FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 10, 1863. [NO. 2210.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00.
Advertisements inserted for $1 per square of 16 lines for the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half square (8 lines) 60 cents for the first and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

[illegible] REG'T N. C. T., NEAR CHARLESTON, July 31.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Will please publish for [illegible] following [illegible] on yesterday:

Killed: Daniel A Baker, George Gunter. Wounded: Peyton Mayo leg broken; Jos Kelly leg, thigh and arm broken; A G Burgess head; Reason Faircloth flesh, arm; Jno Knight ancle; B F Ringold, John B McLeod, Thos Bedsole, Hardie Faircloth, slightly.

Yours, &c., J. R. MURCHISON,
Capt. Co. E, 8th N. C. T.

Besides these, the Courier mentions:

Killed: Ezra Roberts, I, 61st. Wounded: J H Finch thigh broken, A, 8th; Capt A J Rogers forehead, slight, D, 8th; Color Sergeant F Perkins, thigh, slight.

Received in Trappman-street Hospital: F J Perkins, Thos Bledsoe, B F Ringgold, Jno Knight, A Burgess, J B McLeod, R Faircloth, Peyton Mayo, all of 8th N C; W L Corbett, S P Carroll, G Higgins, W P Holt, Jos Kelly, all of 61st N C.

GETTYSBURG.

BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

From the hills of the west and the shores of the sea,
Hushed forever is the voice of glee—
And a sorrowful wail ascendeth on high,
For the heroes who bleed and the martyrs who die.

The hearts of our fathers are breaking with pain,
And the tears of our mothers descending like rain,
For the lov'd and the lost, who, homeward no more
Return from the field all red with their gore.

That banner of stars which so proudly hath flown,
Where the Demon of carnage claim'd all as his own,
Now droops in its gloom, while the cypress is seen,
Entwin'd with the laurels on its glitt'ring sheen.

The foemen exult as they bury the slain,
Who fell in the charge on that terrible plain;
For Carolina's brave sons—the pride of the South—
Lie cover'd with glory at the dread cannon's mouth.

Ah! well may they gloat o'er the work they have done,
And boast of the field they so proudly have won,
When the hearts of such heroes forever are still—
As fought at Manassas and Malvern's proud hill.

And at Bethel and Sharpsburg, all reckless of death,
Came down on the foe like the hurricane's breath,
And scatter'd his legions o'er mountain and lea,
Like the leaves of the forest or foam of the sea.

But hark! as we mourn for "the good and the true,"
For Marshall, Burgwyn and the brave Pettigrew,
Through forest and city, o'er river and plain—[illegible]
A wild cry for vengeance re-echoes again.

For the no[illegible] State, thank God for the sight!
[illegible]

Proud men of the North, from the "trocels" ye spurn,
A lesson that's written in blood you will learn:
And though jubilee now, beyond it beware!
For your boastings *shall* turn in wails of despair.

Raleigh, N. C. August 1, 1863.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., of typhoid fever, Mrs. MAGGIE MAG. FRIZELL, wife of H. S. Frizell, and daughter of David Werness, aged 24 years and 10 months.

In Louisburg, (her newly adopted home,) July 5, after a short illness of two days, in her 52d year, Mrs. ELIZA B. HEATH, wife of Hon. R. R. Heath.

Accidentally drowned, on the 18th of July, JAMES FRANKLIN, second youngest son of Archibald and Mary A. Ray, aged 12 years and 21 days.

It is hard for us to be separated from dear little Frank, but we endeavor to say, God's will be done.

Bend softly above him, Ol[illegible]
Sing sweetly above him, Ol bird,
For closed are the lids of his violet eyes,
And his lips never utter a word.

Droop gently above him sweet flowers,
That bloom by the side of his grave,
For he was cut down at the morning hour
And lies where no pity can save.

Thine arms shall enfold him, O! God,
We yield up our darling to Thee,
His body lies under the rain-beat sod,
His spirit in heaven is free. Com.

In this town, July 30, SAMMY BRENT, son of Moses and Catharine Holmes, aged 11 months and 25 days. He was a loving child.

Dearest Sammy thou has left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal;
Yet again I hope to meet thee,
When the days of life are fled,
Then in heaven gladly meet thee,
Where no farewell tears are shed. Com.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Military)
Raleigh, Aug. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. ALL COMMUNICATIONS [illegible] MILITARY MATTERS intended for His Excellency the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, with [illegible] the Governor [illegible] his approval. [illegible] officer of the regiment with [illegible]

By order of Gov. V[illegible]

R. S. TUCKER,
Maj and A. A. A. G.

Aug. 4. 52-1w

To Cotton Planters.

I HAVE been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash.

Sub-buying agents visiting the different parts of the State, acting in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent. bonds will be furnished as stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, March 21, 1863. [o. o.] 14tf

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans.

J. A. WORTH.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8. 67-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1863.

MOVEMENTS FOR PEACE.—We feel that we have entitled ourselves to the confidence of our readers—full confidence in our sincerity, and some confidence in our judgment. We never deceived or knowingly misled them. We never have asked or desired anything at the hands of the people, nor do we now. What we say to them therefore is uninfluenced by any other desire than for the public good. The very safety of the people, and of all they possess, and all they hold dear, now and hereafter, is involved in their present action. Knowing this, we feel that it is a duty we cannot sufficiently perform, to press upon our readers our most solemn convictions of the fatal tendency of certain movements recently set on foot, by some who, like ourselves and every one else in the South, desire peace, but who are taking the very steps of all others most calculated to prolong the war.

We say we desire peace—it is our daily and nightly prayer. [illegible] war. One as dear as life itself, now exposed to the hazards of battle, would be restored to the quiet and safe pursuits of life by peace. If, therefore, there were the slightest hope that any one thing that the people of North Carolina can do, outside of the army, would ensure or facilitate peace, how eagerly would we urge them to do that thing! But it is not so. The people of North Carolina, outside of the army, are not only powerless to give more than their prayers for peace, but all else that they do—all that some of them are doing—is for war. All the victories that our enemies have gained are not so encouraging to them to continue the war, as the conviction they are too ready to receive, that any considerable portion of the people of a State, and especially of a State that has sent so many gallant soldiers to the field, are tired of battling for liberty, for life, for property, for peace, and ready to make any terms short of a final separation, and a full recognition of independence.

We impugn not the motives of those who are pursuing a course in our deliberate opinion so fatal to their own and their country's honor and welfare; but we warn them that they can do nothing but evil by talking of peace, so long as the enemy is fired with a bitter and malignant hate, a covetous hankering after our property, and a determination to degrade us below the level of the meanest slave that ever breathed. They are engaged in a deliberate scheme of *extermination* of the white race of the South. They hate this race for its actual superiority, and yet more for the superiority it boasts of, over themselves, in morals, manners, intelligence, and wealth. They hate it for the success with which five millions have withstood twenty-five millions, backed by all the appliances of war and assisted by the desperadoes of the old world. They hate it as fanatics only can hate. They have given not the first most remote sign of a willingness to listen to proposals for peace. They will not give such a sign so long as they are successful in battle, *or see indications of a giving way by the people of the South.*

What sort of a peace would the so-called peace men propose? What would they accept? Anything short of the independence of the Confederacy? Surely not. And that is exactly what the enemy will never agree to until whipped into it. Anything short of that—a [illegible] people ever [illegible]. And it would not be peace. For from it—it would be the beginning of a more bloody war than any upon us,—a war of extermination—a war between races in which the inferior would have the active aid of our present enemies. Tell us not that we could get guarantees of our rights from the enemy. Such guarantees might be had, but if they could be, they would not be worth the paper on which they were written. We had those guarantees in the old Union, and they were valueless. They could not be otherwise now.

We will not pursue the subject further at present. But we call on our readers, with all the solemnity of the great issue at stake, that all the only hope of having peace at all, lies in conquering it. No paper resolutions, no propositions, no conferences, will be of any avail to save life, liberty, and property, unless enforced at the point of the bayonet.

A great victory by Gen. Lee, which the country may feel assured of when the next battle is fought, or a war between England and the United States, which is more than probable, will disperse the clouds which have gathered before the vision of the timid and desponding, and, with the blessing of God, give us independence and safety as a distinct, and great and prosperous Nation.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—It is truly gratifying to learn that President Davis has revoked the appointment recently made by him, of a Major Bradford, a Virginian, as Chief Tithingman, or Collector of the taxes in kind for North Carolina. The tax itself is not popular, though we doubt not that the people generally will submit to it with a good grace, as one of the necessities of a war such as we are now engaged in. But to add the bitterness of the tax, and to give cause for a new complaint that North Carolina was insulted by the appointment of a Virginian to the office, was more than [illegible]. We learn from a gentleman who was in the ante-room of the Executive Department at Richmond a few days ago and spoke of this improper appointment, that the recommendation designed for it was, that "*there was no such man from North Carolina* in the place. [illegible] Governor or other authorities of North Carolina. The reason given is therefore a justification, only, not a justification of the appointment. We trust, however, that all unkind feeling towards President Davis will be removed by the removal of the obnoxious individual, which is said to have followed a remonstrance from Gov. Vance. In the mean time it had made thousands of—enemies we had almost said—to the Administration.

RAGS.—We appeal to our readers who feel an interest in the publication of the Observer and other papers, to preserve their rags carefully, and bring them to this town, that they may reach the Paper Mill of Mr. Murphy, in this vicinity. Mr. Murphy has supplied us for many years with our printing paper, and at present is furnishing the paper on which we print the Observer at a very little more than half the price he is offered elsewhere, though even that liberal price is nearly four times what we used to pay. To enable him to continue this liberal course, he must have rags. Should his supply fail, he may have to advance the price to us, and we of course will have to advance the price of subscription. Of course it is the interest of subscribers to the Observer to keep him supplied with rags.

Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co. of this town are agents of Mr. Murphy to purchase and pay for rags.

YANKEE CONFISCATION.—Twenty cases have been decided in the U. S. District Supreme Court at Washington, in which the property of citizens of the Confederate States has been confiscated. After remarking that these were the first cases under this important law, Judge Wylie said he "had at first doubted, but upon reason and authorities, was satisfied that it was his duty to issue a decree ordering the condemnation of the property. The act of Congress did not, as was generally supposed, treat the inhabitants of the so-called Confederate States as traitors, but as alien enemies, and in this point of view, by the law of nations, their property of every description is liable to absolute forfeiture and alienation to the use of the Government."

Southern men may see what is the law of the yankee nation, as laid down at Washington, in regard to their property, if they should tamely and basely submit to be conquered—nay if they should stop short of the complete independence for which they are fighting, and for which they have sacrificed so much blood and treasure. "Their property of every description," is not their's but their yankee conquerors'. If anybody is inclined to give his property to the yankees, he is more liberal to them than we. No reconstruction of the sort. [illegible] the preservation of all our property should be the aim of every Southern.

MORE YANKEE VILLAINY.—The Lincoln government has so far resumed the exchange of prisoners as to send a boat loaded with 730 *sick and wounded prisoners*—so seriously sick and wounded that three died during the few hours they were on the boat. As their coming was unexpected, no one was at City Point to receive them, and they were thrust from the boat on the shore, there to remain some hours until preparation could be made for their removal.

Six or eight more died after reaching City Point. From Thursday morning, when they left Fort Delaware, to Saturday night, the wounds of many if not all of them had not been dressed, and they had had but three slender meals, and were of course nearly half-starved.

The Enquirer says that on the next day we sent them a like number of sound yankees! If we did, we must have been bigger fools than one would expect to find. We rejoice, it is true, to get our sick and wounded out of their hands, but their object in sending them and withholding our sound men, is too apparent. As the Richmond Enquirer says:—

"Just as they send South helpless women and children, while at the same time they destroy crops and agricultural implements, and try to make it impossible to feed them. So, also, they send us the worst and chosen cases of our sick and maimed soldiers, when they blockade us on all sides, and seize medicines as contraband of war. They do not intend ever to send us back (cartel or no cartel) any of our soldiers who could ever do us service again. They have deliberately adopted the policy of holding their prisoners and making us welcome to hold ours; and of provoking us to measures of savage retaliation, knowing that we must suffer more by it than they; knowing that our measures of severity must be exercised upon wretched mercenaries, whom they can replace from all the dens and sinks of Europe; while *their's* are wreaked upon the flower of the Confederate youth whose lives and limbs over-value those others in the proportion of ten to one; and who cannot be replaced."

P. S. The last Enquirer corrects its statement that we sent sound prisoners in exchange, and says that the 780 returned were all sick and wounded.

LINCOLN ON STILTS.—The impudent [illegible] rebel vessels in British [illegible] our war ships will [illegible] any pretension to the privilege. [illegible] allows this threat to [illegible] good, if not, then it is difficult to perceive how an immediate war with England can be avoided."

Another account says that "the fitting out of vessels is allowed to proceed, we shall not be able to go into British ports to capture such vessels."

Supposing this to be a [illegible] action of the Lincoln government, we [illegible] war between England and the United States. The former would be utterly disgraced by yielding to such a threat. The United States have [illegible] to get guns and ammunition [illegible] get men smuggingly in Ireland, and yet contends that England *shall not* allow the Confederates to get anything. Look out for this new war, which will be [illegible] the Confederate cause.

GEN. MORGAN.—It seems at last to be certain that this gallant and dashing officer has fallen into the hands of the yankees, and with a meanness intensified by their fear of him, they have determined to confine him in the Ohio penitentiary, there to remain till the Confederate government shall discharge certain yankee officers who were captured at the head of regiments, and therefore amenable to the State laws as leaders of insurrection. This treatment of Morgan is in violation of the terms upon which he surrendered. His surrender was made to Capt Burbridge. After [illegible] up and said that Burbridge had no right to accept his and grant him terms; and so [illegible] with characteristic villainy, [illegible] conditions of the surrender. These facts are from the yankee papers.

From the account we copy below it will be seen that Morgan had paid them off in advance for a long period of confinement, by destroying many millions of property and capturing 6,500 men during his late expedition into Kentucky and Ohio.

AN EARNEST CALL TO DUTY.—We refer the reader to the Proclamation of President Davis to all [illegible] in our war ships will [illegible] any pretension to the privilege. [illegible] allows this threat to [illegible] good, if not, then it is difficult to perceive how an immediate war with England can be avoided."

[illegible] which the Confederate [illegible]

[illegible] Brigadier Generals.

DEATH OF FRANCIS FRIES, ESQ.—The State has lost a valuable citizen in the death of Francis Fries, which occurred at his residence in Salem on Saturday last the 1st. His age was, we learn, 50 years, 9 months and 9 days. He had been for many years one of the most enterprising citizens and merchants of the State, having owned Factories, Mills, Gas Works, &c., in Salem, and employed them all with such energy and skill as to make them exceedingly useful to the community and profitable to himself. When in the State Legislature for the first time, his financial abilities were so highly appreciated that he was placed at the head of the Joint Finance Committee, and performed the laborious and delicate duty of preparing the tax bill of that session. We believe that he contracted at that session the throat disease which finally terminated his life.

From a private letter informing us of his death, we take to make the following extract, which does no more than justice to our lamented friend:—

"His very active and useful life was terminated by a [illegible] under which he [illegible] gradually sinking for several [illegible] This [illegible] most wonderful [illegible] power in one subject or to lay that [illegible] As you are aware, he was extensively [illegible] manufacturing, and in various other branch business, through the successful prosecution of [illegible] wealth, not from a sordid motive, but his love of business and the good he was thereby [illegible] complish. It was ever his pleasure to relieve [illegible] and wherever he perceived merit and energy a [illegible] young or poor, to encourage, aid and sustain [illegible] any a one has lost in him a friend and bene[illegible]. He was also one of the most conscientious of [illegible] He could not wrong a man, even in thought, without confessing and making amends therefor. Our town, neighborhood and county, and I think you will also [illegible] to say our State, has suffered a loss in his death."

MESS. FISHER AND CASWELL.—We have received two [illegible] (one of them quite long) in regard to an article [illegible] "Justice," from Fort Caswell, about the fight [illegible] the blockaders over the wrecked steamer Kate [illegible] decline any further publication on the subject, [illegible] only because we are pressed for room, but also because we think more feeling than is necessary or proper [illegible] about the matter. And more than all, because we have a reason which would be satisfactory to [illegible] writers themselves, if we felt at liberty to state it. [illegible] correspondents take our word for it and be content.

THE CROAKERS.—A writer in one of our exchanges [illegible] who they are that go about the streets croaking, [illegible] lost their little bit of courage because the Confederacy has suffered some disasters of late? And he [illegible] the question, that it is the speculators, who [illegible] the blood of the Southern people and now [illegible] what was so easily acquired may easily be lost. [illegible] is some truth in this. It is certain that it is [illegible] soldiers in the field who have lost their courage [illegible] their confidence. They are ready, as they have [illegible] been, and always will be till our independence [illegible] to meet the enemy, to achieve victory when victory is possible, and to suffer defeat if need be, but [illegible] to give up, not to growl at their Generals or [illegible] government, not ready to talk of reconstruction, [illegible] upon any terms short of independence. It [illegible] "stay at home" people who do such things, and [illegible] have been the first to claim the credit if [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Brigadier Generals.

[illegible]

[illegible] Brigadier Generals.

[illegible]

THE BATTLE AT HELENA.

From the Little Rock True Democrat, of July 8th.

We have delayed publication for the purpose of getting a satisfactory account of the battle at Helena, which arrived from the army. From the Governor, who [illegible] at the battle, we have obtained, substantially, the following statement in regard to the plan of attack and the results. Our forces were as follows: Fagan's brigade of 1800 effective men; Parson's of 1800; McRae's of 1300; Marmaduke's of 1800 and Walker's of 1800, in all about 7000 men. Besides these forces there were Blocker's battery and some artillery [illegible] Marmaduke's and Walker's brigades. According to the plan of the battle, Brooks' regiment and Blocker's battery, of Fagan's brigade were to occupy the attention of the Federals in the bottom below Helena, between the hills and the river, the balance of Fagan's brigade was to attack the forces in the rear, [illegible] to the fort on the hill near Hindman's house; Gen. Price's forces, commanding Parsons' and McRae's brigades, were to attack the fort on the hill on the graveyard hill and Fort Gorman, while Generals Marmaduke and Walker—the latter on the right—were to [illegible] the fort on the road leading up the river, called the [illegible] road. Taking the disposition of the forces as we have given it, [illegible]

[illegible] of the enemy according to the plan. [illegible] ceeds, a little in advance of the others, [illegible] the attack between 4 and 5 a. m., passing over and around the spurs of the steep hills running into the bottom. He encountered the enemy in his rifle pits, and drove him from them successfully, under a heavy enfilading fire from the fort near Hindman's house and from the gunboats. His progress was of course slow, but he reached the fort, after suffering perhaps the severest loss of any of our forces, and successfully communicating with Gen. Price to his left. His men were so much exhausted, and his ranks so thinned, that he did not succeed in taking the fort.

The next fort, on the grave-yard hill, was taken. There were two guns in it, one was left in good order, but the other had a shot rammed in without powder. While taking this fort our forces were exposed to the enemy's fire from the fort near Hindman's house, from Fort Gorman above and from the gunboats. The cannonading was terrific. We failed to take Fort Gorman—it was too strong for infantry, being the best fort they have. Still farther above, Marmaduke and Walker drove in the enemy's pickets, planted their artillery on the ridge to command the river, but the enemy found safety behind the levee. The fort on Grant's mill road was not taken—probably not attacked.

The fight lasted five hours with the results stated, when our forces were all withdrawn in good order. The enemy remained in his works evidently expecting a renewal of the fight. The day was hot and our troops suffered from want of water and from [illegible]. They had slept none the previous night. The time for the attack had already passed [illegible] for delay.

The casualties on our side were about [illegible] killed and wounded; the number taken prisoners is variously estimated, but it is not large. Loss of the enemy not known.

Gen. Holmes acted gallantly during the fight, and when we took the fort on the graveyard hill, he left his position and went into it under a heavy fire, which was turned loose at every object that moved. He lost his horse which he rode into the fort. Gen. Price was always with his men, and we know they [illegible] with the old veteran.

The only property destroyed during the fight was the negro quarters below the town.

The town was strongly fortified and the fortifications appeared to have been built for some time. Every approach was swept up with fifteen inches and abattis work, except the road leading up the river, but they worked all night before the battle [illegible]

The attack was made [illegible] the first of July, and [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, June 17th, J. N. Gibson, private in Co. B, 57th Reg't.

At South Anna Bridge, Va., July 22, of congestion of the brain, [illegible] Avera, a member of Co. E, 15th N. C. He was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church for many years. He was one of the first to volunteer from his county when the war broke out; and has been a brave soldier.—Com.

Fell in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July the 1st 1863, Corp'l Sam'l P. Short, in his 21st year, leaving a mother, brothers and sisters, many relatives and friends to mourn their loss. The subject of this notice was born in Anson County, Dec. the 7th, 1842, and moved with his parents to Moore County in 1844. He was a member of the first company that left the county in July 1861, and was in the 26th reg't. A noble, brave boy he went to the Confederate Army. When the war first broke out he was a student in the Carthage Academy, and was surrounded by the young and [illegible] to dissuade him from volunteering, [illegible] from all the pleasures of [illegible] delicacy. All persuasions to remain were in vain. A widow by his aged mother (he [illegible] the only present child were [illegible] dangers and sufferings incident [illegible] mother [illegible]

[illegible] sickness [illegible] he died at his post.

Though he be dead, he can never be forgotten; and though his mangled form lies far away in the land of the stranger, slightly though roughly laid beneath the sod by his comrades; we cannot forget him; nor his memory will be fresh and green in the hearts of those he left behind him, until we too shall be silent in death. Peace to the ashes of our young brother.

Far away from kindred and home he died,
In manhood's bright and early bloom,
The noble brow but mangled form,
Lies silent in the grave.

I once knew a soldier's love,
And for him oft did pray,
That He who rules the sphere above,
Would guide his footsteps there.

I felt that should the hand of death,
For rend these tender ties in twain,
I'd gladly yield the fleeting breath,
And join the lost and loved again.

But that soldier is gone and I am here,
To wander, wander on this mortal shore,
And to weep, [illegible] sore,
Which my bosom long has borne.

Oh! why should I [illegible] to live,
When [illegible] of earth are fled;
When [illegible] dear to me,
[illegible] the silent dead. SORIR.

[illegible] Two or three unsigned obituary notices of soldiers, received within [illegible] can not be published. It is a rule from every one should know that a responsible name is necessary [illegible] notices, and we [illegible] no [illegible]

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
Atta Comp. Dist., N. C.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

IN accordance with [illegible] the Commandant of Conscripts [illegible] Commanding Officers [illegible] Conscription Districts [illegible] the following [illegible]

[illegible] 18 years [illegible] have not already [illegible] in the [illegible] will be [illegible] alone, [illegible] and his Col. (Burgwyn) whom he loved so much passed with him through the dark valley of death. But one solacing thought still remains:

That he fell like a hero,
He died at his post

[illegible] will be [illegible] Thus [illegible] the times and [illegible] see to it [illegible] 18 years [illegible] have not already [illegible] Conscripts, *by reason of age* [illegible] before the 20th August. [illegible] required a [illegible] Commanding Officer of the Regiment. [illegible] is required. Commandants (Colonels of Militia) will please see to it that their line officers provide themselves with Rosters [illegible]

All persons who fail to report (as above ordered) at the place and time appointed, will be considered as deserters.

[illegible] SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer,
7th Cong. Dist., N. C.

[illegible] Asst. Surgeon, P. A. C. S., and [illegible]

W. W. Davis [illegible]

August 8, 1863. 52-20A

Grist Mill for sale.

A SUPERIOR Grist Mill, Price $[illegible] from Gin Mill, [illegible] Chester, S. C. These works are now in operation [illegible] the present crop. [illegible] Address [illegible]

[illegible] 52-3t

Headquarters Co. C, 38d Reg't N. C. T.

THE absent members of my company are [illegible] immediately or they will be [illegible] as deserters. A reward offered for their apprehension: [illegible] Bunn, F. F. Faircloth, Nathan Hair, [illegible] Newell, A. B. Murdock, M. Sizes, A. D. [illegible]

W. J. CALLAIS,
Capt. Co. C, 38d Reg't N. C. T.

Aug. 5. 52-3tpd

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the 18th Reg't N. C. T. on the [illegible] of purchasing a horse and [illegible] my MARE on the [illegible] bay, with [illegible] years old last spring. I [illegible] for information [illegible] It is thought [illegible] company with [illegible] allow such property used in the service. My address is Aurora, Hyde County, N. C.

[illegible] CSS 52

July [illegible] 48-3tpd

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

M. T. BUSHER,

Attorney at Law and Notary,

RICHMOND, VA.

PARTICULAR attention given to the settlement of claims against the Confederate States. Legal business will receive prompt attention.

Aug 4. 52-3