The Scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury for the Relief of the Finances of the Government and the Improvement of the Confederate Currency.

The following is the scheme suggested by Mr. Memminger, in his report to Congress, for the relief of the Government finances and the improvement of the Confederate currency, which, notwithstanding the crowded condition of our columns, we present to our readers.

Rich. Dispatch.

SCHEME PROPOSED.

1. That Congress forthwith authorize a loan of $1,000,000,000 in six per cent. bonds, the principal payable in twenty years, the interest semi-annually; to be extended hereafter, from time to time, so as to consolidate the whole public debt.

2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell at par as many of the said bonds as will be sufficient to take up the outstanding currency and to pay the appropriations made by Congress.

3. That deposits of Treasury notes on account of the said loan may be received at the Treasury or any of its depositories, or by Commissioners to be appointed; said deposits to be in sums of one hundred dollars, or in sums of which one hundred is a perfect divisor.

4. Certificates shall be issued for such deposits, which shall entitle the holder to bonds for the amount, with interest from the date of deposit. If the deposit be made in the month of January, the bonds issued for same shall be exempt from the tax of 5 per cent., for the present year, hereinafter mentioned; if made in the month of February, they shall be exempt from one-half of the tax; and if made in the month of March, they shall be exempt from one-fourth of the said tax. Officers, soldiers and seamen, in service, shall be entitled to exemption from the whole tax for sums paid at any time before April 1st, 1854.

5. A tax of five per cent shall be imposed on all property and credits (other than the new issue of notes hereinafter mentioned) which may be held on the 1st of April next, to be paid on the 1st of July, one half in Treasury notes and one half in coin, or in the coupons of the bonds issued for the loan.

6. In case the coupons should advance in the market to a premium exceeding 25 per cent., any tax payer shall be permitted to pay his tax in treasury notes of the new issue with 25 per cent added.

7. Within six months a new and improved issue shall be made of two hundred millions of treasury notes, in substitution for that amount of old issues, and all the old issues shall be cancelled, and the faith of the Government is pledged not to increase said issues.

8. Notice shall be given to holders of treasury notes, (other than the said two hundred millions,) requiring them to present their notes at the Treasury, or at some of the depositories, on or before the 1st day of April next, and receive payment thereof in bonds of said consolidated loan, or in default thereof the notes not so brought in shall cease to be current or receivable at the Treasury for dues, but shall remain evidence of debt payable by the Confederate States according to their tenor.

9. In the States beyond the Mississippi the time mentioned in the last clause shall be extended until the 1st day of July.

10. Six months more shall be allowed all holders of Treasury notes to come in and register and verify their notes as demands against the Treasury, and exchange the same for a certificate of debt; or if they prefer to keep the notes the name of the holder shall be endorsed thereon, after which said notes shall be negotiable only by special assignment, and all notes not so registered within the same time shall be barred from any further claim on the government.

11. Any holder of a bond of the Confederate States may convert the same into one of the bonds under this loan; the 8 per cent. bonds at par, and the others of a proportionate rate, and the loan shall be extended so as to absorb all bonds which may be offered in exchange.

12. The interest coupons of this loan shall be held equivalent to specie in all future dealings of the Government, and shall be accepted in payment of any tax hereafter made payable in coin.

13. The faith of the Government is pledged to make adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the said loan by the continuance of the tax mentioned in article 5, until a census shall be taken, after which like provision shall be made by direct taxes or by duties on imports and exports.

14. The notes of denominations under $5 shall not be affected by the provisions of this scheme.

The Siege of Charleston--A Northern View of the Prospect.

The following, from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, shows how the delay in the siege of Charleston is regarded by the enemy, and indicates the disappointment, settling into hopelessness, which their failure to take the city has naturally produced:

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

By the arrival of the Fulton we have Charleston dates to the 20th. While nothing decisive has been accomplished by our forces in that locality, several events have transpired during the past week of more than ordinary interest. Charleston has been shelled for the third time by Gillmore's guns at Cumming's Point. On the morning of the 17th instant, twenty-one percussion shells were fired at the city, nineteen of which fell in the most populous part of the town. The damage produced by this bombardment is unknown, though the Charleston papers have since reported it as not material. It is said at Morris Island that Gillmore intends to continue this bombardment from day to day, and by this means, if possible, destroy the city, unless the rebels conclude to surrender.

This method of destroying the city, however, will be a very tedious if not impracticable one, both because of the distance of Charleston from Cummings' Point, and the constant liability of guns to burst at so great an elevation as is required to reach the city. If the Greek fire shells had only proved themselves as effective as was hoped, the destruction of Charleston by fire would long since have been accomplished. But we hear no more of Greek fire. Its reputation, if not material, has proved itself *extinguishable*. The shells now thrown into Charleston are the ordinary percussion shell, and the damage inflicted by such a bombardment can best be judged by considering the siege of Vicksburg, which, notwithstanding the thousands of shells thrown into it by our land and naval forces, was neither forced to a surrender by such bombardment nor totally destroyed.

Therefore, as affairs now stand at Charleston, we believe that the capture or reduction of that city depends upon a nearer approach either of our land or naval forces. How the land forces can at present advance any nearer to the city is a matter of great doubt. Gillmore must hold Morris Island, as it is the key to the harbor, and absolutely essential to any further success in that vicinity. He must also keep possession of Folly Island, which is, as it were, his base of op rations; and also the adjacent islands—Long Island, Coles', Kiawha, Seabrook, Black and Edisto—which immediately threaten it. That Gillmore has force enough to retain these positions is not doubted, but that he can, in addition to this, make an overland demonstration against Charleston, no one acquainted at all with the configuration of the country, and the resources of Beauregard with which to repel such an advance, can for a moment believe.

Gillmore has done all that is reasonable for us to expect of him with his present force. He has not only destroyed Sumter and shelled Charleston, but he has accomplished that which is even a greater injury to the South, namely: the perfect blockade of the harbor.—He is also ready at any time to co-operate with any demonstrations by Dahlgren against either the obstructions in the channel or any of the fortifications in the harbor.

While, therefore, it is a pleasing variation of the monotony into which the siege has relapsed, to hear that Gillmore has again shelled Charleston, still it is upon Dahlgren that all future success in that locality must rest. For the past month he has been recovering his health, and we rejoice as much now to hear that we have our Admiral in good health as we lamented before because our Admiral was sick.

Now that Dahlgren's health is excellent, we naturally expect that an attempt at least will be made by him to force his way into the harbor of Charleston; or, at least, let him proceed far enough to find out what kind of obstructions are in the channel, or whether there are any at all. Time is not more precious anywhere to our success than at Charleston harbor. The rebels have been constantly erecting batteries under the very guns of Dahlgren's fleet. Last week, in the night time, they opened with a new battery of seven guns on Sullivan's Island, and shelled Gillmore's batteries on Cumming's Point most furiously. It is supposed that the rebels expected an assault would be made upon Sumter. Accordingly, they kept up a furious cannonade upon Gillmore's batteries, while they landed a heavy force in the ruins of the fort.

The same night, also, the Monitor Lehigh ran aground near Sullivan's Island, and being unable to get off, she was exposed to a heavy fire in the morning from the rebel batteries. Through the bravery, however, of a boat's crew from the Nahant, she was finally extricated from her danger, and has since "gone to Port Royal for repairs." In fact, going to Port Royal for repairs is a very favorite pastime with the monitors at Charleston. It might be a difficult question to decide whether the monitors will ever get as near to Charleston as they have to Port Royal. The people can also, without the slightest malice, ask Dahlgren whether he intends to permanently run the monitors aground, or send them at stated periods to Port Royal for repairs? The public demand a trial of the monitors, and can see no reason for the delay of the experiment.

There is, on the contrary, every reason why it should be made and made soon. The rebels are strenuously fortifying every available point which commands the channel. Already Beauregard has increased to a great extent, his forces in and around the beleaguered city. Gilmore, having performed his allotted portion of the seige, is ready and anxious to help Dahlgren to a trial of his. The commanders of the monitors are all brave men; the crews are ready for an action so glorious. Everything and everybody seems to await upon Dahlgren. The people, reccollecting the brilliant and dashing attack of Dupont last April, have become disgusted with this unseemly delay, which is weekly apologized for by "bad health," "best of terms with General Gilmore," "Monitors at Port Royal for repairs," and something stirring from the fleet soon." Action is demanded. The country wishes to know whether it has been and is spending its money in the right class of iron clads, or whether the monitors are two-thirds humbug for the reduction of fortifications.

A Trip on the Mississippi—Yankees and Confederates as Travelling Companions.

A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser furnishes that paper with an interesting account of a trip up the mississippi. It shows that the people of the two nations are as distinct as if they had never lived together and experienced the mutual pleasure of fleecing and being fleeced.

On Friday we took passage from Memphis on the beautiful river palace Belle Memphis. How quickly was the line of demarkation drawn between the two classes—Northern and Southern; the former overbearing and inquisitive, the latter independent but cautious. Fortunately quite a number of the old dwellers of the sunny South were on board, and we had a pleasant little clique of our own, and among ourselves talked over the topic nearest our hearts, while searching Yankee eyes gleamed at our party with suspicion. It is surprising how soon each finds his own party element, and even on this Government boat how rapidly the opposing elements of society discover and heartily hate each their with mutual bitterness. There is but little association between the oppressor and the oppressed the latter with dignified *hauteur* evading the aggressive advances of the other. From the lips of the party on the opposite side of the cabin composed chiefly of officers wives, we frequently catch such eloquently malignant language observations as "dirty secesh;" "wish the gurillas would let flicker and hit them, and one woman, whose little girl was nearing our party, cried out—"Come back here, you little devil! don't I tell you those are the dirty 'secesh' that broke up the Union and burne the boats?" Without giving evidence of hearing their language, the little party of patriots conversed on in whispers, like a small band of Italians in Venice while under the searching eye of the Austrian oppressor. True, this is submission to the tyrant's power, but the deep sentiment of hatred which is revealed in the gleaming eye, betokens the presence of that spirit of patriotism which will yet nerve each arm to strike once more for liberty! When the supper-table has been cleared, an excellent negro string-band strikes up the enlivening air of our "Dixie," and the festive dance begins. It is observable that each party introduces its members in the dance, and the same stern *hauteur* is observed, which permits of no compromise between these embittered enemies. Sharp anomaly—they dance but will not speak! The subjected party waits until the vile Yankee oppressors have locked themselves within their state rooms and then the dulcet tones of Southern girls ring out upon the midnight air the inspiriting "Southrons hear your country call you;" and having thus given vent to their pent-up feelings, and expressed their gratification, each, with a warm shake of the hand, bids the other good night. There is a bond between them stronger than friendship—a sympathy in their appression; the high resolve of patriotism; a faith strong as life itself, that the day of their disenthralment draws nigh, and that their release will be the signal for them to wreak vengeance upon the oppressors.

But few Yankee officers are traveling upon the boats, and fortunately they do not often inflict their hated presence upon those who are quarted in the ladies' cabin, but show their mean instincts by walking around behind and peeping in at the windows, just as when, in the South, they go to the negro quarters or admit themselves at the back entrance—a sense of their own meanness restraining them from acting as *white* people. A special Government agent is on board each boat for the purpose of examining baggage, and a rigid search is made for silver ware, more especially, as the Yankees have a presentiment that large quantities of family plate owned by rebels are sent northward to relatives for safety. So when silver ware is discovered the unlucky possessor becomes dispossessed, and is informed that metallic charms are especially pleasing to "the Government." Without misstatement this is actually the principal incentive for keeping such agents upon the boats. In coming down the river all goods are taxed 5 per cent., and care is taken that no smuggling is carried on, both baggage and state room berths being carefully examined. A lady bringing with her goods which are not made up, subjects them to confiscation. Those who are wise are careful to oversee the examination of their baggage, or they will find such little valueless articles as money, gold and jewels, very apt to take flight with the honest agent agent of his country. No passports or papers of any kind are required in order to travel the river; but any intimation that you are from the "land of cotton, persimmon seed, and sandy bottom," will insure a careful watch of your proceedings by some of the innumerable detective force.

Fort Pillow, I observed, in coming up, was completely dismantled, and but little remains to recall the formidable fortress which once forbade the navigation of the Mississippi. A regiment or so of cavalry are quartered somewhere in the vicinity for the purpose of keeping guerillas from halting the boats at such a favorable point for their operations. Wonderful stories are related to you on board the boats of the action of these bands, and a wholesome fear prevails that each boat will prove the next victim. To such great an extent does this prevail, together with the effects of boat burning, that all who can avoid travelling on the river, and there are but few who do not take the railroad from St. Louis to Cairo with an idea to personal safety. Whenever a man on horseback is observed upon the bank of the river the fears of Captain and passengers arise and are not quieted until the frightful object is safely passed.

The famous Island No. 10 has degenerated from one of freedom's watch towers to a negro colony. Here the subjects of the "peculiar institution" have been peculiarly treated by the Yankee powers. This barren sand bar is the real *bona fide* Garden of Eden of the negroes, where Abolition equality and Yankee philanthrophy display themselves under the most favorable aspects. An encampment of about one hundred and fifty tents, spreading itself over the entire length of the Island, is inhabited by an average of seven hundred contrabands, who are furnished by the Government with rations and clothing, and by certain Abolition Christian societies with white teachers.

Large numbers of boats ply the river, and there is really so little opposition met that from Memphis to St. Louis navigation is safe to a greater degree than it should be.

☞Some of the Madrid journals publish the following strange account:—"The town of Pampeluna was a few days back the scene of a fearful incident. A lion belonging to a traveling menagerie escaped from its cage and rushed through the streets, attacking every one that it met. Three persons were killed by the terrible animal, and about a dozen received injuries. The number of victims would have been more considerable if the lion had not perceived a butcher's shop, into which it sprang, enticed by the meat displayed at the door. The butcher had the presence of mind to close his shop, and the owner of the lion being informed of the detention of the animal, fetched one of his cages and applied it to the shop door. The lion being satisfied rushed out as soon as the door was opened, and was caught in the cage as in a trap.

Rail Road Accident.—We understand that an accident, involving a considerable loss of property, occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, on Monday afternoon. A train of cars from Wilmington or Augusta, principally laden with coffee, whiskey, and a general assortment of blockade goods, was passing over Green swamp Bridge, near Sumter Court House, when, after the engine and five cars had safely crossed, the bridge gave way, and the seven remaining cars were precipitated into the swamp, a distance of fifteen feet, crushing the cars and distributing the contents in every direction. More real coffee" has been drank in that neighborhood within a few days, than for a long time previously.

Charleston Courier.

The Seige of Charleston—A Hopeless Yankee Account of it.

The New York Times has a long editorial upon the siege of Charleston, which is exceedingly cheerful reading to the Confederate public. We copy it entire:

For several months the advices from the vicinity of Charleston have uniformily been to the effect that we should soon have the gratification of announcing its fall; Fort Sumter was battered to pieces, and must surrender without delay; and the public heart has been made sick with deferred hope until now it has ceased to believe any predictions of the capture or demolition o Charleston.

Fort Sumter we will venture to say, will not be taken by the present line of approach and mole of operation. And what military object is to be gained by its capture? We already perfectly command the entrance to the harbor, so that blockada running has entire ease; we would command it no better were Sumter in our possession. Nor, if captured, would it be practicable to put there the heavy guns that would be needed to operate upon Charleston; for they could not well be transported to the ruin and mounted, under the fire of the numerous rebel batteries that line Sullivan's Island and Fort Johnson. Even if guns were successfully placed in position, we would be but five hundred yards nigher the city than now; and Parrott rifles throw into it with perfect ease from Cummings' Point, where they are already established. Nor does it seem that Sumter can be so easily taken as some have thought. Not only are Fort Johnson and the works on Sullivan's Island armed with very heavy batteries, but the shores of the city and even its wharves are mounted with the heaviest guns in possesion of the Confederates. Against these the army has no power whatever to act. One assault has already been made upon the ruin with very unsatisfactory results—the whole party fell into a decided trap, and any other would probably share the same fate. Although harmless for the offence, it still has resistive power of a strong character. The lower tier of casemates cannot be destroyed; for the rubbish of the upper tiers of the work have so covered them that even the heaviest shell have no power to penetrate to them. A few men, comparatively, can still so shelter themselves that no assaulting party can find cover from their deadly—because close—fire, and artillery addded to this, would make the ruins of Sumter but little safer than the crater of a volcano. Success in an assault is therefore very doubtful, and it would be folly to run the exceeding risk of a failure when success can give no decided military advantage. We may chafe and fret because our flag is not hoisted over those batttered walls; but disaster could annoy and damage us more, and assuredly the dictates of public opinion and feeling should not be followed when likely to lead to grief.

The further progress of operations in the harbor is now, as before, a question for the monitors. It was intended that they should pass these batteries—if they have not done so, certainly no fault can be found with Gen. Gillmore for the failure. And we do not believe that the monitors will undertake the task. The delays that have ensued since Sumter was deprived of its teeth seem to indicate that the future gives no promise of better fruition than the past. Let it be repeated—we doubt whether the monitors will attempt to run the gauntlet into Charleston harbor. All they can accomplish will be to burn Charleston; they cannot destroy the batteries that defend it, but they can burn the city—and Gen. Gillmore can certainly do that from Cumming's Point, without exposing our iron-clads to the prospect of loss. In fact, the blockade of Charleston harbor being perfect, any other game is not worth the powder, and the public may as well cease to expect any news of any such success as it has been been led to hope for.

And why should Charleston be burned? What military advantage would we gain by burning that abominable rebel city? Unless we can take possession of the ground on which it stands, we achieve or acquire nothing by its destruction. For assuredly in no case could we be guilty of any such atrocity as that recently perpetrated by the English against the unprotected Japanese city of Kagozima—where, merely to glut a wild and savage lust for vengeance, they suddenly opened their artillery upon and battered or burned to the ground, a city of 150,000 inhabitants. Charleston is now probably about deserted of its population, and, were a bombardment necessary, it would result in a very limited loss of life; but even as regards property, we shall to the end carry on this war with a forbearance and magnanimity unparallelled in the annals of the world's wars.

When the batteries that surround it are destroyed, then Charleston will be surrendered; but to expect that the harbor and all the strong works around it, and the command of the indispensable railroads that centre at Charleston, will be given up to save the city, or will be yielded less readily after its destruction, is an idle and unfounded expectation. When a part of the great military advantage now held by the Confederates shall have been won by and transferred to us, then the safety of Charleston may be battered for the remainder. Until then let us wait patiently, particularly as there is no reasonable prospect of our impatience hastening the end for which we have so long and so vainly looked.

CAPTIONS OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT ITS SECOND ADJOURNED SESSION, A. D. 1863.

1. An act to amend the act entitled "an act to consolidate the various acts heretofore passed to incorporate the town of Statesville in Iredell county.
2. An act to incorporate the Pettigrew Monument Association.
3. An act to amend the charter of the North Carolina Christian Advocate Joint Stock Publishing Company.
4. An act concerning the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.
5. An act to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of certain Banks of the State and the people.
6. An act to repeal the third section of an act entitled "an act to divide the State into two Congressional Districts.
7. An act concerning Rutherford Academy.
8. An act in relation to the compensation of the tax collector of Johnston county.
9. An act to amend section 85 chapter 34 of Revised Code.
10. An act to authorize A. J. McBride, Sheriff of Watauga county, to collect arrears of taxes.
11. An act to explain and amend section 68, chapter 107 of Revised Code.
12. An act concerning the Insane Asylum.
13. An act in relation to larceny and robbery.
14. An act to increase the pay of witnesses and jurors.
15. An act concerning impressments.
16. An act in relation to the Governor's Message.
17. An act to incorporate the town of Hickory Tavern, in the county of Catawba.
18. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Kerosene Co.
19. An act to increase the fees of the Special Magistrate of the town of Wilmington
20. An act to incorporate the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company
21. An act to incorporate the Salem and High Point Plank Road Company.
22. An act to incorporate the Pender Monument Association.
23. An act to amend an act entitled "Revenue," ratified the 11th day of February, 1863.
24. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.
25. An act in regard to the Mutual Insurance Company in Fayetteville.
26. An act concerning slave labor on public works.
27. An act to regulate the fees of the Clerks and Sheriff in the county of Guilford.
28. An act concerning Cherokee Lands.
29. An act in relation to depositions.
30. An act to amend an act approved 20th September, 1861, entitled Militia.
31. An act to authorize the courts of Oyer and Terminer.
32. An act to allow a fee to the Assistant Clerk in the Treasury for registration of State bonds.
33. An act explanatory of an act to admit proof of the handwriting of attesting witnesses in certain cases
34. An act to incorporate the Miners' Mining and Smelting Company.
35. An act to provide for the pay of Judges holding courts of Oyer and Terminer.
36. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the North Carolina Endowment Fund.
37. An act to repeal the 11th section of chapter 23 Revised Code.
38. An act in relation to the crime of arson.
39. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Express Company.
40. An act to amend the 9th secition of chapter 101 Revised Code.
41. An act to regulate office hours in certain offices.
42. An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the State. [Appropriates one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars—$1,650,000.]
43. An act concerning the office of Sheriff and Clerk of the County Court of Cherokee county.
44. An act authorizing the Governor to accept the services of Cherokee Indians to repel invasion or insurection.
45. An act to amend an act entitled "Revenue." [Taxes Express Companies five per cent. on gross receipts.]
46. An act to amend chapter 26 Revised Code entitled "Currency."
47. An act to amend an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence.
48. An act to restore the Courts and for other purposes.
49. An act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers of the army. [Appropriates $1,000,000.]
50. An act further to define the duties of Treasurer of the Literary Fund and for other purposes
51. An act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription.
52. An act to incorporate the Comstock Mining and Smelting Company,
53. An act in relation to salaries and fees.
54. An act to amend an act ratified on the 11th day of February, 1863, entitled "Revenue." [Taxes Insurance Companies incorporated out of the State *three* per cent. on their gross receipts.]
55. An act to enforce the criminal laws of the State. [Authorizes trials for crimes committed in counties where Superior Courts cannot be held by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, before the Superior Courts of adjacent counties.]
56. An act to provide against a possible deficiency in the Treasury. [Authorizes an issue of State Bonds, a sale of State Treasury Notes, or both, to the amount of $2,000,000.]
57. An act making an appropriation to purchase cotton to be applied to purchases in Europe. [Appropriates $324 000.]
58. An act to incorporate Palmyra Lodge of A. Y. Masons No. 147, located in Averasboro'. Harnett county.
59. An act concerning the Governor's salary.

RESOLUTIONS

1. A resolution concerning the printing of the Treasurer's Report.
2. Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in congress to secure an increase of the pay of soldiers.
3. Resolution in favor of John W. Hinson, Sheriff of Duplin County.
4. Resolution in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Eli Swanner of Beaufort county.
5. Resolution concerning the *per diem* and mileage of the members of the General Assembly.
6. Resolution in relation to sequestered and confiscated lands in North Carolina.
7. Resolution in favor of sick and wounded soldiers.
8. Resolution in favor of Joseph Cobb, Sheriff of Edgecombe county.
9. Resolution in favor of Wm. Patterson, late Sheriff of Alamance county.
10. Resolution in favor of Council Wooten.
11. Resolution requiring certain Sheriffs to refund money into the Public Treasury.
12. Resolution in favor of Levi Dawson.
13. Resolution in favor of Henry H. Sandlin of Onslow county.
14. Resolution in favor of Drury King.
15. Resolution in favor of the Speakers, Clerks, and Doorkeepers.
16. Resolution in relation to impressments.
17. Resolution in favor of Charles Kelly.
18. Resolution relative to Wm. D. Wynne.
19. Resolutions Instructing the Auditor of Public Accounts to inquire whether a better system of keeping the accounts of disbursing officers, and better checks on their accountability may not be introduced, and whether a better mode of cancelling the vouchers of the Public Treasury may not be adopted.

Lines

Suggested upon hearing of the death of Private Robert M. Bennett, of Co. K, 36th N. C. Regiment, who was killed at Fort Caswell, Nov. 10th, 1863, by the accidental bursting of a gun.

BY HIS BROTHER.

A happy home now mourns the loss
Of one they held most dear;
The eye that spake a brother's love,
Now drops the falling tear;
The vacant place around the board
And by the cheerless hearth,
Remind us of the fleeting joys,
And short lived things of earth;
His place a comrade at his gun,
Now fills instead of he;
No one responds unto his name
When called at reveille.
His noble voice and manly form,
No more we'll hear or see.
A brother's pride and parents' joy,
Is in eternity.
Though in deep grief we mourn the loss
Of brother and of son;
Help us oh Lord to be resigned,
And say thy will be done.

Camp on the Rapidan, Va., Dec. 4th, 1863.

GEN. BRAG.—This officer passed through this city this morning *en route* for Newnan where his family is at present sojourning. To what duty this officer will now be assigned rumor sayeth not.

Gen. Bragg's appearance was pale and haggard. He is at best singularly saturnine of visage and is now peculiarly dark of expression. A tall, thin man, with eyes deeply sunken beneath the most lowering lashes, thin, blue lips, nervous and inconstant, scant gray hair and beard, a narrow forehead; there are few men in the South so striking in person. Gen. Bragg is said to be a chronic dyspeptic; he is certainly in ill health, and perhaps this is a reason for certain eccentricities of temper now and then manifested by him.

Atlanta Confederacy.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

COLUMBUS COUNTY, N. C., Nov. 30th, 1863.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus counties, held this day at Shiloh, for the purpose of devising means for providing corn for the use of the needy of the neighborhood, which was opened with prayer by Alex. Campbell, Esq., on motion B. M. Richardson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Melton Campbell appointed Secretary.

On motion of D. D. Campbell, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen:—Messrs. D. D. Campbell, Owen Hobbs, J. S. Council, Jas. McNorton, and W. C. Burnes.

On motion of Mr. D. D. Campbell, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

Said Committee, appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following:

WHEREAS, It appears that, on account of the short crops generally made in this neighborhood, and the consequent scarcity, unless some provision is made whereby corn can be procured for the needy, there are many persons in this neighborhood, soldiers' families especially, who must suffer. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, a portion of the citizens of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, assembled at Shiloh for the purpose of devising ways and means for the relief of the neighborhood, do appoint Mr. B. M. Richardson our agent, whose duty it shall be to buy corn and sell it again to those in want without charge, except cost and expense of transpertation, with a reasonable compensation for his trouble.

B. M. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

I, Owen Hobbs, one of the magistrates of the county of Columbus, do certify that the above proceedings are correct.

OWEN HOBBS, J. P. [seal.]

Dec. 14. 81-1t*

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Company H, 1st N. C. Cavalry at Camp near Culpeper Court House, November 3d, 1863, for the purpose of giving public expression to the sentiment of the Company in regard to the death of their former Captain and late lamented Colonel Thos. Ruffin, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Recognizing in the death of Col. Thos. Ruffin but the dispensation of that Divine Power without whose knowledge "no sparrow falls to the ground;" yet with all due reverence to the Ruler of all we claim as ours the melancholy duty and mournful sight to pay our last tribute at the shrine of departed worth.

Resolved, That in the death of Col. Ruffin the Confederacy has lost a fine and able defender, North Carolina one of her brightest ornaments, and his regiment a gallant and fearless leader.

Resolved 2d, That in his death, though in its manner reflecting honor both on us and him, we behold with the greatest regret the sundering of those ties which have so long bound him to us a firm friend and respected officer.

Resolved 3d, That while memory lasts we will still cherish as sacred the recollection of him who by his invaluable courtesy and kindness no less than by his firmness and bravery won our admiration and commanded our respect.

Resolved 4th, That in his last words, "follow me," we but still more clearly recognize the spirit of the hero who sets a noble example at the loss of his life.

Resolved 5th, That to his bereaved family, thus suddenly, by the misfortune of war, deprived of an affectionate son and brother, we tender our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved 6th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; also to the Richmond Sentinel, Raleigh State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Biblical Recorder and Raleigh Christian Advocate, with a request to publish.

SAM'L W. STANLY,
J. W. BIDDLE,
J. H. WIGGS, } Committee.

BENJ. C. CROOM, Sec'y.

HEADQUARTERS 1st N. C. TROOPS,
December 3d, 1863.

Gentlemen: Below you will find a list of casualties of the 1st N. C. Troops in the fight near "Germanna Ford" on the 27th November, which you will please publish for the information of all concerned. Our division (Johnson's) was the only one actually engaged. We have been expecting a "big" fight here for some time, but at this date Meade has withdrawn all his forces to the North side of the Rapidan. After crossing the whole of his army to the South side, and having them drawn up in battle array for four days, he dared not face the brave veterans of General Lee, and followed the example of his predecessors by withdrawing from our front under cover of night. When or where he will attempt to make another forward movement it is impossible to say, but let him come when or where he will find us ready to assist him in a *retrogade* movement. I do not know the amount of losses sustained by the enemy, but know their casualties to have been much heavier than ours—judging from their dead in our front, which was more than two to one, besides loosing heavily in prisoners.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. W. McINTIRE,
Acting Adj't 1st N. C. T.

List of Casualties.

Field and Staff—Killed—none.
Wounded—Lieut. Col. H. A. Brown, slightly on hand.
Co. A—Killed—none.
Wounded—Sergt. R. Johnson, Privates A. Wyrick and George D. Lane.
Co. B—Killed—Corp'l S. M. Willborne.
Wounded—Sergt. D. C. Woodrough, Sergt. P. C. McCall, Private J. M. Mitchell, L. L. Witherspoon, W. E. Conner, J. P. Shaw, Jno. Roberson, J. M. Brown, Color Serg.
Co. C—Killed—none.
Wounded—Private J. H. Brinson, W. R. Brinson, J. W. Wagstaff, H. H. Whitty.
Co. D—Killed—none.
Wounded—Corp'l S. A. McCall, Privates H. Cates, H. Hines, Jas. McCall, J. Knipe, T. Max, J. F. Summit.
Co. E—Killed—S. Albright.
Wounded—Sergt. B. Summersette, Privates B. Williams, M. Lay, J. G. Clapp
Co. F—Killed—Private D. M. Manning.
Wounded—N. B. Gatlin.
Co. G—Killed—J. G. Fish.
Wounded—Privates W. J. Snoller, J. W. Collins, D. P. Collins, B. G. Upchurch, J. Lawrence, B. A. Godwin.
Co. H—Killed—None.
Wounded—Corp'l J. S. Mobly, Privates E. Harrison, J. H. Murray, J. F. Jones, L. Brown, W. Jolly.
Missing—Sergt. T. Pollard.
Co. I—Killed—Calvin Perry, mortally wounded, G. W. Baily, since dead.
Wounded—Corp'ls C. W. Upchurch, J. H. Young, Privates J. W. Wall, H. L. King, J. Deulin, S. G. Jordan.
Co. K—Killed—none.
Wounded—Sergt. P. Dupree, Corp'l Winters, Privates W. Shaw.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	9
Wounded	51
Missing	1
	57

AN UNPLEASANT REMINISCENCE.—A recent number of the Memphis *Bulletin* contained the following:

The editor of the Chattanooga *Rebel* says there's a Divinity that shapes our ends. We guess the divinity that shapes his end will be a hemped one.

To which, the *Rebel* replies by recalling the following somewhat unpleasant reminiscence:

We had rather go up at the end of a rope in the cause we are now advocating, than go off at the end of a cowhide, as the traitorous editor of the *Bulletin* did from Wheeling, Va., a few years ago. Don't you recollect Bingham, who applied the lash so vigorously and your cowardly nature would not allow you to resent the infliction?

QUOTH Made to Lee
"Can you tell me,
In the plainest sort of writing—
When people will
Get all their fill
Of this 'big job,' of fighting."

Quoth Lee to Meade,
"Why, yes indeed—
I'll tell you in a minute;—
When speculators
And legislators
Are made to enter in it!"

From the Raleigh Progress.

North Carolina Artillery Troops.

The following Heavy Artillery Companies have been organized into the 40th Regiment North Carolina Troops:

Captain A. W. Ezell, Lenoir, Co. A.
Captain W. H. Tripp, Beaufort, Co. B.
Captain J. E. Leggett, Beaufort, Co. C.
Captain James S. Lane, Craven, Co. D.
Captain M. H. McBryde, Robeson, Co. E.
Captain Jno. C. Robertson, Greene, Co. F.
Captain Wm. A. Holland, Lenoir, Co. G.
Captain Calvin Barnes, New Hanover, Co. H.
Captain C. C. Whitehurst, Beaufort, Co. I.
Captain George Tait, Bladen, Co. K.

The Governor has commissioned the following Field Officers to this Regiment:

John J. Hedrick, of New Hanover, Colonel; Geo. Tait, of Bladen, Lieutenant Colonel; William A. Holland of Lenoir, Major.

Colonel Hedrick entered service in April, 1861, as Captain of the Cape Fear Light Artillery, and was recently promoted to Colonel in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

Lt. Col. Tait entered service as Captain of the Bladen Guards, and on the organization of the 18th Regiment, (8th Volunteers,) he was promoted to Major.—He resigned as Major in January, 1862, returned home and raised a company of artillery, which he has commanded till the present time.

Major William A. Holland is a graduate of the University of the State and a young officer of much promise.

The following Light Artillery Companies have been organized into a Battalion and will be known as the 13th Battalion North Carolina Troops:

Captain L. H. Webb, Richmond, Co. A.
Captain Joseph B. Starr, Cumberland, Co. B.
Captain James D. Cumming, New Hanover, Co. C.
Captain Zach T. Adams, Beaufort, Co. D.
Captain Henry Dickson, Orange, Co. E.
Captain John R. Potts, Craven, Co. E.

The Governor has appointed Captain Joseph B. Starr, of Cumberland, Lieutenant Colonel of this Battalion.

Col. Starr entered service as Captain in that splendid company, the Lafayette Light Infantry, in the old Bethel Regiment, and upon the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane to the Colonelcy of the 28th Regiment, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel. He served with the regiment till it was disbanded in Nov. 1861, when he returned home and raised a company of Light Artillery, which he has commanded till this date. He is universally esteemed a good officer, and in every way worthy of promotion.

North Carolina has three regiments of Artillery, viz: the 10th, Col. S. D. Pool; the 36th, Col. William Lamb; the 40th, Col. Hedrick, and the following Artillery Battalions: 1st Battalion, Major A. McRae; 3d Battalion, Major John W. Moore; 10th Battalion, Major W. S. Young, and the 13th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Starr.

ARTILLERY LOSS IN THE LATE BATTLES.—P. W. A. states that our loss of artillery in the late battles amounted to just 38 pieces, namely: Ferguson's Battery, 4 guns; Howell's, 2; McCant's 2; Dent's, 5; Scott's 3; Yates', 3; Faber's, 3; Garity's, 1; Oliver's, 1; Anderson's, 1; Slocumb's, 6; Cobb's, 4; Harris', 2; Marrigburg's, 4. Two siege pieces were burnt at Chickamauga Station. All are not equal to our captures at the battles of Chickamauga.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Standard appeals to the "Conservatives" to rally at the polls and unite against the "Destructives," and adds that there is no chance for peace until the original Secessionists are hurled from power. In alluding to the recent defeat of the Democrats in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Standard says the last ray of hope for the South from the North has departed—that the prospects of peace are more distant than ever—that the Southern people stand alone with the world against them, and that they had — better make peace with Providence or the North very soon.—*Rutland (Vermont) Herald, Nov. 6th*, 1863.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1863.

DR. THOS. R. MICKS, Surgeon in Charge:

DEAR SIR: I hand you herewith One Thousand and Forty-Five Dollars, placed in my hands by Mr. Harry Macarthy, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. Please receive it and make such use or disposition of it as in your judgment may best promote the comfort and welfare of those for whom it was intended, and oblige,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
O. G. PARSLEY, Mayor.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 4,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Dec. 15th, 1863.

HON. O. G. PARSLEY, Mayor—

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning, accompanying one thousand forty five dollars, (Mr Harry Macarthy's donation,) which you have so kindly placed at my disposal.

In the name of the sick and wounded soldiers now occupying the Hospitals in this city, permit me, through you, to return their heartfelt thanks to Mr. Macarthy, and to assure him that his kindness will ever be remembered and truly appreciated. As their agent, I will promise that my earnest endeavour shall be to apply the gift in such manner as will best accomplish the end designed.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obd't servt,
THOS. R. MICKS,
Surgeon in Charge.

DIED.

On Stones Bay, Onslow county, N. C., on the 9th Dec., 1863, JOHN T. WHITEHURST, Esq., aged 36 years, 3 months and 18 days.

Richmond and Petersburg