SPIRIT OF THE AEG.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

J. G. WILLIAMS, Editor & Proprietor

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
For Six Months, $6 00
Advertisements inserted at $4 per square.

PEACE!

As we write the air is vocal with blessed music, every note of which vibrates through the heart of man, woman and child throughout the Confederacy; every voice takes up the strain and swells the glad acclaim, until from every hill top in this broad land the echo is wafted to Heaven. Peace! Peace! how the eye moistens, the nerves quiven and the voice rises at the sound; one grand conclave of sighing sufferers unite their prayers to beseech the Giver of all good things to bestow on them this boon; however unworthy we may be to ask it, all gladly join in the invocation with honest hearts and outstretched hands.

Much as we desire PEACE, much as we would sacrifice to obtain it, and anxiously as we have looked for it we must sadly confess that as yet we can see no certain signs of its approach. It is very true that others more favored may be better able to judge; as far as the Confederacy is concerned the whole matter turns upon the Congressional proceedings in secret session and the revelations then and there made and unless the inquirer is informed of these matters he has nothing on which to base an opinion; all we know is that some very important statements were made and very important action was taken thereon; three Commissioners of the highest standing and the greatest ability have been despatched to Washington, ostensibly to treat for Peace, viz: Vice President Stephens, Senator Hunter of Va., and Judge Campbell of Ala., Asst. Secretary of War. Two of these distinguished envoys have before made efforts to this same end and both entirely unsuccessfully; what further inducement has been held out to them for a renewal of their overtures the Public at large is yet to learn.

While we would make every exertion and break through all the rigid rules of political etiquette to obtain the desired end, we do not now see that any thing is to be gained by sending envoys to the 'Royal Ape' who now disgraces the throne of Yankeedom; what invitations he may have given to Mr. Davis of course we do not know, but we do not believe any has been given in good faith; we do not believe he would now offer us any terms which in honor and dignity we could or would accept. The most important preliminary, the indespensable and fundamental base of the whole fanciful superstructure is wanting and that is the cessation of hostilities. The idea is absurd that any power seemingly advancing to undisputed success, its armies gathering like ravens to the 'Feast of Death' and whetting their gated beaks for the final repast on the remains of the 'so call'd Confederacy' should pause in its career and let Victory slip from its grasp to offer us peace, on any terms, but such as would disgrace our hard earned fame on a hundred battle fields is not to be admitted by any sane mind. We would fain hope it may be so, but the whole thing looks to us like a delusion and a snare, a new fangled Yankee stratagem to outwit the witless Confederates. The Yankees will never make peace with us until forced to do so, either by outward pressure from ourselves or foreign nations or inward pressure from the suffering and struggling masses at home and at no period of the war during the last two years has there been so little probability of the urgency of either of these two causes.

There is no better or stronger reliance for us than our own strong arms and sharp swords with an abiding confidence in the justice of our cause and an unfailing trust in the Mercy and goodness of the Most High and the sooner our people come to know and believe this, the sooner and more certainly will we achieve success.

For the Spirit of the Age.

JOHN BARLEY CORN.

What a mighty man of valor is John Barley Corn! He's a full general; he's more than that; he's a field marshal.

On how many battle fields has he victoriously commanded? How many foes has he fallen beneath his mighty arm? How many stout hearts have gone down under his repeated blows who would not have succumbed to the hated foe?—Report says he was commander-in-chief in the Valley some time since, and that now around Petersburg and Richmond, his rank is second only to Gen. Lee's. We haven't been to the army lately, and don't know how this is, but we are inclined to credit the rumor, for we find his authority fully recognized by all sorts of men connected with the army, and as far away from headquarters as Raleigh. And some rash man, who had not the fear of the consequences before his eyes, has even ventured to assert that John Barley Corn, and his Adjutant, Captain Apple Jack, have more power in the country than the President, Secretary of War and the whole batch of Congressmen who make conscript laws, for he has been known, in more than one case, to keep men at home or in soft places, when the law ordered them to the front.

But John's achievements are not confined to the military. He is a great man among the people everywhere. Why, if an election is to be held, no matter what may be the character, whether State, national or municipal, John's friend is sure to join. You can't beat John Barley Corn for office; at least it can't be done in these parts. The truth is, Mr. Editor, if something is not done to curtail the power and influence of this redoubtable warrior, our whole land will be subjugated by him. Why, see, I wouldn't have you tell any one for the world, but I have heard it whispered that even some reverened divines have been seen to smile upon him. We know of but one class of our citizens who are exempt from his control and that favored class are the members of our Legislature. What a blessed thing for our people that their wise and discreet law-makers have an unconquerable omision to *new-dip* and *tangle foot*.

PETER PETUSKY, JR.

Killed.—We hear that a Col. Paxton, of the Army of Tennessee, was run over by a railroad train at Pelham Station, Monday night, and killed. He was standing on the turn out and the train backed upon him. We could learn no further particulars.—*Dan. Register.*

FURTHER FROM SAVANNAH.

The editor of the Augusta Chronicle has just seen a gentleman who left Savannah last week, who says the most perfect order is maintained in the city. No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizens, in any particular. A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier a few days since. The citizen knocked the soldier down. The officer of the guard as soon as he arrived, said nothing to the citizen, but had the soldier taken to the barracks, gagged and soundly whipped for his misbehavior. A drunken soldier who undertook to create a disturbance recently, and who refused to allow himself to be arrested, was shot down at once by the guard.

The soldiers are not allowed under any circumstances to enter private residences.

The negroes in most cases are quiet and orderly remaining with their owners and performing their customary duties.

One store with goods from the North has already been opened. Nothing but green backs are in circulations.

During the past week all the troops in and around the city were reviewed by Gen. Sherman. Our informant says they were in a fine condition. A great many were without shoes, a great many without blankets, and other necessary articles.—The health of Sherman's army is reported to be excellent—but a little sickness was prevalent in the ranks.

Some few light draft vessels have come up to the wharf. No army stores have as yet been received in the city, and but a small quantity of sutler's goods.

From the conversation of the officers as well as the men, our informant inferred that it was Sherman's intention to remain in the city until the obstructions in the harbor were removed enough to allow him to bring stores and goods to the city to replenish his ammunition train and furnish his men with all things needed.

All persons passing out of the city have to be provided with a pass from some one one of the leading general officers.

The Yankees are building a new pontoon bridge from a point near the Exchange.

A majority of the male population have remained in the city. The families of most of those who have left still remain.

A majority of the citizens have provision for some month but there is a scarcity of wood, and much suffering it is feared will be experienced for want of fuel. Gen. Sherman has announced that he will soon open the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, and haul wood to the city.

Our picket lines are about thirty miles from the city. Our scouts go within six miles of the city. Both our pickets and scouts are very vigilant, and no one is allowed to go into the city without a pass from the Commanding General.—No pass is allowed to any male person to go towards the city. All females who are caught going towards the city are thoroughly searched.

But few, if any, females or families have left the city since the occupation by Gen. Sherman.

A newspaper has already been started.—It is printed at the former office of the Daily News. It is called The Savannah Daily Loyal Georgian—published by M. Summers, Captain A. Q. M. The motto of the sheet is, 'Redeemed regenerated, and disenthralled;' 'The Union must and shall be preserved.' In his salutatory, he announces that the Loyal Georgians will be published simply as a 'news sheet—independent of everything,' at five cents per copy.

He says the paper will reflect his own opinion and not those of the military authorities. He also states that a kind and wise policy will be adopted by Gen. Sherman. He calls upon the soldiers to behave themselves and commit no acts of violence. He also says he will not uphold the persecution of any class, however objectionable their sentiments may have been—and shall act upon the principle of kindness and humanity.

From the 'Loyal Georgian,' we cull the annexed items.

Sherman has shown himself to be the greatest military chieftain of the age.

The news from Nashville is perfectly satisfactory to Sherman and his officers.

Admiral Dahlgren is in Savannah on a visit to Gen Sherman, Maj. Gen. Foster is also in the city on a visit.

The Georgians, in a leader comments on the war news. It says from all quarters come good tidings of success. And then in remarking on the same he calls upon the people of the place to reflect seriously upon the position of affairs, and thinks that the best way for them is not to be blinded by prejudice, but to look at matters as they really exist.

A SKETCH OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH.

Now that Savannah has fallen into the hands of the invader, the following sketch, furnished by an exchange will be read with mournful interest.

Savannah is the capitol of Chatham county and the largest city in the State of Georgia. It was founded by Gen. Oglethrope in 1732, the year of Washingtons birth, is situated on the right bank of the Savannah river, 18 miles from its mouth 90 miles southwest of Charleston, 188 miles southeast of Milledgeville and 131 miles from Augusta. The site of a city is a sandy plain elevated about 40 feet above low water mark.

It is regularly laid out with wide, sandy and unpaved streets which however are well protected from the rays of the summer's sun with handsome shade trees. At every other corner there is a public square usually circular or oval in shape, thickly spread with handsome shade trees. The number of these squares is twenty-four. Broad and Bay streets the most prominent thoroughfares, have grassy promenades in the middle with carriage ways on each side. Many of the private dwellings are handsomely built of brick and granite. Among the public buildings the most prominent are the City Exchange, Theatre, Courthouse Jail, State, Arsenal, Artillery Armony Lyceum Oglethorpe Hall, Hiberman, Hall, Market House, Chatham Academy, and the Custom House.

The latter is 110 feet long by 52 wide, is built of granite, and its estimated cost is nearly $175,000. The Independent Presbyterian church is a fine granite building and cost $110,000. St. John's (Episcopal) church is also a very handsome building. The city has some eighteen or twenty Protestant, and three or four Catholic churches one Hebrew Synagogue, five Banks, a Savings Institution, several fire companies, an historical society, several reading rooms, and a public library of some 8 or 10,000 volumes. The private schools are numerous and liberal provision is made for the education of the poor. Among the charitable institutions may be mentioned the Orphan Asylum, the Savannah Hospital, the Georgia Infirmary, Union Society, the Savannah Free School, Hibernian and St. Andrew's Societies, and the Seamans Friend Society.

A monument has been erected in Johnson Square to the memory of General Greene, and another, (a most imposing structure,) to the memory of Pulaski the noble Pole who gallantly fell in attacking the city, when held by the British, in October, 1789.

The city is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from the Savannah river.

Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which contributed vastly to its commercial importance and general prosperity. Thirteen railroads, direct or tributary converged to Savannah in 1861, and their united length measured one thousand and fifty-five miles.

The workshops and depots of the Georgia Central railroad are located at Savannah, and are confessedly the most gigantic, costly and complete on the continent.

The population of Savannah is between 25,000 and 30,000, and a more enterprising refined and hospital people the Southern Confederacy cannot boast.

FROM RICHMOND.

We have received Richmond papers to Friday but they contain but little news. The Dispatch says:

An official report, giving an account of the operations of our rams in the James river last Tuesday, was received at the Navy Department on Wednesday night, but was sent to the President, by whom it has not been made public. The facts stated therein are, however, pretty generally known. The object of the expeditoin was to break the enemy's pontoons, and, if possible, to destroy their stores at City Point. In Trent's reach—a stretch in the river just below Howlett's—two lines of obstructions were found, and it was discovered that the channel of the river was much changed by the late freshet. The Drewry grounded within point blank range of one of the enemy's batteries, and a tremendous fire was immediately concentrated upon her. It being found impossible to get her off, she was abandoned by her crew, and blew up in ten minutes after, having received a one hundred pound shot in her magazine. The Virginia also ran aground, and was subjected to a heavy fire. The Fredericksburg passed the obstructions, but put back on it being seen that the rest of the fleet could not follow her. On the high tide the Virginia was got adeat, and the fleet returned to its anchorage off Graveyard Creek. Besides the Drewry, the Virginia alone received any injury. The casing near one of her port-holes was somewhat stove in. Our casualties were five killed and fourteen wounded.

It was reported yesterday that the President had appointed General R. E. Lee, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States and had assigned General Joseph E. Johnson to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The general expectation had been that General Johnson would be assigned to our forces now confronting Sherman, in South Carolina.

General Curtis Lee has been made a major-general and assigned to the command of a division on the north side of the James.

The President has vetoed the bill recently passed by Congress authorizing newspapers to be sent by mail to soldiers free of charge. His objections are, that the bill is in violation of the Constitution and of the tax laws. His veto has been made the special order in the Senate for half past 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Dreadful.—A prisoner from Chattanooga describes the condition of those families that left Georgia and sought Yankee protection as terrible. Many women and children have died from cold—four or five thousand of them being huddled together in Chatanooga, with no wood and little to eat. There is nothing but lamentation and vain regret from morning till night.

Gen. Lee Sanguine.—The Richmond correspondence of the Mercury says:

'A distinguished member of Congress called on Gen. Lee a few days ago, to talk over the country. General Lee said he saw nothing in the military situation to justify despondency; much less despair. His only fear was that the disease of depression might be permitted to spread among the people. If this could be prevented, he was sanguine of success. The member of Congress was opposed to the use of slaves as soldiers, but General Lee's arguments induced him to withdraw all oppositions. Gens Longstreet and Ewell concur with Gen. Lee.

Determined to be free.—French armies (says the Charleston Courier) captured the great cities of Spain; demolished the Spanish armies to a great extent; instituted a new government; and were afterwards compelled to relinquish their supposed conquest by the terrible assaults of Spanish gurilla bands! And it is as true to-day as if revealed by heaven, that if our armies were disbanded, and our people were still unalterably determined to resist yankee rule over this land, that such rule could not be maintained by five hundred thousand yankee soldiers!

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.

The Hon. S. J. Pearson, E. D. Hall, D. M. Carter and John Pool, of the North Carolina Legislature, arrived in this city on yesterday. They are said to have been appointed by the North Carolina Legislature to come here on business touching the more vigorous prosecution of the war. They held a conference with the North Carolina Congressional delegation at the Spotswood House last night.—*Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 1st.*

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

In the Confederate service, captured at the storming of Fort Fisher, Federal Point, N. C., by the United States forces, under command of Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, *U. S. Vols., on the 15th day of January,* 1865.

W H C Whiting, Major General, C S A, severely wounded.

J H Hill, Major and A A G, C S A.

S G Hazlii, Lieut and A D C, C S A, wounded slightly.

T S Reid, Lieut and A A G, C S A.

Wm Lamb, Colonel 36th N C V, wounded severely.

James M Stevenson, Major 36th N C V.
R J Brady, Captain do
E J Murphy, Captain do
E B Dudley, Captain do
G H Powell, Captain do
J T Melvin, Captain do
Daniel Patterson, Captain do
Daniel Munn, Captain do
J Wescott, 1st Lieut do
J Soules, 1st Lieut do
N Legrand, 1st Lieut do
A V Goodwin, 1st Lieut do
Wm Swain, 1st Lieut do
G D Parker, 1st Lieut and Adjt do
A McC Jones, 1st Lt & ord offi. do
H D Williams, Lieut do
John Stansell, Lieut do
W C Daniel, Lieut do
M W Pridgen, Lieut do
W W McCrame, Lieut do
A B Barr, Lieutenant 36th N C V, wounded slightly.
Jas Owen, Lieut do
C J Williams, Lieut do wounded slightly.
J M Cowan, Lieut do
H E Benton, Lieut do
J N Kelly, Lieut do
A B Barrow, Lieut do
W W Draw, Lieut do wounded slightly.
E R Hunter, Lieut do
J J Cain, Lieut do
Thomas Hickman, Lieut do
E L Faison, Lieut do
James Riley, Major 10th N C Vols.
E D Walsh, Captain do
W Shaw, Captain do
E G Hood, Lieut do wounded severely
T Arendell, Lieut do
Irwin Fulford, Lieut do
A C Van Benthuyson, Captain C S M Corps, wounded severely.
D Bradford, 1st Lieut do
J C Murdoch, Lieut do
J D B Roberts, Lieut do
W G Huggins, 1st Lieut N C Marines.
G E Buchan, Captain 40th N C Vols, wounded severely.
J S Lane, Captain do wounded slightly.
D J Clarke, Captain do
E M McBride, Captain do
C S Bryan, 1st Lieut do
W Hassell, 1st Lieut do
A J McNair, Lieut do
J M McKinnon, Lieut do
A Barrington, Lieut do
H H Hooker, Lieut do
J W Dickson, Lieut do
W F Stanley, Lieut do
D G Delgese, Captain 21st S C. Vols.
E B Green, Captain do
Thomas Ford, Captain do
W B Baker, Captain do wounded slightly.
E R W McEine, 1st Lieut and Adjutant S C V, wounded.
W D Woodbury, Lieut do
J C Clements, Lieut do
S D Sanders, Lieut do
H E White, Lieut do
H Wilson, Lieut do
D R McIvor, Lieutenant S C V, wounded slightly.
F Rivers, Lieut do
W D Cook, Lieut do wounded slightly.
T D Zimmerman, Lieut do
C Logan, Captain 25th S C V.
J T Izer, Captain do
A J Mines, 1st Lieut do
J M Pendergast, Lieut do
J Graves, Lieut do
E R Rush, Lieut do
J L Prince, Lieut do
E J Norris, Lieut do
W D Cotchett, Lieut do
W Salters, Lieut do
W W Wise, Lieut do
T P Felder, Lieut do
J K Huggins, Captain 11th S C V.
J P Mims, Lieut do
H C Evans, Lieut 1st Battalion N C V.
T M Argo, Lieut do
Y T Adams, Captain 13th S C Light Battery.
C H Latham, Lieut do
J M Sutton, Captain 3d N C Light Battery.
J R Powell, Lieut do
J G Frame, Lieut do
U R Gwinn, Lieut 2d Engineers, N C V.
R G Pitman, Lieut do
C H Blocker, Captain and A C S, C S A.
Hugh Waddell, jr., Lieut Telegraph Corps.
T W Strandell, Lieut do
S Singleton, Surgeon C S A.
D G Cort, Assistant Surgeon C S A.
J C Shepard, do do
P Bledsoe, do do
E J Muirhead, do do
Wm Willis, Acting Assistant Surgeon C S A.
W W Griggs, Assistant Surgeon C S Navy.
J M Hicks, do do
George A Foote, do do
(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major General.

The officers not specially noticed in the list as wounded are stated by Gen. Terry to be either uninjured or slightly wounded as to need no surgical attention.

The above is a correct copy of the list furnished by Major General Terry, commanding the U. S. at Fort Fisher.

ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.

Later from Mexico—Rumored Cession of Five States to France.—A telegraph from San Francisco, dated the 23d, gives the following intelligence which seems to have startled the Yankees a good deal:

Letters from Mazatlan, to the 19th instant, announce the arrival there of Captain Beauregard, a brother of General Beauregard of the Confederate States, in the capacity of private secretary to William M. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California.

Captain Beauregard reports that Mr. Gwyn has been created a Duke by the Emperor Maximilian, and that Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California have been ceded to the Emperor Napoleon by the Mexican Government, in payment for the troops furnished by the French Government to subjugate Mexico, and that Mr. Gwyn has been appointed Viceroy over those States, and will soon enter upon the duties of his office.

This story is not believed, further than that Mr. Gwyn has obtained certain land grants, and is authorized to encourage immigration from the Confederate States.

The Imperial forces appear to be gradually acquiring possession of the country, in spite of occasional successes by Juarez.

Much feeling exists against the Americans on the part of the Imperialists, and at Mazatlan they are harshly spoken of by the Imperial organ. Many Americans, in consequence of their treatment, are returning to California, who intended to stay in Mexico.

Publishing a newspaper without "news," to an editor, is like cooking a dinner, to a house wife, without food. Something has to be hashed up to satisfy hunger; consequently an editor must look something up to satisfy his readers.

ITEMS.

In 1778, when the British forces occupied almost all the cities of the struggling colonies, Washington wrote: "I am convinced that the enemy, long ere this, are perfectly satisfied that the possession of our towns, while we have an army in the field, will avail them little. It involves us in difficulties, but does not by any means insure conquest to them. They well know that it is our arms, not defenceless towns, which they have to subdue before they can arrive at the haven of their wishes, and that, till this is accomplished, the superstructure they have been endeavoring to raise, 'like the baseless fabric of a vision,' falls to nothing." These words may be profitably reflected upon by the few Southrons who are disposed to be despondent now.

A Table of Distances of interest just now.
From Branchville to Charleston 62 miles.
" Branchville to Kingville 45 miles.
" Branchville to Florence 103 miles.
" Branchville to Columbia 68 miles.
" Branchville to Augusta 75 miles.
" Branchville to Wilmington 216 miles.
" Branchville to Charlotte 174 miles.
" Charleston to Florence 102 miles.
" Wilmington to Florence 107 miles.

The number of slaves to be obtained in each State as authorized by the act of Congress, approved February 17th, 1864, as follows:

Virginia,	2 250
South Carolina,	2,500
Alabama,	2 500
Tennessee,	500
North Carolina,	2,250
Georgia,	2,500
Florida,	500
Mississippi and East Louisiana,	1,000
Total,	14,500

The United States sloop-of-war San Jacinto was lost off the Bahama Banks on the night of the 1st in a terrible gale. The U. S. gunboat Narcissa was blown up by a torpedo near Mobile a few days since. Week before last, the gunboat Rattler drifted from her moorings between Vicksburg and Natches. She was boarded by a party of Confederate cavalry and burnt to the water's edge. On Sunday evening last, two Yankee monitors were blown up by torpedoes off Charleston. And some three or four Yankee boats were lost on Roanoke River. We are glad to see that Old Abe's navy is being rapidly reduced. The San Jacinto is the vessel which captured Mason and Slidell off the Trent.

Death of Dr. Weir.—Dr. D. P. Wier died at his residence in this place, on Sunday night. He had been sick for a long time, and his death was not unexpected either to himself or his friends. In his death we lose an excellent citizen, and the Presbyterian Church loses an active and efficient ruling elder. But our loss in his everlasting gain.—*Greensboro' Way of the World.*

General Hardee telegraphs that the enemy crossed at Springfield on the night of the 26th instant, and moved Northward in two columns, on the morning of the 27th. He also reports that all attempts to cross the Cambanee have so far failed.

General Taylor reports that the enemy in some force came towards Clinton from Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara, and returned.

Activity is reported on the Mississippi river, troops going up and down. Most of Thomas's army are reported to have marched west from Columbia to Clinton, on the Tennessee river. A portion of these forces, including A. J. Smith's, are said to be in the vicinity of Huntsville and Eastport.

No change in the fleet off Mobile. The enemy are still leaving Pascagoula.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

Arrival of Capt. Semmes.—Captain Raphael Semmes whose arrival in the Confederacy had been previously announced is now in Richmond. The gallant who is looking as hale as ever and his many friends will be pleased to learn that he has accomplished his long and tedious journey homeward in safety. We are not informed says the Whig, of the Captain's movements, but the country can illy spare him from that sphere of usefulness in which he has made so great a reputation for himself and so gloriously defended the country's cause.

TO GEORGIA EDITORS, AND THE HATLESS.

I want rabbit skins, coon skins, fox skins, otter skins, mink skins, beaver skins, and all other skins that have fur upon them. I want them for the purpose of making hats, and will pay the highest cash prices, or swap hats for them. I will give a good rabbit hat for sixty rabbit skins; a good coon hat for two dozen good coon skins; a good beaver hat for three beaver skins; a good wool hat for two pounds of clean washed wool free of cockle burrs and cut from the live sheep's back; and so on. The skins must be taken from the animals in winter and be well stretched, before drying. Parcels may be sent by Express, and hats in the same way.

J. A. TURNER.

Eatonton, Ga., Nov. 22, 1865.

N. B.—All Georgia editors who will copy the above, notice four times including this note, and also the following prospectus the same number of times, sending me their papers in exchange with the advertisment marked, shall receive, by Express free of charge a good soft rabbit fur hat, which will bring in the market, $100: provided they will have their heads measured, and send me the dimensions.

NILES' REGISTER REVIVED—PROSPECTUS of the countryman—Niles' Register, the most useful Journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of "The Countryman." This journal is a facsimile of its original in the number and size of its pages its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publications issued by Mr. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to wit, a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of Yankee literary Journals, and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies but at the same time, being stamped with an independent southern tone, original with and peculiar to itself,

An altogher novel fature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports, and everything that interest the country gentleman.

The Countryman is a handsome quarto, of sixteen pages: published weekly on the editor's plantation, near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express.

J. A. TURNER,
Dec. 10th, 1865, 25—4t.
Eatonton Ga.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Notary Public and General Agent,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO HIS charge will be carefully attended to.
Raleigh, N. C., October 1, 1864. 7—t

FLAX SEED WANTED!!!

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX SEED WANTED and we are commissioned to offer liberal prices for them—in large or small quantities.
CREECH & LITCHFORD
Com. Merchants and Auctioneers
Sept. 17, 1864.