#### TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of

#### From Wilmington-News from Petersburg, Richmond, The Valley, Raiders, etc.

WILMINGTON, June 29. The Journal has received the Richmond Enquirer of the 27th from a private source. It reports the enemy on the 27th on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, near Brick House about seven miles south of Petersburg.

The following telegram is taken from the Enqui-

Petersburg, June 25. No fighting and none expected to-day. Scouts say Grant told his men the fighting had ended, and the siege of Richmond begun.

PETERSBURG, June 26. All quiet yesterday and to day save heavy cannonading awhile this morning in our centre; result

C. II., on Thursday, between Wilson and Dearing's men It continued from 2 o'clock until dark. The enemy retreated under cover of the darkness. Thirtying his jaded ones. Our men report the road strewed with them. The damage done the Southside Railroad was very great.

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., June 28.

Sir-Gen. W. H. F. Lee pursued the enemies' cavalry which advanced along the Southside Railroad, and had a skirmish with them on the 22d near Dinwiddie Court House, and he next day struck their column in flank near Blacks and Whites, curting road, by which they were moving towards Notta way Court House. The road was held after an en gagement which continued from 12 a m. until dark, the enemy making repeated attempts to break dead and wounded on the field, taking the road to Hungarytown and Keysville. Gen. Lee is still following them.

· R. E. LEE, General. HEADQUARTERS A. N. V., June 25, 9 p. in.

Sir-Our entire loss yesterday morning, was 97 killed and wounded and 209 missing. Nothing of moment has occurred to-day on the lines in front of Bermuda Hundreds or around Perersburg. Gen. selves, that he attacked them and drove them from their works, pursuing them until 9 p. m, to within 2 miles of Charles City Court House. They left their dead on the field and along the route. Great

their handsome success. R. E. LEE, General.

On Friday Hagood's brigade was thrown forward as skirmishers, and nearly 400 captured.

LYNCHBURG, June 25. Gentlemen who left our forces on Thursday five miles beyond Salem, on the New Castle road, saythat Hunter's army came so near being captured ing orders. The enemy were so hard pressed that they destroyed an amunition train one mile long.-Our informant saw it blown up. A portion of our forces are reported to have taken a large wagon train and a number of prisoners. The enemy in their re- ple as the Yankee nation, with such a book. treat destroyed Bonsack's woolen factory in Roanoke county.

## Raid on Morganton-Kantz's Raiders Return-

ing to Grant. GOLDSBORO', June 24 On Monday a raiding party of Yankees or Tories, and beneficial. under Col. Kirk 300 to 400 strong, entered Morganton at the head of the Western North Carolina Railroad and captured some reserves, robbed the Bank and destroyed a train of cars. The Bank is supposed to have had a large sum on hand. These raiders are said to have come from East Tennessee. Kantz's raiders have gone to Grant. They crossed

## From Georgia.

the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad near Belfield.

very quiet to-day. One of our officers in authority called on the Yankee commander and informed him, that as an act of humanity, we would cease firing to give them time to carry off their wounded, as they were in danger of being burned alive after the action which resulted in so frightful a loss to the enemy in front of Cleburne's division. They lost over one thousand alone; while in Cheatham's front it was much greater. Our loss was less than on the same day when skirmishing; one hundred and fifty will cover it. Walker's been the lessons of the past three years, the fault has Division skirmished with great heroism, nine out of not been with the people of the South, who have eleven men being bayonetted in the rifle pits while their officers actually cut down the enemy with sabres. Two of our officers from the same pit came in with bayonet wounds, while their clothes were perfectly perforated. A sergeant of Jackson's brigade seized a shell while the fuse was lighted, and threw it from the pit in which it fell. He was pro moted on the field by Gen. Jackson to a Lieutenant, peoples and not between armies. It is a war of inbut he modestly declined it Sergeant W. J. Walthe, Company I, 29th Tennessee Regiment, Vaughn's Brigade, leaped over the breastworks and seized a standard presented by Gen. Buford to the 29th Illi nois Regiment, and wrested it from its bearer and brought it trumphantly to camp, for whi h daring The subjection of a people is a work never so accomact, Gen. Hardee presented it to the gallant Sergeant, plished. On it was inscribed "Belmont, Union City, and Stone river." The enemy made an attempt to take Kenne- William of Normandy as a proof that nations somegaw Mountain. They attacked our works in columns times submit to superior numbers. The defeat of of picked troops, the heroes of Missionary ridge, but Harold at Hastings was not a conquest nor did it Gen. Loring's corps drove them back with a loss, es- result in a subjugation of the English people. Notimated at twenty five hundred.

RECIPE FOR THE FRENCH ARMY BEE, MADE FROM THE JUICE OF THE SORGHO OR CORNSTALK .- Boil two gallons of the juice with two ounces of hops, according as it is preferred, to be more or less bitter. The length of time for which the boiling is carried on determines the strength of the beer. As soon as the decoction has cooled down to the temperature proper for fermentation, (about 80 degrees) add fresh yeast, one once for the two gallons of juice. A tumultuous fermentation will ensun CAfter it has become quiet draw off or strain the riquid, and put it up in a cask or in bottles. A little caramel (burnt sugar) may improve the flavor or color.

The New York Times' correspondent says the Confederate sharpshooters are doing great execution among the Federals.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

[No. 59.

Two days,

four days,

A Scriptural, Ecclesiastical and Historical view of Slavery; from the Days of the Patriarch Abraham, to the 19th Century. By Bishop Hop-

This is the title of a work of rare merit and of a rare history. Prior to the commencement of the war, the venerable Bishop of Vermont became somewhat famous at the North, by espousing the cause of southern slavery. Although a foreigner by birth, a northerner by adoption, and in no way whatever associated or connected with domestic slavery, and even with his sympathies all enlisted against it, he became convinced, early in his career, that slavery was the arrangement of Divine Providence, and that the Abolitionists' interpretation of the Constitution was erroneous. He delivered a lecture in New-York in 1850, in which he set forth his views openly, and proved the validity of slavery, from the Bible. He repeated similar vindications of this Institution, from time to time, until a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia addressed him a letter dated April 15, 1863, There was a severe cavalry fight near Nottoway soliciting his views in writing with leave to publish Bishop Hopkins furnished a pamphlet embodying his views, with leave to publish. This pamphthree prisoners were captured and brought in. The let, a though the most conclusive argument in vindi enemy lost many killed and wounded. Our loss cation of slavery I have ever met, yet gave serious small. Wilson was stealing fresh horses and shoot- offence to Bishop Potter and his clergy, of Pennsylvania, whereupon these gentlemen addressed Bishop Hopkins a note of disapproval of his course, and they did this in very strong language. They pro est the matter in a light clear but very startling. I take against the Pamphlet and denounce the author of it. it from a slip of Galignani's Messenger, being a This Protest, dated September 1863, called the Bishop of Vermont to his pen; and he then went to work in good earnest to add to his Scriptural argument a complete vindication of slavery, which he does in a their line in too and getting possession of the masterly manner, proving his point by a most thorough research of the writings of Fathers, Reformers, and other writers, in all ages, Ancient and Modern; citing friends in all periods and in all lands, from such through and rejoin his advance. He withdrew from classes as Tertullian, Chrysostom, Gregory, Melanc- 000; of 1861, \$18,415,000; Treasury notes, March, Gen. Lee's front at daylight on the 24th, leaving his then, Calvin, Henry, Clarke, Scott, Doddridge, Bishop 1861, \$512,400; Oregon war loan, 1861, \$1,016,000; England and Church of Rome, Oriental Churches and the Church of Russia, Wilberforce, Robertson, Cummins, Washington, Jefferson, and a host of names

names as Beecher, Stowe, Parker and the like. The learned Bishop examines the theories of these medern enthusiasts, and shews them up in their true colors, and satisfies you very fully, first, of the Hampton reports that the enemy's cavalry advanced, validity of the Institution itself, and then of the inyesterday to Nance's shop and entrenched them- fidelic tendencies of the men and theories that oppose the domestic relation of master and slave.

In the course of his book he administers some well merited and handsome rebukes to his assailants, credit is due to Gen. Hampton and his command for and the ultra abolitionists: and especially does he deal in a gifted manner with that enemy of pure res ligion, civil order and harmony, Theodore Parker, back currency. All these sums will have to be paid who though deceased, has left behind him a progeny by us or our posterity, and Salmon P. Chase willof sedicionists, who though too obtuse to originate, yet lack not the depravity and the cunning to pers petuate the heresy of their leader.

You rise from the perusal of this book with a feelthat their escape is due only to the delay in deliver- ing of complete satisfaction, and admiration of an atthor of so much learning; of the clearest style; and of singular independence, coming out as he does at such a time as 1863, and in the face of such a peo.

The work is published by Pooley, of New York, and a sing'e copy of it has found its way to this city, through the hermetical paper blockade. Can'it not be republished by some company in the Southern States? Its perusal would be agreeable, seasonable

## THE PRESENT JUDGED BY THE PAST.

The Yankee soldiers are lured to battle with whisky, and the assurance of early peace. Grant's ruffians are told if they capture Richmond the rebellion is at an end. The people of the North are told, through their representative organs, that if they fail in this campaign, the blessed Union is finally dissolved, and the independence of the South will be recognized as an established fact by all the nations-themselves The severe punishment inflicted on the enemy yes- included. Although this is the flimsiest artifice to terday by Gens. Hardee and Loring rendered them stir the populace to renewed effort, it is none the less true, in fact. If they fail in this campaign they really do lose everything.

Not so with our side. While the loss of our capital would be a moral disaster, it would not bring the rebellion even to the beginning of the end, and the occupation of both Atlanta and Richmond would only introduce the invader to the threshold of the gigantic undertaking before him, and present to its progress obstacles more terrible and desperate than any he has yet encountered. If the North will not tendered the instruction and have endeavored to impress it with bayonet pointed argument and leaden facts. We reiterate in their besotted faces, whether they heed it or not, that the life of the "rebellion," as they choose to term it, does not depend upon the successful defense of Richmond.

The war, as now carried on, is a war between stitutions and ideas, and not a war of mere tech nicalities or individual interests, like the most fre quent wars of Europe. The right to thrones, the fortune of loyal families, the boundary lines of nations, are questions often decided by single battles

A cotemporary cites the conquest of England by such question was in controversy. In the present sense of the expression, William never conquered England. The word conqueror, as then applied, did not imply subjugation. It was simply a conflict over the right to the throne. It was barely a personal issue. The local institutions of the country were not to be changed by the result, and the English people them elves were supremely indifferent to the termination of the conflict. In any case, they were to remain their own masters, subject only to their front, about fourteen hundred and fifty returned. Of own laws, and King William at his coronation took original general and line officers few remain. In recisely the same oath to execute and defend the aws of the kingdom that had been taken by Harold.

conquests but every attempt was a failure. No part of the kingdom was ever conquered. No portion the nomination of their sticket. A meeting of the The history of England records many attempts at of the people in rebellion ever submitted uncondistructure of the empire is a complete patchwork of executive committee of five, and that the headquartionally upon being in bartle. The present political local sovereignties, illustrating the unconquerable ters of the committee be in the city of New York.

immemorial rights, in face of defeat in war Tue Saxon did not conquer the Celt, but compromised with him, after a contest with him of eight hundred years. To this day, Wales, as to its local laws, is deemed an independent principality. Alfred, after centuries of war, failed to conquer the Danes, but compromised with them. The Isle of Man has resisted subjugation from the earliest ages, and to day 10th, 1856. has its independent parliament. Ireland w a never brought into subjugation to the British government by arms, but by its being sold, formed a legislative union with the English government. The same is true as to Scotland. Even in the county of Kent, some of the old Breton laws still prevail-monuments of the unconquerable will of her population. The British crown itself is a bundle of emblems signifying, not victory over races in battle, but dominion

by conciliation and compromise. There is everything to learn from history like this. It ought, if it does not, to teach the miscegenators the folly of attempting to overcome a population like ours, and to subjugate a vast terriory defended by upwards of three hundred thousand veteran troops. They will find at last that they have undertaken a task too great for their armies, though they number millions of the bravest men their section of America can produce. - South-

#### THE FEDERAL FINANCES.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer says The following exhibit of the national debt for several years previous to Chase's administration, and its summing up since he has been raised to the painful eminence of Secretary of the Treasury, will place reprint from "Manhattan," the American corres- the woll would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, pondent of the London Standard, kindly placed at my disposal by a friend, who has just received it in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relafrom his lady in Paris:

"See how little," says "Manhattan," "we owed up to 1861, when Chase began to loom up. Look at his millions: Loan of 1842, \$231,621; of 1847, \$9,415,250; Texas indemnity lean of 1850; \$3,361, 000; loan of 1858, \$20,000,000; of 1860, \$7,622,another loan of 1861, \$50,000,000; three year's \$320,000, five twenty loan, \$400,000.000; temporary loans, \$104,933,103; certificates of indebtedness, which present a most felicitous contrast with such \$156,918,437; unclaimed dividends, \$114,115; demand Treasury notes, \$500,000; legal tenders, 1862, \$397,767,114; legal tenders, 1863 \$104,969,937; postal and fractional currency, \$50,000,000; old Treasury notes outstanding, \$118,000; ten forty bonds, \$900,000,000; interest bearing Treasury notes, \$500,000,000; total, \$2,774 912,817. That lasts us to July next, when the fiscal year closes .-That is not half what we owe! Add to 1 000,000,-000 paid by States, cities, towns, &c., to fit out regiments and in bounties, all of which will have to be paid back by the Federal Government. ' Add another 2,000,000,000 for the destruction and loss of four man can carry such a weight on his brain and live. Luckily for Mr. Chase, he has backed down from the

Presidency, and will not be a candidate in 1864 " But Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter, will be, and a pretty prospect he now has before him of a debt resting on the country, over which he hopes to rule or tyrannize for four years more, of six thousand seven hundred and seventy four millions nine hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars-chiefly incurred for carrying on a war inaugurated by himself for the most unconsti- will be of no service to those who are lost. Tak Union is tutional and unjust ends. It is this alarming and cone .- Progress 25th January, 1861. overwhelming prospect, coupled with the bankrupt cy of his Treasury, the refusal of his army to fight without pay, and the successions of defeats which that army has sustained under the guidance of boastful, brutal, blood thirsty leaders, which will cause him and his rascally advisers to think of peace, and ed discussion admissible, but now the day for that has pasto make peace on such terms as they can, and that san, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying ery before long, let what of anarchy and ruin and dess peration will come after it. Upon this calamitous Progress, January 29th, 1861. state of things in which an infatuated, malicious, vindictive, headlong Administration has involved the once flourishing States of the North, and upon no returning sense of justice and honor-upon no desire same date. of peace for the sake of peace, rests the hope of sal

## SMOKE FOR THE CURE OF WOUNDS.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman res commends smoke as a cure for wounds in men and animals. He says:

I cut my foot with an axe. The lady of the house, seizing the foot while it was yet-bleeding freely, held it over a pan containing smoking tag locks; in a few minutes the bleeding stopped, and the smoke was re-moved, and a bandage applied to protect it from accidental blows. The wound never suppurated, and consequently never pained me. I have seen the remedy tried in many similar cases, and always with the same results. Let the reader bear in mind, that no liniment or salve, drawing or healing, should be apand nature will do the rest. I suppose the smoke of burning wood would produce the same results, but it would not be so manageable. There is a principle in the smoke of wood, which, when applied to the who sympathized with it as enemies to that Union, the susceptible of putrefaction. Thesame principle stops bleeding by coagulating the blood. It promotes healing, and may be applied with decided benefit to almost all ulcers, wounds and cutaneous diseases.

## CHEAP SOAP.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville (North Caro-

lina) Observer says:

"A friend informs us that he obtained from the Observer a recipe for making the article which is worth a dozen years' subscription. It is simply strong ley and rosin, boiled together till of the proper consistency. Not a particle of grease is necessary. His family was thus supplied with an excellent soap all last year-excellent as his own faultless shirt bosom showed. If salt was not so dear, an addition of a proper portion of that would make "car turpen-

The Pennsylvania reserves have returned home. Of the fifteen thousand men who marched to the some regiments, the Fifth, for insuance, there is not branches. an officer left who went out with the command,

National Union Committee was held in Washington, when it was resolved that the chairman appoint an

# tenacity with which the people have achered to their Mr. Holden an 'Original Secessionist.' The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and

All Southern men feel that Mr Filimore's election would not, in 'tself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war. - W. W. Holden, Sept.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Frement for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? \* \* \* It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were Tories in the Revoiution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few

of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be stlenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. \* \* Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, l.t them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN. WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLI-CANISM .- W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856. Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slave-

holding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectionalin their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what others will not-SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves tions. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"-Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground .-Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgmeet, restore it again if it could. \* \* They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and service war in the South- they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Treasury notes, \$139,679,000; loan of August, 1861, Their tilumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country .- W. W. Hot-

If the white people of the Senate should do-what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such mon as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRA-DATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND - even the tree Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS. IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE .- W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1866. \* \* \* We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the who would submit to John C. Fremont's Election. MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremout's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has 1,000,000,000 for claims of border States Add declared that the South overt nor to submit, and that the 2,000,000,000 for the destruction and loss of four of the Union. There are KNOW NOTHINGS in North millions of blacks, valued at \$800 each in green Carolina who agree with MR. RATNER-NOT MANY THANK God !+W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 18.6.

#### have to raise the money with which to do it. No The Editor of the Progress an "Origintal Secessionist."

\* " We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possi-

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like. penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but

\* \* \* We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution. We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a coursewhether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame-for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considerfor every Southern State, and of every Southern man. -

\* \* North Carolina and Virginia will go. \* \* They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Grees ly) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March .- Progress,

The Register sees no cause why this State should secode now. Well, perhaps not. \* \* Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead careass of the UNION, and atter prayers for its preservation; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty ?-Progress same date.

\* -\* NORTH AROLINA must go out, and so must all the border Slave States. It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is fully to talk about bringing them back .- Progress, February 20, 1861.

\* \* WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. -Progress, February 23d, 1861. \* \* The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to

save .- Progress. same date. \* \* The Standard can gently chide us now for declarplied. You have merely to smoke the wound well, ing that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between there was a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all flesh, coagulates the albumen, thus rendering it un- Standard was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo, Lane. - Progress, March 22d,

## WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:
One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for loar pounds inwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittaboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops

44—tiluly.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

and forward accounts to this office. JOHN C. WILLIAMS & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSI-

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864. A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the

County in the Southern Confederacy.
With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be theroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very mall and trilling expense Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from taose who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockeds, so as to make them ser-

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additio al squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged \$4 a

square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT INVENTION

FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING

OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT

I right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards are now prepared to seil to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or

The following rates will be charged for all advertises serted in the Daily and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

We now offere the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for sain lastru-The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from \$90 to \$100 per day, and from \$5,000 to \$7,000 can be made in a coun-

ty, and that in a very short time For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address
J. H. CARLIBLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.
June 13, 1861.

45—dewim.

#### MILITARY DIRECTORY.

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Henry Harding, James H McNeill

John N Whitford, Rufus W Wharton, Ed Whitford. James W Hinton, Ed C Yellowly, The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj

Alexand r MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; the Second Rattalion (Infantry) by Mai John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Mai John W Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Captalion (Ca talion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Heury; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas. The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, John son's Division, Ewell's Corps The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Di-

vision, Ewell's Corps. The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Ilivision, Ewell's Corps. The 6th, 21st, 54th and 17th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shootcrs are in Lewis' Br gade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade. The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, WU-COX'S Division, Hill's Corps.
The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beau-The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, — Corps.
The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade,

Meth's Division, Hill's Corps. The 18th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division. Hill's Corps. The 15th, 27th, 46th and 43th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigede, The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division. The 3.d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.
The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Divi-

sion, Beauregard's Corps.'
The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division. The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Di-The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES: 1st Battalion Reserve Forces, Maj. C. W. Broadfoot. J. M. Reece. W. P. Beasley. W. McK. Clark. W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary \$25,-

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, sal-Aids to the President-Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesaut, of S. C., Col Wm.P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President-Burton N Harrison, of Department of State-John P Benjamin, of La,, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office

of Assistant Secretary is vacant. Department of Justice -Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala. Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer. Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Sectorary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. R El more, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, Let Auditor. W II S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department-James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen retary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay. Major Ed A Palfrey. Major B Melton, and Captain Relly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of B C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon. Navy Department—B R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department - John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. It of Ceorge Offu. of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements. of Tenn., Unief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Flance, Barsau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

EDWARD WARREN. Surgeon General North Carolina,