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HENDERSON TIMES

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

WILLIAM L. LOVE, } CORNELIUS POLK, EDITORS
LEON. F. SHUMABAUGH.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

Thursday Jan. 14, 1864.

Rags, Rags, Rags.

WE want to buy at this office, Rags—clean cotton or linen—for which we will pay 8 cents per pound, cash, or in discount with those who owe us for the TIMES. Bring in the rags soon.

Editorial Correspondence.

The Old Year.

The year 1863, is now numbered with the things that were. It is past and *gone*. Remorseless and insatiate Time, have swallowed it up. Were it not for memory, the written record of man, and the record of Him who notes all our thoughts, words and deeds, it would be as though it had not been. But it is now history for time, and history for eternity, and our acts for that period, stand as fixed as the throne of Jehovah. Would that we—all of us—while reviewing the record could blot out *forever* as we would wish. How many acts now sealed would be amended or erased! The Christian, however upright, however humble and prayerful, whether the divine in his clerical robes, the layman, the mother in Israel, the pious maiden, the God-fearing youth, the hermit or other recluse, all have erred, and all would doubtless for the better, alter the record were it subject to revision. Even the man-of-the-world, I think I may say, however reckless, or God-defying, would in his calm moments, when alone and in communion with his own spirit, be pleased to overlook, and change much that he has done, or advised during the past year. But it is in vain.—*Our* arms are too short. The account is against us, and *we have it to meet*. We have sinned, and "the soul that sinneth it shall die." This is emphatic, and yet it must be conditional, if eternal death be referred to, for it is said, "though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If," &c., and *conditions* follow. But we are drifting into an unintended channel. Suffice it to say, that while past acts are *irrecallable*, there is in general terms "mercy in store" far all those who properly seek it.

But separate and apart from our accountability to God, for the deeds we have committed during the past year, there is much—very much—for us to think and speak of. It has been one continual season of anxiety and anguish. Fears, and evil forebodings have been constantly treading hard upon the heels of each. It has been a year of civil strife—of internecine war—of mutual slaughter. The bloodiest part of the battle of Murfreesboro, was fought in 1863. The dreadful fight at Chancellorsville—at Gettysburg—at Chickamauga—at Lookout Mountain, and an hundred others, of less notoriety, many of which were bloody battles, have all occurred during the past twelve months. North Carolina the *last* to engage in this terrible war, and driven thereto by an apparently imperious necessity, seeking honestly, as we think, the least of two evils, both being unavoidable—have been with the van in most of these murderous contests. But we come nearer home. Western North Carolinians have been engaged, in many of these death dealing conflicts. Our relations, our kinsmen, our neighbors, and our friends, have been in battles. Victors often, never false or untrue, never flinching or faltering, they have poured out their blood like water, resisting an armed foe, in protecting their homes against invasion and their property from destruction and for the honor of the Old North State. But now in the conclusion of the year, while we mourn over our gallant dead, we have a sad picture to look upon. The grey-haired sire is bowed with grief for the loss of a favorite son. The aged mother sorrows aloud. The child of her old age is brought home a mangled corpse. But still more sad, the young wife, (now a widow) who scarcely knew a want, whilst he to whom she had given her affections was at home and a civilian, pines this bleak cold night, over a few embers, in real loneliness of heart. On *him*, she and her little ones were dependent. He has fallen in battle. Want and penury hinge closely upon her.—Scarcity of food, and famine prices, bring her to the verge of despair. The secessionist or war men of 1860—61, who pledged her husband that the wife and little ones should not want during his absence, has in most instances, buried his patriotism too deep in Confederate bills, to hear the complaint of the widow, or the orphan's cry.

But why need I instance cases. Worse cases are common than those depicted. The year 1863 has been one of general want and misery. It closes with a dark cloud upon us. Helplessness is fixed on many faces. There is an absolute scarcity of provisions. There is an absolute want of farm laborers. Luxuries no one has. Meat and bread are commanding unprecedented prices, while the poor are without the means to purchase. Every house is one of mourning. But let our hearts swell with gratitude to the Giver of all good, that while thousands have gone during 1863, to "That undiscovered country, from whose bourne

No traveler returns,"

we yet live. And from despair let us pluck courage anew, and hope for, pray for, and if need be, fight for better times in 1864.

L.

The New Year.

The New Year has again dawned upon us, and it is now our privilege for the first time, since the "beginning of the war," or the creation of the *Times*, to send a New Year's greeting to the patrons thereof. We write, however, not from the *sanctum* of the *Times*. Such an institution there once *was*; but it has long since gone, with most of our other comforts, into the greedy maw of the war. Office rent, board and lodging, or rather the present cost of these things, have driven us to country life, and *sorter* Cincinnatus like, we have betaken ourself to the plow, *alias* to the fence row, or murky ditch. It is from such an *impromptu* "sanctum," this article emanates, and from whence we send a New Year's greeting to the readers of the *Times*. Dark murky clouds hang heavily all around our political horizon. From the zenith there is no unclouded light. Our pathway in the future, is dismal and dreary by anticipation, but it may lead us to the delightful pastures of peace, and that ere long, where we may dwell "safely, every man under his vine, and under his fig tree." This is to be hoped for, prayed for by all good men, and all ladies. Peace, oh! what a magic surrounds the word! Three years ago, we scarcely knew and felt this fact. Two years ago, we were still in comparative ignorance of the horrors of war. But one year ago, when the records from Ft. Donelson, from Shiloh, from Seven Pines, from Mechanicsville, Frazer's Farm, Malvern Hill, from Second Manassas, from Sharpsburg, from Perryville, and from Fredericksburg, had all came in, showing above 25,000 killed, and more than 100,000 wounded, we *began* to feel! And now in the beginning of the New Year, when armed men are quartered among us, and neighbors, and even kindred, arrayed against each other—we *do* feel the horrors of war! And now when no man can feel safe, either in his person or property, all being liable to be preyed upon by one or the other of the armed parties, who is it, that does not desire peace? A peace upon honorable terms, and a government no better than that we once had, is preferable far to a condition of war. The ill will, the animosity, the hatred existing between the contending parties, ought to make a permanent separation of the States, desirable to all men, both North and South.

And now, reader, for your health and happiness in 1864, you have our wishes. Your happiness is closely blended with the return of peace. Do nothing to retard it, but all to advance it. Remember the soldier, the soldier's widow, and the soldier's orphan. And may our next Christmas—our next New Year, resting in the lap of peace, be as bright and joyous, as this has been sad and gloomy. L.

Can you fix it?

There is a lady in the land
Who hath ten fingers on each hand
Five and twenty on hands and feet
And this is true without deceit.

The above lines are not original, of course, and though they read falsely, when regard is had to the rhm alone, yet if you will *punctuate* them properly, they express a simple truth. Try it. L.

Clock Time and Sun Time.

Two kinds of Time are known to astronomers.—*Clock Time*, and *Apparent Time*, or *Clock Time*, and *Sun Time*. Clock time is always right, where the clock runs with exact regularity, while sun time varies every day. Many persons suppose that when the sun is due South, or on the "noon-mark," it is 12 o'clock. But this is error. The sun and clock agree,* that is the sun is at the noon-mark, exactly at 12 o'clock, April 15, June 15, Sep. 1, and Dec. 24; but on no other days. On these days, your clock, if it should be set with the sun. By reference to the following table, you may on the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th, of every month, get true time, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.†

	Day	hour	min.	sec.		Day	hour	min.	sec.
Jan.	1	12	4	4‡	July	1	12	3	31
"	9	12	7	37	"	9	12	4	54
"	17	12	10	34	"	17	18	5	50
"	25	12	12	44	"	25	12	6	11
Feb.	1	12	23	56	Aug.	1	12	6	0
"	9	12	14	31	"	9	12	5	11
"	17	12	14	16	"	17	12	3	46
"	25	12	13	14	"	25	12	1	48
Mar.	1	12	12	29	Sept.	1	11	59	54
"	9	12	10	38	"	9	11	57	6
"	17	12	8	34	"	17	11	54	18
"	25	12	5	59	"	25	11	51	30
April	1	12	3	49	Oct.	1	11	49	32
"	9	12	1	30	"	9	11	47	12
"	17	11	59	27	"	17	11	45	25
"	25	11	57	48	"	25	11	48	8
May	1	11	56	54	Nov.	1	11	43	42
"	9	11	56	13	"	9	11	44	1
"	17	11	56	9	"	17	11	45	13
"	25	11	56	9	"	25	11	47	18
June	1	11	57	32	Dec.	1	11	49	24
"	9	11	58	56	"	9	11	52	46
"	7	12	0	36	"	17	11	56	34
"	5	12	2	19	"	25	12	0	33

* The *difference* between clock time and sun time, depends *first*, upon the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit; and *secondly*, upon the ecliptic or oval form of the earth's orbit.

† The sun is said to be *slow*, when it does not reach the noon-mark by 12 o'clock, and *fast* when it passes before that hour.

‡ Res January 1st day 12 o'clock, 4 minutes and 4 second or 4 minutes 4 seconds after 12. L.

Leap Year.

Next week, if the waters don't get too high, we will say something of Leap Year, of the rights of the ladies and give the probable number of males and females in the State.

L.

From Virginia.

Richmond, January 4.—It is said the President has approved the bill to place in service all those who have furnished substitutes. Members of Congress are overwhelmed with business before the departments—much more than they could attend to if they had nothing more to do. A Senator to-day remarked that he could not reply to half the letters received, much less attend to matters to which they relate; and that since it became probable that Congress would put an end to exemption by substitution and throw down the exemptions for other causes, an immense number of persons in his State affected thereby had applied to him to get offices for them which would exempt them from service, and that it was indelicate in Senators to ask for appointments and then sit in judgment to confirm their nominations.

Richmond, January 5.—General Morgan was expected this afternoon, but will not arrive until Thursday.

Our latest Northern dates are to the 25th ultimo.

The prices of provisions continue to advance in his market.

The enemy have moved during the past week a small force of infantry in the direction of Madison C. H. from Culpeper C. H. to a point about six miles beyond the former points.

A heavy snow storm has been raging all day, which will blockade military operations for the present.

Persons writing to soldiers or sending them papers, are earnestly requested to pre-pay the postage. Over 1,500 letters for soldiers, besides a large number of papers, on which the postage had not been pre-paid, were remaining in the army post office on the first of January.

From Charleston.

Charleston, January 5.—The enemy opened fire on the city last night at 10 o'clock, and fired one shell every half hour up to half-past 5 o'clock this morning. Sixteen shells in all were thrown. Nobody hurt. The Yankees opened two more embrasures to-day—one bearing on the city, and the other on James Island. No firing between the batteries, and all quiet at Sumpter. The number of shells thrown into the city up to this time since the commencement, is about four hundred and fifty.

Close thine ear against those that open their mouth against others.

Breaking your faith may gain you riches, but never get you glory.

The Crisis.

We had the pleasure of meeting with a gentleman of intelligence and high position in connection with the executive government of Alabama, just returned from the North by the way of Nassau:

Our friend is a man ardently attached to the South and her cause; is a man of sagacious intelligence, having good eyes and ears, and not at all given to croaking or self-delusion. He represents the feelings of the North as well nigh totally and fully organized against us. Every person with whom he conversed, whether high or low, rich or poor, intelligent or ignorant, official or unofficial, being agreed upon the necessity of subjugation, and in the determination to accomplish it, at whatever expense of time, or labor, or money. He says that the mob in New York, Lee's march into Pennsylvania and Morgan's raid into Ohio, furnished Lincoln with the reason and the means for suborning the whole of the popular feeling of the country, to the Government in its works of subjugation; and that now the whole thought of the country, as its whole desire, is directed in that and no other channel. He says that what of discontent exists against the Administration is outside the great question of the war for the Union, and, while finding topical or personal expression in regard to these things indifferent, It finds none in regard to the cause of the war—to the justice of the first, or the mode of conduct of the last.

The subject of negro enlistment, which at first was the subject of very violent opposition on the part of those calling themselves conservatives, now commands, by reason of its seeming to work so well and relieving many white people from the hardships and risk of military service, the willing assent of all—slaveholders not less than others. He says the people were never so contented, because never so prosperous; that every department of industry and investment is thriving beyond precedent; that there is active demand for labor at treble the rates of times of peace, and abundance of supplies of every kind at advanced rates, but not beyond the power or ability to purchase at reasonable prices, and cheap, very cheap, compared with prices here.

He says further that everything in the way of preparation for war is, upon a scale proportionate to its objects. That their armories and navy yards are crowded with work and laborers, shadowing forth the future of the war as collossal compared with the past, and that such a navy, in improved iron-clads particularly, when completed, England nor France, nor the world, has ever seen. Twenty-eight new vessels, to which, he says, their present iron-clads are mere experiments, will be ready for the sea by the spring, and perhaps fifty more later in the year. One, the Dictator, said to be invulnerable, and truly formidable in size, with two turrets, each armed with two guns of heavy calibre, and casemates, each armed with four guns, was launched while he was there. He says she can be penetrated with no missile, and from the effect of the shots, as witnessed by himself upon such ironclads as they have at Charleston, he is not disposed to doubt the information. He says the capture of Wilmington and Richmond, are with them foregone and inevitable conclusions.—*Atlanta Appeal.*

From East Tennessee.

Russellville, Jan, 6.—Fighting last week was altogether with cavalry on our side. Col. Crews, of Morgan's division, attacked the enemy near Dandridge, and captured a battery with the exception of one gun. It was confirmed recaptured, but the enemy were driven back to their entrenchments at Mossy Creek.

Gen. Martin's entire cavalry were attacked by a superior force of the enemy at Talbot's Station.—After a stubborn resistance they drove them back. They were then reinforced by a division of infantry and drove Martin back with considerable loss.—The enemy remain at Mossy Creek strongly entrenched. Our loss was 120.

Northern News.

The news from Western Virginia, dated the 30th, states that Gen. Kelly had information that General Early, with 9,000 rebels, was between New Market and Mount Jackson. Rosser has 7,00, and Imboden 1,500. Sullivan has returned to Harper's Ferry with 100 prisoners and the same amount of horses. Kelly states that he has captured in all over 400 horses and a large amount of property,

Gen. Thomas despatches from Chattanooga, on Wednesday, that a rebel force under Wheeler had captured a Federal train on the 26th, bound to Knoxville, at Charleston, Tenn., but Col. Long pursued and defeated Wheeler, capturing over 100 prisoners.

Butler sneers at the threat held out in Davis' proclamation against himself and officers, and declares if a hair of one of his officers or soldiers be injured, except in just warfare, the day that it is done shall be one of sorrow and mourning for all included in the Confederate States. Butler thinks there is but one way to meet the new state of things, and that is by the sternest retaliation. He says the Federal Government, having exhausted every form of appeal there is nothing left but to authorize that a sufficient number of rebel officers be placed under such keeping and put upon such diet as shall in all respects correspond to the treatment as to clothing, food and fuel, that wretched Union men receive in the stench houses of the rebel capital.

East Tennessee.—The condition in East Tennessee is prosperous and hopeful. It is considered that Burnside will not be able to hold his position at Knoxville. Our forces have completely cut off his communication with Cumberland Gap, and his troops are on short rations. At Chattanooga the enemy is also reported on allowance, by parties recently out from that vicinity. On the lower Tennessee, bodies of cavalry seem to be organizing for the coming spring campaign. Our scouts in the region of the Tennessee line are said to be well regulated.

A collision occurred on Thursday morning, the 31st ult., between a force of the enemy, and a Confederate force near Greenville, North Carolina. The enemy was driven back. We lost some ten or fifteen men killed wounded, &c. A company of infantry of ours, reported to have been taken prisoners, were surrounded, but cut their way out with the loss of only one man.

New Army Post Office.—A post office has been established for the special accommodation of the "Army of Tennessee," to which all mail matter for any division of the army should be addressed. This office is intended to be moved with the army, and to remain in operation, so long as the present organization is maintained. The postmaster is H. T. Phillips.

Richmond, December 31.—Intelligence has been received here that the Yankee steamer Cruza, carrying twelve guns, was recently destroyed by fire near Old Point Comfort.

The City Council held a special meeting to-day adopting resolutions authorizing the Mayor to tender the hospitalities of the city to Gen. Morgan, who would visit Richmond in a day or two.—The Council also adopted a resolution complimentary to Governor Letcher, whose time of service expires to-day; also voting a sword to be presented in the name of the city.

CONGRESSONAL.

Richmond, Jan. 6.—A most important measure was presented in the Senate to-day by Phelan, of Miss., being a bill to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in all cases involving the execution of the law passed recently to put men into service who had furnished substitutes. The bill was not read, but was immediately transferred to the secret calendar—so its provisions are not known. The Senate then went into secret session to consider it.

The Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of the present system of enrollments—particularly as to the class of persons or officers; to limit the length of time in which they be allowed to serve in the same district; to establish inspectors of enrolling districts, and to limit the number enrolling officers shall have as provost guard.

The House bill to repeal existing and regulate future exemptions, which was reported by the Military Committee on Monday, was discussed until the House went into secret session on the Tax and Currency bills.

An important address from the Presidents of the two railroads was laid on the desk of members this morning, in relation to the bill to repeal exemptions setting forth that it is impossible to keep the roads running without retaining all the mechanics and skilled workmen now in the country, and holding out every inducement to get all they can; and that Gen. Grant, appreciating the importance of breaking down our railroad transportation, as the most effectual method of weakening our army, had already enticed a considerable number of skilled railroad mechanics from Atlanta to Memphis. The address concludes by asking Congress to let not blind zeal for the number of the army or prejudice against railroad companies, who first sustained the Government by transporting at half rates, and receiving notes and bonds when they had so market value, precipitate the country and armies into irretrievable disasters.

[illegible] the tax on cotton burned by order of armies was presented and referred.

The President has vetoed the bill appropriating $2,000,000 to clothe Kentucky troops.

From Charleston.

Charleston, January 2.—Affairs are about as usual. The enemy are at work to-day repairing damages caused by the storm. Most of the vessels went round to Stono, but the Ironsides and four monitors rode out the gale. The enemy fired two shots over Sumter yesterday evening, at sunset; having done that, he respectfully lowered his flag at the report of Sumter's evening gun. There has been no further shelling of the city.

Abington, January 7.—Gen. W. E. Jones captured on Sunday last near Jonesville, Gill County, Va., a few over four hundred of the Yankee force that has been investing that county. He captured three pieces of artillery, all their wagons, horses and mules. His loss was five killed and twelve wounded.

Richmond, January 7.—Rumors of changes in the War Department are without foundation.

From the West.

Jonesboro, Jan. 1.—A courier from Morristown states that heavy skirmishing was going on between our cavalry and the enemy, who were advancing in that direction. No particulars received, further than their advance had been driven back.—A press reporter has started, and full particulars will be sent up if possible.

Substitutes

The following is the bill as amended and passed

A Bill to be entitled an Act to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms, the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this Act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, put in substitutes.

Gen. Pillow on Mechanical Exemptions.—Genera Pillow has issued an order in his department in regard to the exemptions of mechanics. He appears to be determined to bring down the prices of some things. Hereafter all those mechanics who are exempted on account of their callings, who charge over the profit allowded by law, will be put in the army without delay, upon sufficient proof of their short-comings—or over-reaching more properly—being furnished. As the General is an officer who carries out his orders to the letter, those exempts who disobey them must not think it strange if they find themselves members of the Confederate army.

The Front.

Atlanta, January 6—Scouts who have recently returned from the region of Knoxville report that Burnside has been reinforced by a division of troops, who came through Cumberland Gap. The position of the enemy in front of Longstreet, however, is still considered untenable. Heavy skirmishes are constantly going on at the outposts. In one of these recently a Colonel and fifty prisoners were captured.

The bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, between the latter place and Bridgeport, recently destroyed by the freshets are being built by the enemy, and travel and transportation will be open in a week, says the Nashville *Union*, of the 2d of January. The Yankees are gone into winter quarters at Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Chattanooga. Grant was in Nashville on the 30th ult. He was going to Washington.

A large guard is kept by the enemy at the tunnel on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, near Cowen.

If there is to be a *Dictator*, Mr. Foote wants Gen. Lee. We have as much confidence in and respect for Gen. Lee as any man living, but we tell Mr. Foote that the people of North Carolina, who set out to fight for freedom and liberty, will not submit to a Dictator in the person of any living man, while the power is left to resist. Protect the citizen in his rights of person and property, and we will fight on and conquer a peace from our unfeeling foe, but if we are to have a Dictator and a Military Despotism, North Carolina will fall back upon her own sovereignty. We beg our Representatives in Congress to stand up for the right and let the sentiments of their constituents be known. After having sent over a hundred thousand men to the field we are not willing that the few who remain should be made the subjects of a grinding despotism for the glorification of the fanatics in Congress or the distinguished general officers of the army of Tennessee.—*Progress.*

The height of all philosophy, both natural and moral, is to know thyself.

One true philosopher is better than a thousand grammarians.

Light, whether it be material or moral, is the best reformer.

Slander cannot make the subject of it either better or worse.

Liberty is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed.

And What Now?

The bill putting into the service all men who have furnished substitutes having passed, the next question is, will it be enforced? Of course it will. The President will at once approve the bill and the enrollment will commence, and thus the conflict, long talked of between State and Confederate authority, will commence. The Confederate Congress by the exercise of statesmanship and a prudent course might have avoided this, but that body seemed rather to covet the collision; and they will have it. When an attempt is made to enroll those men who have furnished substitutes in this State, writs of habeas corpus will be applied for. These writs will be granted, and the person so enrolled will be released, and then, the Governor being pledged to enforce the decisions of the Judiciary, the conflict will commence; and should the presence of every soldier we have sent to the field be necessary to uphold and defend the decisions of our Supreme Court, the Executive is pledged to employ them for that purpose. And the issue will arise. The men will be called for, and our Judges will decide adversely to the action of Congress.

Then the authorities at Richmond must back down or we must, or collision must ensue; and for all this the unthinking, unreasoning body known as the Confederate Congress, will be responsible. The bill just passed—passing over the outrage upon individual rights and the breaking of faith—was not necessary to strengthen the army. The authorities have command of the material necessary to prosecute the war successfully if they would use it, and in the event of their failure to do so they should be held responsible by an outraged and a betrayed people.

But after this question we shall have another.—Brown's propositions or something like them, will be passed. A levy en masse from 18 to 55 or 60 will be made, and the whole people will be required to submit to a military despotism. Such is the tendency of the actions of Congress and, to such extremes are we likely to be driven. Will our people submit? We hope not. We would do anything for independence but we will not willingly enslave ourselves. Let our rulers and legislators beware.—*Progress.*

Compassion.—Shut not thine ear against the cries of the poor. When the fatherless call upon thee, when the widow's heart is sink, and she implores assistance with tears of sorrow, pity their affliction, and extend thy hand to those who have none to help them.

MARRIED.—On the 7th inst by P. J. Israel Esq., Maj. JACKSON SHIPMAN, to Miss PERMELA J. BARNETT,—all of Buncombe County, N. C.

DIED.—On the 23rd Dec., 1863, of Diptheria and Scarlet Fever, J. Pinkney King, son of Joseph and Elizabeth King, aged 5 years and 9 months.

NOTICE.

HAVING been authorized to enlist young men from 16 to 18 years of age, and also men over 45, to be attached to Capt. J. S. Chunn's Company of Mounted Infantry, of Col. J. L. Henry's Battalion, I hereby respectfully call upon all who desire to join this command, to come forward and give me their names. The usual bounty, pay, rations, clothing, &c., and 40 cents per day for use of horse, will be allowed. And this Command is to do service in the mountains of Western North Carolina, and nowhere else,—subject only to the orders of the Governor. All desiring to join this Company, will please let me know soon. I will be at Hendersonville on Tuesday of the ensuing Court.

J. J. OSBORN.

French Broad, N. C., Jan. 14, 1864. 40 1t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1863.

No. T. S. Duffy, 3 vs. T. C. Coxe.
No. Bartlett Gilkey & 5. & Co., vs. T. C. Coxe.
No. Miller, Eaves & Co., 6. vs. T. C. Coxe.
No. Carson & Carrier 7. vs. T. C. Coxe.
No. J. M. Graton, 8. vs. T. C. Coxe.
No. H. D. Carrier, 9. vs. T. C. Coxe.

} Attachments levied on Land, &c.

In these cases it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, T. C. Coxe, is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Henderson *Times*, notifying the said T. C. Coxe, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 2d Monday in March, 1864, to plead answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the lands levied on condemned and ordered to be sold, to satisfy plaintiff's debts and costs.

Witness, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court at office, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

R. L. GILKEY, C. S. C.

January 1st, 1864. Prs fee, $36. 40—6t.

$20 Reward.—Strayed or Stolen,

A RED and white cow, about four years old. The cow went off last Spring, and ranged in the McMinn and Love settlement; the last time she was seen she was in that settlement. She is marked with a swallow fork in the right, and a slope off of the upper part of the left ear. I will pay a reward of $20 to any one who will return me the cow, or give information so that I get her.

BOWLES DUNCAN.

Clear Creek, 5 miles N. E. of Hendersonville. Dec. 31, 1863. 3—3tpd.

JOHN D. HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the different counties composing the 8th. Judicial Circuit. Business placed in his hands will be promptly attended to.

May 12, 1863. 16-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing notes or accounts to RIPLEY & PATTON, M. M. PATTON, or PATTON & CO., are requested to make settlement immediately, as the business of the different firms must be closed up. 4t—tf.

M. M. PATON.

Feb. 2d, 1863

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rutherfordton County,

Superior Court of Law, fall term 1863.

John S. Ford, vs. C. S. Sotherlan, } Attachment levied on personal property.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant C. A. Sotherlan is a non-resident of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be sent on him, it is therefore ordered by court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Henderson Times, notifying the said C. A. Sotherlan to be, and appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the 2nd Monday in March, 1864, to plead answer and demur to said proceeding or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the proceeds of the property levied on condemned, to satisfy plaintiff's debt and cost.

Witness, R. L. Gilkey clerk of said court, at office the 2nd Monday in September, A. D. 1863.

R. L. GILKEY, C. S. C.

Jan. 1st, 1864. Prs. fee $12 40—6w.