them as the *Confederate Platform* in North Carolina.

Sensation Rumors.

We are surprised to see in the Charleston Courier, copied from the Atlanta Confederacy, the following: "It is said, with what degree of truth we are not advised, that to-day North Carolina is thoroughly subjected to military rule. We hear of the suppression of a newspaper in that State, and that there are now confined in a prison there some four hundred civilians.' And this has been used to alarm "members of the Georgia Legislature," and to give justification to Gov. Brown's extraordinary message.

There is not a word of truth in the statement So far from military rule prevailing here, it is the only State in the Confederacy where the fiat of a single judge has interfered to prevent the enrolment of the principals of substitutes—the War department having here consented to allow Judge Pearson's decision to remain uncontested till the Supreme Court can assemble and sustain or reverse it. (This as we hear.) There has been no suppression of any newspaper in this State. Mr. Holden, the editor of the *Standard*, became a candidate for Governor. Just before this, he suspended his paper, and the Progress, with his sanction, we presume, states the reason to be, that his "office had been mobbed and his life threatened, and in the suspension of his paper he acted upon the advice of judicious friends." We do not believe there has been the slightest danger to Mr. Holden's office or person, except as he should make both liable to criminal prosecution by plain violations of the laws and of the safety of the country; and we do not think there are many papers in the State that would have suspended from threats of violence. Indeed, Mr. Holden and his friends have done more than all others to invoke mobs, as can be shown from his journal.

Nor has there been a single civilian in North Carolina arrested, that we are aware of, for any of the criminal offences set forth in the act, except for attempts "to avoid service;" and, as we have said, the *habeas corpus* has been applied in some of those cases, and the question now is pending.

If ever there was a time when the suspension of the *habeas corpus* could become necessary in North Carolina, it was when Congress enacted its suspension. An agitation of the most dangerous character pervaded the State; the published articles of the two papers in Raleigh were re-published from week to week in the Yankee press at Newbern, in order to show the readiness of the State to succumb to the Federal rule; the men who deserted from the North Carolina troops, when undergoing sentence of death attributed their *end* to the *Standard*; its editor had openly avowed his readiness, through a convention, by means of North Carolina commissioners, to treat with the Federal government and make peace by disrupting the Confederacy, through the surrender of a part of Virginia, and all of Kentucky and Missouri. Men who, by accidental circumstances, had acquired a sort of prominence, had declared for this convention, with a view to set at naught the Confederate government; and "take the affairs of the State into its own hands," and a wide-spread and most injurious discontent prevailed. Officers of the State government, military and civil, favored this seditious movement, and some of them went so far as to declare that the object was to secede from the Confederacy, *and that they favored it.* More can be proved on some men in North Carolina than they are aware of; but no one has desired to see the past brought in judgment upon them. All true men are content, if the agitation cease.

Mr Holden is now a candidate against Gov. Vance, and he has been treated with more consideration than he was ever wont to treat candidates who differed from him. Having no inclination to assail him personally, and being governed by our own self-respect, we have abstained from all allusions to him of a personal character, giving him credit, indeed, for qualities to which, in candor, we thought him entitled. Mr. Holden has chosen himself not to go out and canvass. He says he will not invite the people out to "harangue them for votes." It is true he has always heretofore recommended popular canvasses. He invited the people to the most exciting public meetings, last summer—and again, but lately, this spring; and in the very same paper which contains his announcement, he urges county meetings for the nomination of party candidates for the Legislature. But all this is a question of consistency; and *this* the people do not look for from Mr. Holden, seeing that he has, at one time or another, embraced all shades of opinion—both as to men, parties and principles. Mr Holden has lately been invited out to address the people, and has declined, as we learn, on grounds of personal safety. Now for ourselves, we do not intend to assail Mr. Holden personally. We again cordially accord to him many qualities which have attracted our sympathy. We blame others more than him for his present position. We would countenance no violence towards him or his—and we think, if we were in his place, we would fear none. He may with perfect safety accompany Gov. Vance to meetings of the people, unless, of course, he should choose to indulge in such obnoxious discourse as would shock the public sense.

The good effect of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is visible every where in North Carolina. It has put men to thinking; and the body of the people who for awhile had been imposed on by scheming agitators, have had opportunity for reflection, and with one consent have given the go-by to all purposes of evil or dangerous tendency. Throughout the entire State, men of all parties are declaring against Mr. Holden, and as far as we can see, there is not a shadow of a chance for his success. He has been abandoned, indeed, by men of whom he had reason to hope differently. But every county meeting, every meeting of the soldiers, the whole press of the State, with two or three exceptions—and they are neutral or wait to be so—are supporting Gov. Vance. Indeed Mr Holden seems to be his own candidate, and no body else's.

The instructions from the War department with reference to the action of the government in the class of cases likely to fall under the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, give general satisfaction. Already the public are convinced that no danger exists to the rights, liberties or privileges of good citizens. We copy below the instructions, that all may see how careful the government is to avoid anything which might seem to be arbitrary or oppressive:

"There will be appointed by this department, for each military division of the Confederacy, east of the Mississippi river, one or more competent persons as commissioners, to investigate the cases of persons who may be arrested or detained by any military authority for any cause specified in the above recited act. Information of all such arrests will be given to him by the department commander as soon as practicable after they are made, and he will proceed to investigate the same. If, upon examination, a reasonable and probable cause for detention does not appear, he will certify the fact to the General or other officer in command, who will immediately discharge the prisoner from arrest. But if a reasonable and probable cause does appear, the commissioner will forthwith transmit to the department a copy of the evidence taken in the case, with his opinion thereon, for instructions, and meanwhile the prisoner shall remain in custody.

"In all cases in which a person who has been enlisted in the army under any of the acts of Congress to provide for the public defence, or to raise troops to serve during the war, or to provide for local defence and special service, or who has been enlisted or enrolled for service under the act of Congress further to provide for the public defence, or has been placed in the military service by the act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the war, approved 17th February, 1864, shall be held in custody for desertion, or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, for attempts to avoid military service, or of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy without necessity and without the permission of the Confederate States, or of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or of giving him aid and comfort or for any other cause specified in the act aforesaid; and in all cases in which any person not belonging to the military service shall be held in custody by any military authority for any of the causes mentioned in the act, shall apply to any court or officer in the Confederate States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be the duty of the officer having the command or custody of such person forthwith to report the case with all the relevant facts, to the War Department for instructions as to the proper answer to be made to such writ, and in the meantime to retain the custody and control of such person under this order, a copy of which will be communicated to the officer, or court issuing the writ, as affording the reason why time should be given to make a more complete return.

"In all cases when the requisite delay cannot be obtained, it will be the duty of the officer having command and custody of persons embraced in the preceding section, or who may have in custody as prisoners any persons charged under any of the sections of the above recited act of Congress, to make a special return in writing and under oath that the body of such person so detained by him is detained by the authority of the Secretary of War, and that he declines, under and by virtue of his authority and the act of Congress aforesaid, to produce the body of such persons or to make further appearance or return to the said writ.

The commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department will perform the functions devolving upon the War Department, under these orders, in that portion of the Confederacy.

By order.

(Signed) S COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

Wilson Meeting.

We were sorry to hear that the large meeting which assembled in the town of Wilson, at which we learn there were at least five hundred men, although unanimous for Gov. Vance, was not able to agree on some minor proceedings, and adjourned without a nomination. We respectfully call the attention of the people to our suggestions on this subject, in the leading article of to-day.

It is gratifying to know that scarce a voice in Wilson county supports Mr. Holden.

It is reported about the streets that Surgeon General Warren has expressed the opinion that three-fourths of the people of Wilkes and Iredell were against Gov. Vance; and this is being used as an evidence of the Governor's weakness. We were always of the opinion that Gov. Vance would gain no political strength by making Surgeon General Warren his political companion, and if we had his political interests in our keeping, we should insist on a divorce from this association.

As it is, however, not much weight is to be given to this opinion of the Surgeon General's. It is reported to have been made to a gentlemen who was himself rumored to be about to take the field, and although it was a queer way of acting the political friend, nevertheless when it is looked at in the light of an effort only to make one's self agreeable, much may be pardoned to the *naivete* of a political novice, who has not yet learned the intricacies of the profession.

By the way, some of our Doctor's friends thought that when we spoke of the travelling Ex's. "spreading disease and pestilence," that we meant to allude to the *vaccine matter*. No—our whole article was political—and it was to bad politics to which we alluded. Official Bureau Doctors ought to keep out of political offices, and the Surgeon General should set the example. However, we hope the Legislature will dispense with a Bureau now, at all events, useless, and then every one will have a *free fool*.

A Damper to Mr. Holden.

The election in Orange has resulted in the success of Mr. Berry, for the Senate, and that of Mr. Leathers, for the House of Commons.

All of the candidates came out for Gov. Vance—Mr. Leathers very boldly and decidedly. Mr. Mangum, who had been nominated at a meeting in Hillsboro', was the most lukewarm.

We learn that Mr. Leathers is elected by about three hundred majority. Of course Mr. Mangum received a good many Vance votes. Take it altogether, the vote in Orange shows almost an unit against Mr. Holden.

Indeed Mr. Holden's candidacy is already merely nominal, and will continue to grow more dwindling, until, in the language of a Georgia paper, it will be soon "frazzled out."

SNOW.—It commenced snowing here on yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, and continued the greater portion of the day, with a stiff wind from the north. The fleecy element at once froze the hearts of wood-haulers, and nothing less than $20 and $30 for a little load of wood could melt them. God pity the poor and destitute, for it is certain they have no hope for mercy from wood haulers and provision dealers. Let those who have plenty, also remember the needy in this time of severity and suffering.

MAIL SCHEDULE.—Owing to a change made in the time of departure of the Northern mail, our paper of yesterday did not get off in the mail. We now understand the new order of things, and hereafter all will be right. We have received from the Postmaster here a schedule of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, from which we learn that the mail Trains will leave Raleigh at 7 a. m., and arrive at at Raleigh at 4 a. m. The mail train will reach Weldon at 4 30 p. m., and leave Weldon for Raleigh at 6 30 p. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh at 7 p. m., and reaches Weldon at 4 30. Leaves Weldon at 5 a. m., and reaches Raleigh at 4 p. m.

We have not seen the schedule for the Western trains, but presume they will be run in connection with the above schedule of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NEWS.—Our exchanges are as dry as bare bones, in the way of news, and the Telegraph brings us very little. In a short time, however, we shall doubtless have enough stirring events to tell to satisfy the most inveterate newsmonger.

In the absence of much news, in this paper will be found the proceedings of meetings in several North Carolina Regiments, and other communications, which, if correct barometers of the state of the weather in the army and at home, betoken terrible thunder squalls in August next, antagonistic to Mr. Holden's predilections for the Governor's chair.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Richmond Sentinel is indebted to the courtesy of the officers of the Exchange Bureau for United States dates as late as the 17th instant, from which we make the following extracts:

THE NEW EXPEDITION.

To-day the column of re-invasion of lower West Louisiana is to set out from Franklin, Louisiana, just beyond the Teche. It is generally understood that Gen. Banks is to accompany it in person.

THE LATEST VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

If, however, as has just been reported to me by "a reliable person," Sherman has received orders to abandon any effort to assist Banks in his Red river enterprise, but to proceed at once with all his disposable forces by the nearest and most practicable route, to Grant's reinforcement, and that he has actually left Vicksburg with 12 000 men, the remains of his gigantic "raiders," it is not likely that Banks seriously contemplates any extensive campaign at present in a westerly direction.

The news as I got it from Vicksburg is, that Sherman brought back 12,000 men, having left 5,000 behind; that he had no spoil with him, neither trains nor mules, nor many contrabands or refugees; but his men claimed to have done the rebels great damage, and to have taken as many prisoners as they lost.

THE RAID ON RICHMOND.

Advices from our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac says:

"A sergeant, who was with Colonel Dahlgreen, states that on Tuesday night, after the main column fell back from Richmond, he was near enough to hear the enemy cheer as they charged into our camp. He says that after Colonel Dahlgreen was killed, Major Cook ordered them to disperse. This sergeant belongs to the 5th Michigan cavalry. Three other men of his regiment, with one of the 21 New York, escaped through the assistance of negroes."—*Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The arrival of the steamer Roanoke at New York on Tuesday, announces the fact that another privateer is at large on the ocean. It appears that Captain Scott of the United States steamer De Soto, informed Captain Drew, of the Roanoke, that he heard, from reliable quarters, that there was a rebel privateer cruising to the westward of Havana, she being a bark rigged steamer, painted lead color.

An officer of the army at Chattanooga writes that the Federal army cannot long remain in its present position, owing to the stench arising from an immense number of dead horses and mules which have died from starvation during the winter. The country around Chattanooga for many miles is strewn with decaying carcasses, estimated to number nearly fifty thousand.

Mr. F. Waldron is the person who tells the story of the alleged interview, at the battle of Antietam, between Generals McClellan and Lee. His respectability is said to be endorsed by General Murray. He is now at Washington, whither he has been summoned to give his testimony before the War Committee.

Private advices state that the Confederate ship Rappahannock left France privately on the 20th of February, armed with six guns and a picked crew, who had been paid three months in advance. Her cruisings, it is reported, will be the Equator and China.

It is reported in the World that General Thomas will be relieved from the command of the army of the Cumberland. That Burnside is to be assigned to the department of South Carolina.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Ohio, are reported to have filled their quotas under the last call.

Lincoln has ordered an additional draft of two hundred thousand men. The proclamation is dated March 14, and is in addition to the call for five hundred thousand.

The War department announces that if the result of the last call for two hundred thousand men is not satisfactory, another requisition will be made.

The New York Herald's correspondent with the fleet off Mobile, gives a rumor that Admiral Farragut is to withdraw his fleet, being satisfied that the city cannot be taken by water.

The Chicago Journal learns that General Burnside is making rapid progress towards the organization of an expedition, which is to sail from New York for a point not now known.

The delegates from Rhode Island to the National Union Convention have been recommended to vote for the renomination of President Lincoln.

General Kilpatrick arrived at Washington Wednesday. He attributes the failure of his expedition to the treachery of the negro guide.

Delegations from the Western States now in Washington are urging that the same equality relative to the draft is not meted out to them as has been to New Hampshire.

A National Bank has been opened at Norfolk, Va.

Two full regiments of colored troops left St. Louis on Monday last for New Orleans.

Gen. Meade has returned to the Army of the Potomac. He will not be superceded.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE NORTH.—The Richmond Examiner has received, by private hands, Northern paper of the 18th, one day later than the advices by flag of truce.

Among the interesting items of inteligence is the introduction of a bill in the Legislature of New Jersey, imposing a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for five years for any one enlisting negroes in that State.

Taylor's Ridge Gap was picketed by the rebels on the 15th. The rebels have a large force of infantry and artillery.

The Chesapeake has been delivered to the United States authorities."

Gen. Braxton Bragg has begun the organization of the fifteen hundred cavalry, which are to be kept in and around Richmond, to operate against Yankee raiders.

THE NEWS.

RETURNED PRISONERS.—The Richmond Sentinel of Monday, says: We never saw a greater crowd than assembled yesterday to welcome home the Confederate prisoners—sixty officers and seven hundred privates—who came by flag of truce boat to City Point on Saturday. The landing at Rocketts and the neighboring hills were thronged and crowded with those who received them there, and the air was rent with the responsive acclaims of the people and the prisoners. Gov. Smith was at the landing to tender Virginia's welcome and Virginia's hospitality to her own and her sisters' sons. The State Guard, with its band of music, escorted them to the Capitol Square, where another vast crowd hailed them with every manifestation of joy, and where abundant refreshments had been sent by the citizens. Here they were met by the President, who passed through the whole line, and gave them a most cordial greeting. He addressed them at some length amid enthusiastic cheering, but we were not near enough to hear his remarks.

In short, our highest officers of Government, and our whole people, united to tell our returned heroes how proud the country is of them, and how much we all love them and how glad we are to see them home again. We have learned what they have suffered and how they have been tempted and tried, and how nobly they have stood it all; and we hail them as good men and true. And not only the Confederacy and its President are proud of them, but the respective States to which they belong rejoice over them as a mother rejoices over the son who brings new honors on her name

The feeling in favor of Gov. Vance's reelection as Governor of North Carolina, may be said to be entirely unanimous outside of that State. His late speech, though not faultless, has confirmed the favorable impressions previously entertained of him, and excited an enthusiasm in his behalf. There are heart and patriotism, and manly, generous courage in it sent forth with talent and power. We hope his people will rally around him as one man.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—Passengers by the Fredericksburg train last evening report that the Yankees are as low down as Stafford as the Grove, about 16 miles above Falmouth.

Our scouts report that the army of the Potomac has orders to move, and that Grant has assumed command; this does not agree, however, with the dispatch in the World, stating that Grant and his staff were at Cairo on the 16 h inst.

THE NEW CURRENCY.—We understand that several millions in the ten dollar notes of the new issue, have been received at the Treasury in Richmond. A new batch of fifty cent notes is ready, and the issue of them will probably commence to-day, to subserve the purposes of change. So the hoarders of small notes, in the expectation of a premium, will not realize much by their niggardness.

CLEARING THE DECK.—The Federal camp in Culpepper has been the scene of considerable pleasure taking during the winter; many officers' wives having been there, and balls and other festivities frequent. We learn that within a few days the ladies have all been sent off. This looks like clearing the deck for action.

The Danville *Appeal* says a Yankee was captured in Caswell county, N. C., a day or two ago. He said he belonged to Dahlgren's raiding party, and was separated from his regiment while near Richmond, and has been straggling ever since.

DEAD.—Mrs. Mary L. Brown, wife of the Hon. Bedford Brown, died at the residence of her husband, in Caswell county, N. C., recently aged 75 years.

Mrs. Gen. Lee is very active in behalf of the soldiers; and has set all the young ladies in Richmond knitting for them.

A lot of goods recently stolen at Rome, Ga., were found in possession of three of the local provost guard.

The Democrats have been gaining largely in the New York township elections.

EAST TENNESSEE.—We have the Bristol Advocate of the 10 inst., which contains interesting information as to affairs in this section. On the 6th and 7th inst. Gen. Longstreet offered the enemy battle, which they declined. On the 6th our forces endeavored to flank a portion of the enemy's column, near Mossy Creek, and after a sharp skirmish, they retreated to Strawberry Plains. Skirmishing is all that can be go out of the Yankee army of East Tennessee.

In one of the skirmishes referred to Major Goforth, son of J. S. Goforth, Esq., the energetic superintendent of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, was severely, and Lieut. Bibbs slightly wounded.

The enemy are said to be entirely without cavalry, and wholly destitute of wagons for even foraging purposes, and they are stealing the last morsel of food left in the hands of citizens in that vincinity.—*Appeal.*

General Wool has published, in one of the Albany papers, his plan of subjugating the South. He would have 250,000 men under Gen. Grant, and as many more under Gen. Meade, moving upon the enemy at once and with irresistible power.

Charles A. Weed, of Stamford Conn., has purchased the estate of Sec. J. P. Benjamin, on the Mississippi river, near Baton Rouge, for $140,000, it being sold under the Yankee confiscation act.

FOUR CANDIDATES.—There are now four candidates regularly in the field for the vacancy created in the 7th (N. C.) Congressional district by the death of Hon. S. H. Christian, viz: Hon. J. M. Leach, Wm. P. Taylor, M. Q. Waddell, and A. G. Foster.

CONGRESS AND GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The Macon Telegraph understands that the Committee on Confederate Relations in the Georgia Legislature, have reported substantially that they saw nothing in the recent acts of Congress requiring the interposition of the General Assembly.

A TREASURE.—A little boy, ploughing on the outskirts of Columbus, Ga., a few days ago, turned up an old iron box containing fifty dollars in gold and silver.