North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Persons subscribing for the Standard will please observe that our terms are as follows:

Weekly 6 months \$10; Semi-Weekly 6 months \$15. We regretted to have to advance our prices, but we could not possibly afford the paper at former rates. We are under obligations to those who have promptly renewed in accordance with our new

Advertising: One square of ten lines or less, \$3 for each insertion.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1864.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

The General Assembly of this State commenced its regular session in the Capitol, in this City, on Monday last the 21st November.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'olock, M. by C. R. Thomas, Esq., Principal Clerk.
The following members answered to their names and were duly qualified, before Wm. Thompson, Esq., one of the Justices of Wake county:

Messrs. W. H. Bagley, D. McD. Lindsey, Edward L. Mann, J. B. Odom, James M. Wynn, John Pool, J. R. Stubbs, Mason L. Wiggins, J. H. Powell, Dr. E. J. Blount, E. J. Warren, N. A. Whitford, Dr. F. M. Arendell, J. P. Speight, W. R. Ward, Isaac N. Saunders, John W. Ellis, W. B. Wright, William Kirby, Benj. Aycock, T. D. Snead, W. D. Jones, A. J. Taylor, W. Harris, Dr. T. J. Pitchford, R. W. Lassiter, C. S. Winstead, John Berry, Hon. Giles Mebane, E. H. Straughn, Dr. J. M. Crump, Giles Leitch, Col. W. C. Smith. Robt. P. Dick, William Long, D. W. Courts, W. M. Grier, Dr. J. E. Mc-Eachern, Henderson Adams, J. E. Matthews, T. P. Horton, A. M. Bogle, S. F. Patterson, M. L. Mc-Corkle, Dr. W. T. J. Miller, M. Patton and S. C.

Mr. Wiggins, of Halifax, nominated Hon. Giles Mehane, of Alamance, for Speaker. No other person being in nomination Mr. Mebane was elected having received 4; votes,

Mr. Mebane voted for Mr. Wiggins. Messrs. Coorts and Wigg ns were appointed to conduct the Speaker to the Chair, who returned his thanks in a short but neat, appropriate and patri-

oric speech.

Dr. Arendell nominated C. R. Thomas for Princi pal Clerk, who was elected by acclamation. For assistant Clerk the following gentlemen were

put in nomination. Mr. Straug' ... rominated C. C. indiston, of Chatham; Mr. Miller nominated H. DeK. Cabiness, of Cleaveland, and Mr. Dick nominated R. C. Badger, of Raleigh. Mr. Badger received a majority of the votes cast.

and was declared duly elected. For Principal Doorkeeper Wm. J. Page and W. J Saunders were put in nomination. Mr. Page received 43 votes and was declared duly elected. For Assistant Doorkeeper the following gentle-

men were put in nomination: Messrs. C. C. Tally. M. H. Russell, A. C. Smith, Jno. H. Loudermilk and Jackson Pace. The roll being called, no one received a majority of all the votes cast, and there was no election.

The roll being called a second time Mr. Tally re ceived 26 votes, and was declared duly elected. On motion of Mr. Courts, Mr. A. M. McPheeters was selected to act for Mr. Badger until he arrived, he being at present absent in the army.

On motion of Mr. Leitch, a message was sent to the Commons informing that body of the organizathe dispatch of business. On motion of Mr. Arendell, the rules of order of

the last session were adopted for the present gov-On motion of Mr. Patterson that a committee of

five be appointed to prepare and report rules of order, the following gentlemen were announced as said committee: Messrs. Patterson, Pool, Lassiter, Stubbs and Beitch. Adjourned.

The House of Commons was called to order at twelve o'clock, by H. E. Colton, Esq., clerk of the last House. A quorum (97) of members were present, and were qualified and took their seats.

The Hon. Richard S. Donnell, of the County of Beaufort, was unanimously re elected Speaker, and was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Mann and Cunningham, whence he returned his acknowledgments in an admirable address to the House.

Msj. Rufus S. Tucker, of Wake, was then elected Principal Clerk by a vote of 61 to 31 over Mr. Colton, the former Clerk.

John A. Stanly, Esq., of Beaufort, was re-elected Assistant Clerk by acclamation. Mr. R. N. Kingsbury, of Forsyth, was then elec

ed Principal Doorkeeper, and Mr. John Hill, of Randolph, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The House, after sending a message to the Senate informing that body of its due organization, adjourned till Tuesday morning eleven o'clock.

The Semi-Weekly Standard will be furnished to members of the Legislature at three dollars per session. Members wishing the Standard during the session will please call at the office, or hand their orders to our Reporters. Their papers will be sent to their homes as usual, unless we receive orders to the contrary.

It is a notable fact that most of the evil sugges tions which obstruct the progress of the Confederacy, and militate against the success of the cause, emanate from Georgia. - Confederate.

The tune of the Confederate has changed. A short time since all the treason was in North Carolina, but now, it seems, Georgia is obstructing the Confederacy and operating against the cause. How is this? The answer is casy. According to the Confederate, and other minions of the Richmond administration, "the cause" and "the Confederacy" are bound up with, and mean nothing more nor less than Mr. Davis himself and his office holders. Every thing which "militates against," or "obstructs" them in their strides to absolute power, or interferes with their control of the offices and honors of the country, is regarded as hostile to the Confederate cause.

The authorities and people of Georgia need no lesence at our hands. They are much truer to the Consederacy than Mississippi, the President's own State. Gov. Brown is ridiculed and reviled because he desires peace, but he can afford to look with calm scorn on his assailants, whether at Richmond or Raleigh. History will take care 'of him. He will be remembered and honored as the champion of State rights and the friend of peace, long after his assailants shall have been forgotten.

Congress.-We have received no Richmond pa-Pers for a day or two, and cannot, therefore, give our usual Congressional summary.

We learn from a dispatch in the daily papers of Stity, that the Senate, on Saturday last, passed bill to authorize the exchange of registered bonds the fifteen million loan for coupon bonds. Also, bill suspending for sixty days the provision of the ilitary law in relation to junior and senior retres which provides that they shall perform serthe only in their respective States. The House blucarred. So the reserves can be ordered to any joint for duty.

Negotiations for Peace.

We invite attention to the communication in our paper to-day, over the signature of "Zeta," on the subject of negotiations for peace. It is from the pen of a gentleman of high character and of much and well-deserved influence. Our correspondent does not assail the Executive of the State, nor is he disposed to do so; but he reminds him of the pledges he made in the late campaign as a peace man, in the hope that he will redeem those pledges, and thereby nid, as he could very greatly do, in the noble work of restoring peace to our afflicted country.

Nor is it our purpose to assail any one, or to at-

tempt to lecture or advise the Legislature of the State. The members of that body are not responsible to the press for the manner in which they may perform their duties, but to God and their country. We may be permitted to say, however, that a very heavy responsibility is resting upon them, and that it is very largely in their power to initiate, if they cannot complete such measures as will lead to peace. It is not for us to say what these measures should be. But it is now apparent to every one that there is no hope of foreign intervention; that the war is to be waged against us indefinitely, with undiminished vigor; that mere fighting cannot close the war, if we may judge of the future by the past; and that the only reasonable ground for hoping for an early, an honorable, and a permanent peace, is through and by negotiations. But, it may be answered, Mr. Lincoln would not even receive commissioners to treat for peace. How do we know that? Have we tried him? No. When will we try him? After we shall have defeated all his ar mies, and driven them from our soil? When will that be done? Will some one tell us?

We hold that the President and the Senate would have no right to make a treaty which would divide any State or States, without consulting those States. A question as to the division of a State would certainly come up for consideration before the commissioners appointed by the two sections; and that question would have to be discussed and decided. Under this view of the subject alone, without going into an argument to show that the States, as sov: ereigns, have a right to be heard in any treaty which is to finally settle the status of the two sections, it is clear that the States ought to be consulted; for their agent, the common government, cannot possess the right, in any event, or for any reason, to dismember a State, - and if it possesses no such right, of course it could not, with propriety, even discuss the question of division or dismemberment. Again, in discussing the terms of settlement, the

question of slavery must come up for consideration. The Confederate government has no power over the institution of slavery. It is a subject that pertains exclusively to the States. By the 4th paragraph of the 9th section of the Constitution it is expressly provided that the Confederate government shall do nothing "impairing the right of property in negro slaves." That goverment has, therefore, no power to emancipate slaves, nor to consent to their emancipation, nor in any way to "impair the right of property" in slaves. Having no such power, it can not even discuss the question. The States must, therefore, be heard as sovereigns, through their commissioners, in any settlement which may affect the institution of slavery. To deny them this right, and to give to the Confederate government the control of the institution, would be to disregard the Constitution itself, and would as thoroughly abolitionize the new government as the old government has been abolitionized by our enemies.

We think it exceedingly important that commissioners should be appointed to treat for peace. Under the old government, in 1860-'61, commissioners were appointed by all the States to the Peace Conference in Washington City; and commissioners were also appointed by the Legislature of this State to go to Montgomery, and confer with a then foreign government. There was no objection raised at that time to this action, by those who are now opposed to negotiations for peace. We suggest no hasty action, and no separate State action. We would do nothing for North-Carolina in this crisis that we would not do for all the Contederate States. But we think that the voice of these States should be heard for peace, and some one State must lead off in this most important movement. The appointment of commissioners by the States could do no harm, and it might result in the greatest good .-We believe that if any State should evince a determination to act in this matter, that it would have a powerful effect in inducing the Congress at Richmond to appoint commissioners also, to act in concert with the State commissioners. The result of their mission, whatever it might be, could be mid. before the Senate for its action, and if approved by that body, the treaty, or the terms agreed upon by both sides, could be submitted to the people of the States for their ratification or rejection.

We are no agitator on this or any other sabject. We speak calmly and deliberately, and without passion. Our people desire peace; and they believe it cannot be obtained merely by fighting; and we know that they are looking with intense interest tothis Legislature, not only to guard all their rights. and maintain their liberties, but to make an earnest, direct, and well-considered effort to close the war by negotiations.

If it is necessary, in order to clear the case of the Supreme Court, the Legislature should abolish all such offices as Justices of the Peace, &c .- Confed

The Editor of the Confederate is a lawyer, and ought to know that the Legislature has no power to abolish the office of Justice of the Peace. These officers are constitutional officers, and hold their places during good behavior.

But the Confederate, to gratify its Destructive propensities, and to prostrate the State at the feet of Confederate power, would evidently be gratified to see the Supreme Court itself abolished. Courts. and civil law, and lawyers are in the way. They embarass the progress of the "powers that be" to supreme dominion. The people are already subjugated. Patronse, and conscription, and impres sments, and the bayonet have done that; and no w when there is only a remnant of freedom left, consti tutional offices must be abelished, and if the Courts cannot be abolished, they must at least be tied up by "clearing" them of cases, so that they may exist only as a matter of form. Call you this liberty? Is it for this that our State is suffering and enduring what no State ever suffered or endured before

Every step made by such papers as the Genfed erate towards the destruction of civil liberty. fornishes an additional argument in favor of peace... Give us peace, and liberty will revive and live again. Give us peace, and Destructiveism will die. us peace, and our people will once more be free. prosperous, and happy.

The war news which we publish te-day from Georgia, is important and exciting. Gen. Sherman, at the head of a large force, is advancing on Macon, or Milledeville, and it may be on Augusta. Gen. Hood is unfortunately in his rear, and seems to be held in check by the fede ral General, Thomas. We feel bound to say that we apprehend still further disasters in GeorgiaWar's Bloody Harvest.

The Southern Almanac for 1865, published at Lynchburg, gives a statement of the killed, wounded, and prisoners thus far during the war, from which we learn that 41,770 Confederates have been killed, 146,843 wounded, and 85,231 made prisoners; total 274,844. Killed, of federals, 107,473, wounded 242,265, prisoners, 119,481; total 469,-419. Confederate losses by sickness, 150,000, making a grand total of Confederate losses 424,844.-Federal losses by sickness, 350,000, making a grand total of federal losses 819,419. Total loss on both sides 1.244.273.

And still the war goes on. And still many persons are found who cry out against nego tiations, and who are ready to brand those as traitors who would substitute the mild voice of reason and nersussion for the hourse tones of the cannon and the sharp rattle of the death-dealing rifle. We sometimes think the country has gone crazy. It really looks so.

"And France got drunk on blood to vomit crime." Is it not so, here and now? Who, now-a-days, is governed by his reason? Hath not passion the upper hand everywhere and on all occasions? "Oh that this people would be wise!-oh that they would consider!" Is there any one statesman among us, of great moral courage? Then let him exhibit that courage. It is sorely needed.

A CONFLICT-GEN. MARTIN IN BUSINESS-The last Salisbury Watchman contains an advertisement signed by James W. Wilson, Engineer and Superintendant of the Western N. C Railroad, in which he states that special order No. 16, from Brig. Gen. Martin, forbidding the shipment of farm products from the Western part of this State, "is unwarranted by any power given him by Congress." .that freight on this Road will be shipped as heretofore"-and that "agents will obey orders issued

by no one except the President or Superintendant." We are not informed of the reasons which have influenced Gen. Martin in this matter, but, whatever they may be, he is bound to respect the civil law. We take it for granted that every bushel of grain in the Western counties is needed to support the people in that section; and if any of this grain is being sent to Salisbury to be distilled into whiskey, we cannot blame the General for stopping it by the strong hand. We learn that three hundred bushels of grain are consumed per day, by the government distillery at that place, in making whiskey. If this is so, we hope the Legislature will take steps at once to abate this distllery as a nuisance and curse to the people.

A Free Press.

There was hardly any subject which was not discussed and elucidated by DANIEL WEBSTER, in the course of his long and highly honorable and useful public life. Upon the subjects of educati on, th freedom of religious worship, and the freedom of the press, he was especially impressive; and he has left to his countrymen many lessons on these topics which they cannot too frequently read or too faith-

In a speech delivered at Worcester on the 12th of October, 1832, he advanced the following very sound views as to the responsibilities, the duties, and the rights of a free press :-

"In all popular governments, a free press is the most important of all agents and instruments. It not only expresses public opinion, but, to a very great degree, it contributes to form that opinion .-It is an engine for good or for evil, as it may be directed; but an engine of which nothing can resist the force. The conductors of the press, in popular government, occupy a place, in the social and poli ical system, of the very highest consequence .-They wear the character of public instructors -Their daily labors bear directly on the intelligence, the morals, the taste, and the public spirit of the country. Not only are they journalists, recording political occurrences, but they discuss principles they comment on measures, they canvass characters; they hold a power over the reputation, the feelings, the happiness, of individuals. The public ear is always open to their addresses, the public sympathy easily made responsive to their sentiments. It is indeed, Sir, a distinction of high honor, that theirs is the only profession expressly protected and guarded by constitutional enactments. Their empleyment soars so high, in its general consequences it is so intimately connected with the public happiness, that its security is provided for by the fundamental law. While it acts in a manner worthy of this distinction, the press is a fountain of light and a source of gladdening warmth It instructs the public mind, and animates the spirit of patriot ism. Its loud voice suppresses every thing which would raise itself against the public liberty; and its blasting rebuke causes incipient despotism to perish in the bud

But remember, Sir, that these are the attributes of a free press only. And is a press that is purchased or pensioned more free than a press that i fettered? Can the people look for truths to partial sources, whether rendered partial through fear or through favor? Why shall not a manacled press be trusted with the maintenance and defence of popular rights? Because it is supposed to be under the influence of a power which may prove greater than the love of truth. Such a press may screen abuses in government, or be silent. It may fear to speak And may it not fear to speak, too, when its conductors, if they speak in any but one way, may lose their means of livelihood? Is dependence on government for bread no temptation to screen its abuses? Will the press always speak the truth, when the truth, if spoken, may be the means o silencing it for the future? Is the truth in no danger, is the watchman under no temptation, when he can neither proclaim the approach of national evils, nor seem to descry them, without the loss of

Mr. President, an open attempt to secure the aid and friendship of the public press, by bestowing the emoluments of office on its active conductors, seems to me, of every thing we have witnessed, to be the most reprehensible. It degrades both the government and the press. As far as its natural effect extends, it turns the palladium of liberty into an engine of party. It brings the agency, activity, energy, and patronage of government all to bear, with united force, on the means of general intelli gence, and on the adoption or rejection of political opinions. It so completely perverts the true object of government, it so entirely revolutionizes our whole system, that the chief business of those in power is directed rather to the propagation of opinons favorable to themselves, than to the execution of the laws. This propagation of opinions, through the press, becomes the main administrative duty .-Some fifty or sixty editors of leading journals have been appointed to office by the present executive. A stand has been made against this proceeding, in the Senate, with partial success; but, by means o appointments which do not come before the Senate, or other means, the number has been carried to the extent I have mentioned. Certainly, Sir, the editors of the public journals are not to be disfranchis ed. Certainly they are fair candidates either for popular elections, or a just participation in office. Certainly they reckon in their number some of the first genius3s, the best scholars, and the-most honest and well-principled men in the country.-But the complaint is against the system, against the practice, against the undisguised attempt to secure the favor of the press by means addre sed to its pecuniary interests, and these means, too, drawn from the public treasury, being no other than the appointed compensations for the performance of official duties. Sir, the press itself should resent this. Its own character for purity and independence is at stake. It should resist a connection rendering it obnexious to so many imputations. It should point to its honorable denomination in our

constitutions of government, and it should maintain

the character, there ascribed to it, of a free press.

There can, Sir, be no objection to the appointment of an editor to office, if he is the fittest man. There can be no objection to considering the services which, in that or in any other capacity, he may have rendered his country. He may have done much to maintain her rights against foreign aggression, and her character against insult. He may have honored, as well as defended her; and may, therefore, be justly regarded and selected, in the choice of faithful public agents. But the ground of complaint is, that the aiding, by the press, of the election of an individual, is rewarded, by that same individual, with the gift of moneyed offices. Men are turned out of office, and others put in, and receive salaries from the public treasury, on the ground, either openly avowed or falsely denied, that they have rendered service in the election of the very individual who makes this removal and makes appointment. Every man, Sir, must see that this is a vital stab at the purity of the press. It not only assails its independence, by addressing sinister motives to it, but it furnishes from the public treasury the means of exciting these motives. It extends the executive power over the press in a most daring manner. It operates to give a direction to opinion, not favorable to the government, in the aggregate; not favorable to the Constitution and laws; not favorable to the legislature; but favorable to the executive alone. The consequence often is, just what might be looked for, that the portion of the press thus made fast to the executive interest denounces Congress, denounces the judiciary, complains of the laws, and quarrels with the Constitution. This exercise of the right of appointment to this end is an augmentation, and a vast one, of the executive power, singly and alone. It uses that power strongly against all other branches of the government, and it uses it strongly, too, for any struggle which it may be called on to make with the public opinion of the country. Mr. President, will quit this topic. There is much in it, in my judgment, affecting, not only the purity and inde pendence of the press, but also the character and nonor, the peace and security, of the government. I leave it, in all its bearings, to the consideration of the people."

For the Standard. MR Epiron:-The General Assembly of North-Carolina will soon meet, and doubtless many impor-

tant subjects will be brought before that body. The situation of the whole country requires the best and wisest counsels to prevail; indeed, unless they do prevail and unless projudice and ill feeling be buried in the councils of the several States, as well as in the nation, we age a ruined people now and forever, and that republican form of government handed down to us by a noble ancesu v wil perish without a possibility of recovery. I hazard nothing in saying that North Carolina has as much power, nay more, at this time in bringing about a settlement, an honorable settlement of the difficulty now existing between the Confederate States and the United States, than any other State, North or South. She has it now in her power to lay the corner-stone to the settlement of the pending diffi culties. Will she do it?

Georgia has spoken by her Legislature and asked for co-operation. One of South Carolina's noble sons has spoken, and now will North-Carolina follow in the wake?

It is well known, sir, and those who advocate the doctrine, cannot deny it, that there was but one important point upon which the Conservatives of North-Carolina differed, and that difference caused a split in the Conservative party at the August election. That point was this, certain leading gentlemen belonging to the Conservative party refused to take any steps towards negotiation until some one of the cotion States should move in the matter, but said, when that should be done, they would join in and use their influence for negotiation. As I before said, that has been done, now will they move? If they do not, they deserve the everlasting reproaches of their fellow-citizens.

I can see but one difficulty in the way to prevent the action of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, and that is this: Gov. Vance in his last election received a heavy vote from the Destructives or Administration party of the State, and if that vote causes him to waiver and not to recommend the subject of negotiation to the General Assembly according to Conservative principles, and he has the power to control a sufficient number of his supporters and thereby prevent action, of course it will be prevented.

Gov. Vance is now hanging upon a slender thread, and his recommendations to the General Assembly in this matter will be pregnant of a great deal of weal or woe. In his canvass for Governor he en-deavored to make his old friends believe that he was as good a Conservative as ever; indeed, he said he was as good a Conservative as ever. If he is he will reccommend action and prompt action on the part of the General Assembly and co-operation with Georgia; if he does not, and co-operates with the Destructives in their mad course of ruin, he ought to find himself lower than the lowest. The wheat must be sifted from the chaff, and the members of the General Assembly of North Carolina must look before they leap, if they intend to try to save their country from utter ruin. Their constituents are watching them with eagle's eyes, and let one of them who represents a Conservative constituency, fail to recommend negotiation although he may have been elected (as has been the case) by the Conservatives and fraud of the Destructives, he will be hereafter and forever doomed to ignominy. Let them beware, keep their garments unspotted, and chevish the principles of liberty and freedom. I think, sir, a Convention of the State of North-

Carolina ought by all means be called to take into consideration two subjects:

1st, An amendment of its own Constitution, so as to change the election of members of the General Assembly to an annual instead of a biennial election, and for the Assembly to meet annually. The times require members fresh from the people.

2d, According to article 5th, section 1st, of the Confederate Constitution, to join any other two States and "demand Congress" to "aummon a Chevention of all the States to take into consideration an amendment of the Constitution giving to the sovereign States the power of opening negotiations with the North."

These are grave subjects, and will no doubt receive their due consideration. This cruel war will never be stopped by Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis; something must be done to start negotiations. Judging from their acts they have lost their reason, and act as mad men. I hope North-Carolina will no longer lag behind, but move for ward in the good work and place upon her brow the laurels to which she is entitled. More here-

DEATH OF Ex-Gov. HAMMOND.—The Hon. James II. Hammond, Ex-Governor of South-Carolina and more recently a Senator from that State, when the Union survived, died yesterday morning at his residence on Beech Island. The deceased was well known over all this country as a man of eminent genius and rare acquirements. His intellect was essentially classic-large, catholic and masculine.-When quite a young man he was elected from his native State to the House of Representatives and became at once conspicuous as the opponent of John Quincy Adams, on the Right of Petition.

From that time forth, until his health became 8 riously impaired, this remarkable man filled nearly all the most honorable and responsible offices of the commonwealth of South Carolina

As an author, Gov. Hammond had few equals .-Elegant scholarship, vast and curious information, the acumen of the advocate, the grasp of the states man, the imagination of the poet-all the graces of diction and strength of intellect breathed and burned through his composition. His hospitality was princely, and there are few who were admitted to his intimacy who did not feel the spell of his musical voice as he held them in the thrall of his glittering eye, like the Ancient Mariner and the wedding

At the time of his decease, Gov. Hammond was within one day of his 57th year .- Augusta Reg-

POSTAGE STAMPS .- It is stated that the constructor for printing postage stamps has given up his contract and that until stamps can be procured, some of the postmasters in the interior towns will mark envelopes "paid" for all who wish to srave the trouble of paying for each letter as handed i nto the office. Envelopes by the dozen or hundred can thus te marked and answer the purpose of stamps. -Rich, Whig.

WAR NEWS. .

From Rictmond. Richmond and Petersburg advices received to the 19th. All remains as quiet as usual along the hos-

tile lines. General Grant has assented to all the details proposed by Commissioner Ould in regard to the supply of prisoners on each side with clothing, &c One thousand bales of cotton will be shipped from Mobile to New York and the proceeds expended under the direction of General Trimble in the purchase

of blankets and clothing for our prisoners. It is reported that Sheridan's forces have joined Grant, and Early's have joined Lee.

Gen. Picket telegraphs that on the 17th, a portion of the enemy's picket line in his front was taken possession of and held. One Colonel, two Captains two Lieutenants, and one bundred and thirteen privates were captured, besides the dead and wound ed on the ground. Our loss, one killed and nme

From Lynchburg and the Valley.

The Virginia has official intelligence that Lt Col. Witcher, on the oth, inst., captured and burned two armed United States stermers, the Barnur and Facen, with a quartity of smar! arms, in Buffalo shoals of Big Sandy river, and on the same day he captured a large amount of military stores at Williamsburg.

A despatch from New Market of the 16th says

that Lt. Baylor, of the 12th cavalry, with twelve men, captured ten prisoners, and seventeen borses within three miles of Harper's Ferry, and brought

them safely to this place.

They report the railroad in running order to Summit Point fifteen miles below Winchester. Exchange of Prisoners.

A telegram from Savannah of the 15th says: "To-night eleven hundred and eight prisoners were brought up-about thirty per cent of whom are sick or otherwise disabled. The whole number received is a little over thirty one hundred. The delivery of Yankee prisoners commences on

From Georgia.

Sherman has inaugurated a winter campaign in Gorgia. We condense as well as we can the scattering items of important news from that queter. Macon and other places are in imminent danger, Hood being far away in Alabama, and Gen Howell Cobb, commanding, having but few regular troops at his disposal. The entire population of Macon capable of bearing arms are ordered out, and we presume by this time, most of the militia of Georgia also.

Sherman began his advance from Atlanta last week in two columns, one of which pursued the Mc-Donough and the other the Jonesboro' road, but both heading south towards Macon and Milledge ville. His force is estimated at \$0,000. The Au gusta Curonicle of the 19th, says that a gentleman direct from Stone mountain, which is only two or three miles from Atlanta, says that at Stone mountain they burned all the unoccupied houses, comprizing twe-thirds of the town, and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in hollow squares with their trains in the centre. "This gentleman says that the view from the sum-

mit of Stone Mountain of the confligration of At lanta was awful beyond description. The Gate City was "an ocean of 'flame" as the fler t waves rose and fell throughout its whole extent. They are also reported to have burned Monticel

o, Hitisboro, Decatur, Jonesboro, McDonough and Rome, (the latter is far in their rear,) and to have also destroyed the Chattanooga railroad from Atlanta to the Chattahoochee river, and burned the bridge acress that stream. This indicates no thought of The latest news from Georgia says that on Wednesday last Gen. Wheeler engaged the enemy at

Bear Creek, 10 miles beyond Griffin, but was forced back, and at 10 o'clock that night he was retreating through Griffin, while our infantry was falling back to Barnesville. The enemy then occupied Griffin on Thursday. Griffin is 60 miles from Macon; and Barnesville, which our forces occupy, is 42.

Milledgeville is about 60 miles in a direct line from Macon, and Griffin is about equi distant from

both places. Sherman may attack Macon and Milledgeville at the same time, if his force be large enough to allow him to do so.

Gov. Brown's residence in Canton, Cherokee county, embracing all the outhouses, was burned to the ground a few days ago. A dispatch from Macon of the 19th says that the

excitement in town has somewhat subsided No definite intelligence of the whereabouts of the enemy. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Griffin, burning everything in their way. They will meet a warm reception if they attempt to come

A second dispatch says that the military author ities are active and vigilant, and every man is unde arms. Confidence is being restored. The enemy are believed to be in thirty miles from the city .-The city will be defended to the last.

The following are some of the distances on the

190

298

171

344

171

246

TALLOW

WHEAT

CIDER

BRANDY-New.

VIRGINIA SALT, P bushel,

different Georgia railroads : Atlanta to Macon. Macon to Savanuab. Atlanta to Savannah. Atlanta to Augusta, Augusta to Charleston,

137 808 Atlanta to Charleston, 166 Atlanta to Montgomery, 203 " to Columbus, 173 to Americus. Atlanta to Augusta, 171 Augusta to Columbia by Railroad, 148

Atlanta to Columbia by Railroad, Amanta to Augusta. Augusta to Columbia, (stage.) Atlanta to Columbia,

Atlanta to Florence,

is made public.

Northern News.

New York and Baltimore papers of the 14th received in Richmond. The Herald says sufficient returns have been received from all the States to war rant the announcement that Lincoln has over three hundred thousand majority, popular vote. He has carried all the States voting but three, and will have majority of one hundred and ninety-two in the Slectoral College. The Yankees crow lustily over the recent suc cess at Cedertown and claim the canture of two cannon and one hundred and fifty prisoners, but acknowledge their loss to be considerable. They say nothing of the defeat at Middletown. Nothing later in reference to Sherman's operations

Jacobs, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, has been arrested by the government, and is now on his way to Washington. The Wachusette arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday with the Florida in tow.

A telegram from Cairo says the rebels have disappeared from Johnsonville.
Gold in New York, on Monday, 244.

The Chicago Tribune of the 9th says, Canada dispatches of the 18th say effective measures have been taken to preserve peace on the border. .The Propellor Georgia, seized at Chamberstown, Canada West, by the collector of the custom is believed to be fitting out as a privateer. The St. Albans examination proceeds slowly. The Baltimore American of the 15th has been re-

ceived in Richmond. Gen. Canby, while ascending White River on the gunboat Crockett was shot by guerrillas from the shore and wounded in the groin. His receivery is

doubtful. The boiler of the gunboat Tulip exploded on the Potomac River Friday, killing all on board except ten. Sixty lives were lost. A Washington telegram says that Sherman has

been for several days beyond communication with the Capital, but nothing in regard to the direction he has taken. European news of the 4th has been received,

The Jura was terecked off Mersey on her last trip. Capt. Morris of the Florida telegraphed the capture of that vessel to the Confederate agents in London The Times as ye the seizure was an act of piracy .-Herald recommends all maritime powers to interfere if the Florida is not given up. It is stated that the steamer Laurel from Liverpool had transferred her crew, arms and ammunition to the New Ababama

The Czar after an interview with Napoleon at Nice went to vicit the King of Prussia at Potedam. Count Richbugs resignation terminated in a cabinet crisis at Vienna. John Leech, the well known artist, is dead. A hurricane occurred at Calcutta on October 14th. One hundred and fifty vescels were driven from their moorings, stranded or damaged .-Twelve thousard persons were drowned. Loss

estimated at two hundred million francs. The Baltimore American of the 16th quotes gold at 2361, in New York.

A Telegram from Nashville says Hood's army is still encamped in the vicinity of Florence: One corps is on the north side of the river. The condition of the roads prevent active military operations. The rebel army remains comparatively quiet.— The Nashville Whig says Judge Wright, of Ga., recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville to Washington to see hat can be done towards bringing about peace.

Butler in a speech at New York, on Monday evening, said the government might now proffer the oive branch to the rebels, terdering amnesty to the rebels and their leaders until the 8th of January .-If they held out he would favor an unsparing prosecution of the wat. McClellan's resignation was secepted and Sheridan appointed to the position .-Gen. Egan, of the army of the Potomac, was severely wounded by a sharpshooter on Sunday night,

Liverpool dates to the 5th have been received-The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount o seven per cent. Spain has sent an ultimatum to 'eru, if full satisfaction is not given, the Spanish quadron will seize the Republic and destroy the

Baltimore papers of the 17th have been received n Richmond.

Considerable excitement prevails at Hagerstown nd along the Pennsylvania border from apprehend-id raids. Bermuda advices say the Chickamauga arrived in Five Fathom Hole for repairs on the 7th. the had destroyed one bark and two schooners in ddition to those previously reported. The trial of the St. Alban's raiders was postponed to the 14th

Later arrivals from Europe bring confirmation of the departure of Semmes from the Bay of Finchall in an armed vessel called the New Alabama. The Baltimore American of the 17th, (afternoon

edition) received. It contains very little news. Gold 221. Pope, in an official report of operations in the lepartment of the Northwest, says that in settling peace he intends to do away with treaties. His

lan is to make the Indians behave, and require the chites to deal fairly with the Indians. Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 6th, and proceeded immediately to the front. The official vote of Maryland stands-for Lincoln 37,300, for McClellan 32,000.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17. In the Senate Mr. Maxwell introduced a resoluon requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he was informed of any State of the Unid States that had, through any recognized authoriy, expressed a willingness to go into a convention ith the States of this Confederacy for the purpose f negotiating for peace or consulting on the best nethod of effecting a cessation of hostilities .-Adopted.

Mr. Semmes introduced a bill to extend the time of exchanging old treasury notes for new issue. In the House, a resolution was unanimously adoped expelling W. R. W. Cobb, representative elect, com the third District of Alabama. The House went into secret session.

RICHMOND, November 18, 1864. In the Senate Mr. Orr's resolutions was adopted questing the committee on foreign affairs to report e facts so far as can be obtained relating to the wless seizure and capture of the Confederate eamer Florida in the bay of Bahia, and what action nould be taken by this Government to redress the

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced resolutions eople of the Confederate States to prosecute the ar until our independence is acknowledged.

The third resolution proclaims the readiness of he government to enter upon negotiations for eshishing a permanent and honorable peace, upon the basis of independence. The bill extending the time for the exchange of

ld issue Treasury notes until the 1st of July, 1865, Nothing of interest in the House-open session.

A pedantic young man who endeavored to imiste the superior writings of Dr. Johnson, and had ven considered himself in some respects his equal, me day said to the doctor, 'What do you suppose he world thinks of us? 'Why,' says the doctor, I suppose they think me a buil-dog, and you a tin .ertl- ned to my tail.'

RALEIGH MARKET.

BY W. C. SPCHURCH, GROCER.

RALEIGH, November 21, 1364. APPLES-Green @ 25 @ 6 50 @ 2 50 Dried BACON-lieg round BEESWAX RUTTER CANDLES Tallow Wax, by the box CORN - Per barrel @ 4 CHICKENS. . EGGS 1 FLOUR -Family Extra superfine, " Fine,
FODDER -Per hundred, FEATHERS FLAXSEED GEESE HIDES-Dry @ 5 @ 2 50 @ 8 @ 6 50 HAY-Per hundred SYRUP MEAL NAILS—Scarce OATS—Per hundred @ T Cleared, per bushel SHOAT POTATOES-Irish PEAS-Ground " Stock @ 20 White Table 18 RAGS SALT SUGAR-Brown,

MONEY MARKET. Gold-2714. Silver-25. Bank Notes-4 for 1. Confederate Bonds—115 long dates. Confederate Bonds—par short. State Treasury Note—fundable, 50 per cent. State Treasury Notes-not fundable, 15 per cent.

TAX IN KIND!

@ 35

@ 80

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY will be in Raleign on Monday, Tuesday and Wedpurpose of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fedder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers wives, indies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not itsted their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay

and Wool, can also list at the above times. F. G. FOSTER. Assessors.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

WILL RENT FOR THE ENDURY.

1867, to the highest bidder, in the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, the well known houses and lets owned by COOLEY and FREEMAN, and now occupied by Pennington and Finch.

G. M. COOLEY.

73—tdpd.

WIRS MILLER CONTINUES TO ACCOM-August 1, 1564,