

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1864.

Dampers.

In the *Progress* of the 13th inst., the "foreign news" is introduced with a gusto, accompanied by the announcement that the "extracts throw a damper on the hope of early recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico."

This is the curt style with which this paper, so frequent and so vehement in its repetitions of its avowals that it is devoted to the cause, presents a piece of information, well calculated, if believed, to dampen the ardor of our hopes, and in this moment particularly, to depress the feelings of our people.

On Thursday last, the *Progress*, more distinctly unveiling its gratification, publishes the following:

"To be serious, does not the snubbing Maximilian gave Slidell and the neutrality of Mexico, proclaimed in advance, drive the nail home? Shall we make fools of ourselves by looking to Maximilian, the Emperor, or 'any other man' longer for succor. If we can whip the Yankees into an acknowledgment of our independence, as we believe we can, let us do it, but no more of recognition or help from abroad. The country is sick of the cry."

We find it very difficult to refrain our true sentiments of the *Progress* and its associates. God grant that the day of our good fortune is not far distant, when the loyal heart of North Carolina will find a right utterance against Mr. Holden, against this organ of his; which, except his own sheet and Joy, the Yankee's, is the only organ he has in the Confederacy; and against their associates in this now universally condemned agitation which they are keeping up, to the dishonor of the State and to her disrepute among all her sisters.

Fortunately for the country there need be no damper to its hopes from foreign news, extracted from the London *Globe*, for these reasons:

First.—The London *Globe* is a vile abolition sheet; the organ of the Yankee Minister Adams, and a paid fabricator of Yankee lies. Second.—because in this very fabrication, the *Globe* has overshoot the mark and exposed either its ignorance or its baseness; for it professes to know that "Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, had intimated to Maximilian the readiness of his Government to accredit a Representative in Mexico and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico." Is this likely, when the Yankee Government has even now a Minister in Mexico who never has recognized "the intervention"—but who, by peremptory orders, still clings to Juarez, the opposing Government to Maximilian and a Republic? Is it likely, when the Yankee Government still exchanges courtesies with a Minister from Juarez who still resides near the Government at Washington?

Is it likely, when this very arrival from Yankeeedom brings news that the Federal House of Representatives has passed a resolution that the Northern people do not accord with the monarchical dynasty just established in Mexico on the ruins of republicanism, and that Congress is unwilling to remain silent on the subject?

This resolution passed the House unanimously. It came right on the back of this report of the London *Globe* about Mr. Dayton and Maximilian. Is it likely that Mr. Dayton had assumed to make the offer he is represented to have done, of his own motion, when he knew there was a minister of Juarez' Republican Government now at Washington? Even Yankee boldness in evil, and Yankee duplicity, would have shrunk from this open shame.

Nor is it likely that he made any such intimation by authority; for in that event Lincoln would have never permitted this resolution, without a struggle; for it amounts to a wholesale and dishonoring disavowal of his action, if he had so committed himself.

With a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives against the Government of Maximilian in Mexico; it is not likely that that body will pass an appropriation for a Legation to that court. But why did not the *Progress*, when it ushered forth this news, which it expected to be a damper to the Confederacy, why did it not publish with similar *clat* this other "foreign news"—the resolution of the Yankee House of Representatives, in order to take off the damper—to warm and revive us a little?

The reason it did not do this, that this is not the *Progress'* way of showing its great devotion to the cause. With it, a little depression of hope, political party agitation, abuse of its Government by the application of such terms as "tyranny"—these evidences of loyalty and affection are more in the *Progress'* vein. If it thinks it veils the reality, it adds self-deception to its other follies. The eyes of the people, not only of North Carolina but of the whole nation, are upon Mr. Holden, and by consequence on the *Progress*. Notoriety has given each a distinction and a greatness, more to be dreaded than envied. If our cause meets disaster and fails, they may recover. It is even then doubtful; for the Yankees do not fulfil their pledges as did Joshua at the siege of Jericho. But if success attend us—if God prosper our arms, then—but it is not necessary to pursue the theme. If that happens, perhaps in the joyous jubilee, Mr. Holden and his coadjutors may be lost sight of. We shall see.

The *State Journal*, published at Goldsboro', is to us a welcome exchange. Its articles are conceived in excellent taste, and full of the "true grit." Its location at Goldsboro' enables it to furnish news from all quarters. We trust it will meet a liberal support.

Soldier's Families.

We are informed that the allowance made by the Executive Committee of Wake, appointed by the County Court, is only twenty pounds of meal per month for a grown woman! This, if true, is a very meagre. It is not enough for a "grown woman" to live on. Messrs. W. H. Hood, Nathan Ivey, James Adams, M. B. Royster and Henderson Hodges, we believe constitute the Executive Committee. As this is a matter of public interest, will these gentlemen be good enough to state on what basis this allowance is made, in order that, if they have not the resources to make the allowance sufficient, the County Court should take steps to remedy the evil.—Believing as we do that there is abundance of provisions for the support of all, it is not to be debated that the soldier's families should be supplied among the first—and fully supplied—to avoid the pressure of want.

We address this enquiry thus publicly, in order to elicit information for the correction of the evil.

The *Progress* is still whining for Government pay; but most inconsistently says: "We are perfectly satisfied with the patronage the public extends us, and hope to be able to weather the storm without subsidizing ourselves to secure favor from any quarter."

As a Georgia cotemporary replies to a similar insinuation of being subsidized by patronage, it strikes us that those who are so prompt to accuse others of receiving bribes, must be estimating the conduct of others by their own experience and practice; or they are mad because no one thinks them of sufficient consequence to be worth subsidizing.

The *Progress* charges one-third more for advertising, and one-fourth more for subscription to its Daily, than we do. He has a right to do this; and so have the people and the Government the right to decline patronizing it, if they see proper.

It is gathered from the *Progress*, that Mr. Holden declines the invitation of the people of Granville, and all other people, to meet with them and address them.

Although all his life the advocate of gubernatorial canvassing, he now regards it as "stumping for votes." His preference lies in issuing clandestine sheets, purposely withheld from his exchanges—of the same date of issue but two sets of opinions—one set for the people, and another set for the army. He prefers netting for votes. It is more convenient than stumping. In the meantime, the people who invite Mr. Holden may consider themselves as rejected.

A NEW FABRIC.—A gentleman at Tarboro' has sent us a scrap of cloth—the warp cotton, and the filling one-third wool and two-thirds racoon fur. The gentleman remarks that the fur is more readily obtained than wool, and our readers may be profited by the suggestion. One thing is certain, the cloth is a stout, substantial article, the fur mixing most admirably with the wool. It will make good warm clothing for coarse wear and for servants. That "same old con" can by this means be made both useful and ornamental—even more so than in the days of "coon skins and log cabins."

CAPTURE OF A BUFFALO CAMP IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday, that on the Friday previous, three privates belonging to Captain Bower's company of the 62d Georgia infantry, aided by a few citizens of Bertie county, N. C., attacked a Union camp near Windsor, in that county, consisting of thirty or forty Buffaloes and four Yankees, supposed to have escaped from Danville, and about forty negroes, routing, killing and capturing many of them. They were led by a Captain Hogard, formerly considered a good and true officer in the army of the Confederate States. He was, we learn, among the killed. When he first entered the Confederate service he was very firm in his devotion to the cause, but it is said that his defection commenced when he began to read the North Carolina *Standard*; since which he has grown worse and worse, until at last he has met with his reward in infamy and death. The four Yankees were recaptured and forwarded to Richmond, and the other prisoners were sent to Jackson and Windsor.

Gov. Vance will address the people of Harnett, at Summerville, on Thursday, the 21st of this month (April); of Cumberland, at Fayetteville, on Friday, the 22nd, and of Chatham, at Egypt, on Saturday, the 23rd.

The amount funded in four per cent. Bonds at Lincoln, in this State, up to the 21st of April, was one million, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand and eighty-four dollars.

FROM SUFFOLK.—Passengers on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad train yesterday afternoon, report that Suffolk has been again occupied by the Yankees. On Tuesday, the brutal and notorious Col. Spear, at the head of three regiments of infantry, and five companies of cavalry, arrived and established quarters. One of the infantry regiments is composed entirely of negroes, black as ebony, and as saucy and vulgar a set of devils as ever were pressed into the Yankee service. It is not positively known what Spear's intentions are, but the general impression seems to be, that Butler has sent him to Suffolk for the purpose of watching the movements of the Confederates from a nearer stand point than he has been enabled to do hitherto. His plans, whatever they may be, will probably develop themselves at an early day.—*Petersburg Express*.

A letter from a soldier in Florida, dated the 18th ult., says: "The Yankees are deserting and coming to us as fast as they can. Eighty-five came to us last night, and fifteen to-day. They say the whole army would come if they could get off. We expect a hundred in tonight. I do not think the Yankees will give us another fight soon. They are all at Jacksonville, under cover of their gunboats."

Extracts of Letters.

We give the following extracts of letters received at this office, as specimens of many that we daily receive:

"The 24th Regiment is unanimous for Vance, and will give him a plumper. We have three Johnnies in county Companies who are going to vote for our noble Governor. We soldiers are of the opinion that Holden's course has lengthened this war at least a year. Continue to combat his pernicious heresies. The Confederate is read with great interest by the soldiery and admire your course in sustaining the cause of Southern liberty and independence."

Extract of a letter from Gaston county: "We are much pleased up here with the Confederate and the course it pursues. Please continue to advocate the cause of true North Carolinians, and men with an empty sleeve. My old company B, of the 28th, can parade right of this sort. We can't fight with one arm, but there are various positions at home we could fill, if they were given us. But the must-stay-out-of-the-army" tribe monopolize every thing in the way of place that will exempt them from service, and we are turned away. Common justice, not to say grateful remembrance for our sacrifice, would put us in these places, while those who have never been in the service but are fully able to go, are represented in the "front," as we have been since 1861."

A letter from Walnut Cove, Stokes county, says: "The semi-weekly electioneering *Standard* has been received at this office. It seems to be filled with editorials in the form of communications. Its editor strives hard to convince the people that he is a Conservative; but he is to be judged by his past political course, he is a *Deconstructive* of the most radical character. As an old conservative Whig, I cannot have any confidence in W. W. Holden; and had I been a Democrat, my dislike for him would be equally as great. I am pleased to say, that but very few of the subscribers to the *Standard* here, will support its Editor for Governor. If there are many Holdens in this county, they seem ashamed to own it publicly."

A letter from Monroe, Union county, says: "The *Standard* was taken last year by several persons in this place, not one of whom would now vote for its Editor as Corollary of the Home Guard."

From Lumberton, Robeson county: "If Mr. Holden's prospects in other counties are no better than they are in Robeson, it will be a long time ere he reaches the goal of his ambition. I have not seen a man (but one) who is desperate enough to proclaim himself a Holdenite; and he is a sordid, disappointed individual, who, like Mr. Holden, could bring ruin on the State, for the gratification of his own selfish and traitorous inclinations. Governor Vance will make a lean sweep in this county. We are well satisfied with his administration, and are determined to return him to his present position another year."

The Richmond *Sentinel* has received a Yankee paper from which it learns that Charles Henry Foster, of Congressional notoriety, and Captain in the 2d North Carolina (Yankee) regiment, has been dismissed the service by General Butler. Foster pretended to be elected to the United States Congress three times in 1861 and 1862, from two different districts in North Carolina. He held a State convention at Hatteras, in which forty-six counties were represented by five delegates—himself presenting only twenty!—re-organized the State government, elected a Governor, and went to Washington with one or more certificates of election to Congress. He had with him a fellow named Carpenter, who was to swear him into Congress. Carpenter and Foster had written a series of letters to the New York *Times* during the summer of 1861 from various points in North Carolina. These letters gave glowing accounts of "Colonel" Foster's popularity, his triumphant election, and of his raising a brigade of loyalists. Before the committee of elections of the United States House of Representatives, they admitted the letters were not written in the State of North Carolina, and the chairman of the committee reported that the claim was founded on "imposition," and the report was adopted as a *con*.

Foster and Carpenter returned to Hatteras—the former in the recruiting service, the latter devoting himself to the manufacture of legends for the associated press, and so arriving as a sub-agent of the Yankee treasury—in other words, stealing.

These men are fair specimens of the "loyal Union men" of the South, and represent the people of North Carolina with as much fidelity as I have of Louisiana, or Andy Johnson of Tennessee. The Yankees will yet discover that the promise of Lincoln to subjugate the South is a greater "imposition" than even the "claim" of Foster.

[For the Confederate.]

A recent message of the Governor of Georgia, the speech of the Vice President, and the action of the State Legislature, certainly have a tendency towards disorganization and counter resolution; but the boast that these parties and this action is an advocacy and endorsement on the part of Georgia of Mr. Holden's temporizing, cringing, non-resistance policy, is as groundless as it is discreditable. The same Legislature that passed this protest, voted unanimously in favor of a resolution pledging the last drop of blood and the last dollar of money for the prosecution of the war until independence was established; expressed their unqualified approbation of the course Georgia had taken in seceding, and a firm reliance (under Providence) on the ability of the Confederate arms to defend successfully and triumphantly the position they had taken.

The members of the Georgia Legislature and the citizens who favored this unfortunate protest, are as bitter, as implacable, as uncompromising in their hostility to the Holden platform as any other class of Georgians.—Some of them have illustrated their patriotism and unyielding devotion to their country's interests on many a battle-field, and all of them—every Georgian I ever heard express himself—denounce Holden as an enemy to his country. In these days of passports, don't punish poor Tray for the company he is found in; give him a chance to show his papers.

RALEIGH, April 13, 1864.

[The foregoing communication was written by a member of the Georgia Legislature, who is indignant at the effort being made by the agitators of this State, to identify the Georgia movement with their illegal and pernicious schemes.—Eds. CONFEDERATE.]

The door between us and heaven cannot be opened if that between us and our fellowmen is shut.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Taggart, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Texas and Mexico.

HOWARD, Texas, April 14th, via SUMMITT, April 14th.

The present state of affairs in Mexico may be briefly summed up as follows: Juarez, after his quarrel with Vidaurri, retired to Colima and laid claims to Pedraza's negroes, and the present port of trade between Mexico and Texas. Vidaurri was at last accounts organizing an army to contest it with him. They have each about ten thousand men.

The French have demanded the surrender of the State of Nayarit, of which Vidaurri is Governor. He replied that he would leave it to the people. A vote has been taken, at which but few ballots were cast; but as far as heard from, they favor the empire. On the decision being announced, the French will march to take possession peacefully if they can, forcibly if they resist.

Hamilton, the Lincoln Military Governor, has established his seat of government at Brownsville, appointed his officers and a judge. J. B. McFarland is the judge of Federal court at Brownsville and Corpus Christi, and the work of confiscation has commenced.

The bulk of the Yankee force has been withdrawn from the coast to Louisiana, leaving about four or five thousand men for garrison and offensive operations. They profess an intention of marching on San Antonio and Houston.

A Yankee force of three hundred, attacked Laredo on the 19th, and were signally repulsed by Col. Benizardo, with a force of less than one hundred.

The Yankees evacuated Indianola on the 13th; they are still in force at Fort Bepasco.

Messrs. Peabody, Babson, Baldane and Sennie who were for sometime under military arrest for treasonable designs, applied for a discharge to the Supreme court, in a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was not contested and they were discharged, only to be re-arrested under the new law suspending the privilege of that writ.

The cold weather has made crops in Texas some what backward, and rendered the prospect less flattering than last year.

The enemy is now advancing on the northern and eastern borders of the State. They took Alexandria, Louisiana, on the 16th. It is said that a part of Sherman's and all of Banks' army are operating in Louisiana, while Steele is advancing from Little Rock.

The new currency and tax laws are causing quite a financial sensation. Gold is now twenty-five for one in this city. It is said to be twenty for one at San Antonio.

The spirit of the people is good, and are prepared to resist the enemy in his advance against the State and to fight the war through to the end.

From Alabama.

MOBILE, April 15th.

Western advices announce that Chalmers captured Fort Pillow, and two regiments, eight to twelve hundred negroes, and eight guns and caused the destruction of two transports.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 14.

Artillery firing was heard in the direction of Cleveland this evening, supposed to be the enemy practising. It is reported that McPherson's corps have arrived at Hantsville.

Weather cloudy and threatening rain.

Our Victory at Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, April 14.

Advices from beyond our lines, confirm the report of a Confederate victory in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers. Powers' cavalry had a fight recently at Plains Store, near Woodville, whipping the enemy and taking a number of prisoners and one piece of artillery. Col. John Scott takes command of the cavalry in East Louisiana.

Mexican, Northern and European News.

RICHMOND, April 15.

Northern papers to the 13th received. Gold in New York on the 13th, 17 3/4.

The Minnesota, was seriously damaged by the torpedo explosion.

The steamer Maple Leaf, from Philadelphia, to Jacksonville, struck a torpedo on the 1st. The explosion tore off her bow, causing her to sink in ten minutes.

Four thousand Federal cavalry occupy Eagle Pass, four hundred miles above Brownsville.

The French are marching on Matamoros and a fight had taken place, in which the French were victorious.

Cortinas had issued a proclamation, ordering all troops to be concentrated on the Rio Grande to resist the occupation of that place by the French.

European advices to the 31st received. The Prussians attempted to carry the Danish fortifications at Duppel by storm on the 29th. After four hours fighting, they were repulsed at all points.

The Liverpool cotton market is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs very dull and prices lower. The resolution for the expulsion of Long of Ohio, is still pending in the Yankee House of Representatives. During the debate on Saturday, Harris, of Maryland, said that the South was not subjugated and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope you never will subjugate the South.

A resolution to expel Harris was offered, but failed for the want of a two-thirds vote.

Great Battle at Shreveport—Yankees Badly Beaten.

MOBILE, April 15.

Advices from different points on the Mississippi, report a great battle between Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreveport. Banks was defeated with a loss of fourteen thousand men. Baton Rouge and other Hospitals are full of Yankee wounded.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, April 16.

Excitement prevails at Jonesboro', Illinois, caused by soldiers shooting a citizen. A force has been sent to prevent further bloodshed.

The Pennsylvania Senate has adopted a resolution removing the seat of government to Philadelphia.

Meade will be retained in command of the Potomac.

Raining here to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 16.

The Petersburg papers this morning report considerable excitement in the Blackwater section, in consequence of the advance of the Yankees. Several skirmishes had taken place.

Information, deemed reliable, represents that Burnside's forces were landing in large numbers at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

Later from the North.

DALTON, April 16.

Northern dates to the 13th received. The East Tennessee Convention met at Knoxville on the 12th. There were delegates from nearly every county. Tom Wilson made an explanation of his compromise with Jeff. Davis and denounced his acts as unconstitutional. William Heiskell was elected President. Daniel Trueheart made a speech denouncing the apostates in the bitter terms. A combination of politicians against the administration exists in strong force.

Andrew Johnson made a speech declaring that the negroes had been working the rich lands of Tennessee long enough, and that slavery is already dead. He said if we had no slaves there would be but few traitors.

The Railroad bridges over the Potomac, which were destroyed by the fresher, have been replaced.

New Orleans advices say a large side wheel steamer evaded the blockaders at Galveston and succeeded in getting in. She had on board four thousand stand of arms.

It is reported that Bishop McLosky has been appointed Arch Bishop of New York in place of Bishop Baileys of Baltimore.

The steamer Virginia, with Liverpool dates to the 29th, has arrived.

The Danish Conference met at Lovesten on the 12th of April.

Consols 9 1/4.

Cotton 77, Gold 74 1/2.

Long of Ohio, was defended in the House of Representatives by Harris of Maryland, and Fernando Wood of New York.

The steamer City of New York was wrecked at the entrance of Queenstown Harbor by running on a rock. She will prove a total loss.

It is reported that the rebel Forrest, with a large force, is advancing on Paduchess. Reinforcements have been sent from Mayfield.

Nothing transpiring here.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 15.

All quiet in front. Five Alabamians, who were to have been sent to-day for desertion, were temporarily reprieved by Gen. Johnston until the President could be heard from.

Weather cloudy and cool.

Sale of New Six Per Cents.

RICHMOND, April 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises this morning five millions of the new guaranteed six per cent. Bonds to be sold at auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on the 12th of May.

The number of prisoners of war at this time in Richmond, is less than two thousand, including eight hundred commissioned officers.

Another flag of truce boat looked for on Friday, with prisoners, for exchange.

Weather clear this morning.

It is believed that active military operations in Northern Virginia will commence this week, by the advance of Grant's army.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 18.

Monsieur Paul the French consul agent, at Richmond, returned on Saturday from a protracted visit to the United States, and arrived at City Point in a French man-of-war. It is understood that he has completed the arrangements for the shipment of the French tobacco stored in this city. One vessel chartered by him is at City Point and others are expected next week.

The note-signing Bureau of the Treasury Department, will be transferred to Columbia this week. A number of employees, chiefly ladies, will start for Columbia Thursday. It is reported that the first and second Auditors, will also be removed temporarily, to some point further South, where the cost of subsistence is less than in Richmond. Montgomery and Selma are both mentioned as the probable location of these Bureaus for the present.

Dr. Rozeau Lutz, a Yankee spy, was arrested at Tappahannock on the point of crossing the river. Maps of the harbor of Charleston, Wilmington, &c., showing the location of torpedoes were found on his body.

Later from the North.

ORANGE C. H., April 18.

Northern dates of the fourteenth and fifteenth have been received. On the 13th gold went up to 179, but on receipt of the news that Chase had negotiated a loan of three hundred thousand pounds sterling in London, it fell to 175, but rallied and closed at 177.

The capture of Fort Pillow seems to be confirmed. The Shreveport news is also confirmed to some extent.

Grant writes down the official loss at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain at 600 killed, 4,000 wounded and 700 missing.

THE DESERTIONS FROM THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—A Northern paper noticing the exaggerated reports of desertion from the Confederate army says:

A Detroit paper mentions a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind, who has kept a careful record of the desertions from the rebel army since the first Bull Run, that they have been reported in Yankee journals from time to time, and the sum total shows that three millions and three hundred thousand rebel soldiers have abandoned the Confederacy and come within our lines.

In one of the towns in North Mississippi, during the snow last month, a little "refugee" girl, who had never seen so much of the article before, was much alarmed lest everything should be irretrievably buried. Her anxiety at last found utterance in the exclamation, "Oh, I do wish General Forrest would come!"

DIED.

At the residence of his brother, Henry G. Williams, Esq. in Nash county, on the 9th March, Col. William T. Williams, aged 33 years, died. Col. Williams volunteered April 1861, and was elected Captain of the first Volunteer Company from Nash county. He served as Captain in the 12th Regiment N. C. T. until the Fall of 1861, when he was elected Lieut. Colonel of the 2nd N. C. Battalion. He commanded this Battalion until it was organized into the 32nd Regiment N. C. T., and was elected to the same position in this Regiment, which position he filled with much credit.

A short time before his death, he resigned the office of Lieut. Col. of the 32nd Regiment, and soon after received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the C. S. Navy.

Col. Williams was a popular commander and was greatly beloved by those who knew him both in the army and at home. Few men have been gifted with a higher order of talent, and none gave better promise of future usefulness and distinction.

"A truer, nobler, truster heart, More loving or more loyal, never beat Within a human breast."

W. H. WILSON.

\$500 REWARD.
Stolen the Horse Thief—Stolen on the 14th inst., from Charles W. Smith, a stable of REuben Perry, white on his regular round to his stables, an iron-gray STALLION, stout built, legs nearly black, poney built, full mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the Horse or the detection of the thief.
Y. N. THORNTON.
April 17th, 1864.
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To the Voters of Nash County.—Fellow CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nash County. You are all aware that I am deprived of the privilege of appearing before you in the usual way, to declare myself a candidate; I hope, therefore, to be excused for doing so in this way. I feel, Fellow citizens and Soldiers, in doing this, that I am responding to the call of many voters of my county. This is my first attempt to be placed in public office, and can only promise, if elected, to serve the people justly and impartially. I have never felt that I was ready and willing to serve the people of my county in any capacity in which they might place me, to the best of my ability. It is not my design to over-estimate my claims, but to speak a few plain and simple facts. I entered the army early in the spring of 1861, and have belonged to it ever since; during which time I have been twice severely wounded, from which I fear I shall never entirely recover.

It is for the reasons given and though the earnest solicitations of my friends, that I have consented to be a candidate. I hope notwithstanding I am far from your midst, that my claims will be duly considered, and that I may have the pleasure of seeing my name handed in to the Ballot Box more times than any other name. I know that I am one of the fortunate ones who escape the Yankee balls during the coming Campaign. I am very respectfully your obedient servant.

GEO. W. WESTRAV.

Let Lieut. Co. A. 47th N. C. Reg't.

Near Orange C. H., Va., April 15th 1864.

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Spirit of the Age and Progress please copy two times, and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Wake County.—Fellow CITIZENS:—At the urgent request of many gentlemen, both in the army and at home, I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. My principles and views, as a Southern man, "after the strictest test, are well known to my personal friends. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed." Prior to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand men, I was a Union man; but seeing that the Northern States of the Government sought our degradation and ruin, I tore from my bosom the last spark of affection which I cherished for the Union, and took my stand with the States of North Carolina, and the South, in behalf of Right, of Truth, and of Freedom.

In May 1861, I volunteered as a private, and remained in the army until my health failed, when I was discharged. Believing that the surest and speediest way to obtain peace is by a vigorous prosecution of the war, I am in favor of exerting my whole strength, as a people, until this end is obtained. So long as the enemy constructs any proposition coming from us for peace as an admission of weakness on our part, it would be madness in us to submit to them. We must fight on, and pray on, trusting that God will, in his own good time, give us an honorable and lasting peace. If we will continue to conquer, we will sustain our President—a man "worthy of Rome in Rome's best days." I honestly believe that the day of our deliverance is near at hand.

I shall give to Gov. Vance a hearty and cheerful