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TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

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

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 Enquirer: 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 unknown. There was a severe cavalry fight near Nottoway C. H., on Thursday, between Wilson and Dearing's men. It continued from 2 o'clock until dark.

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V., June 26.

Secretary of War: Sir—Gen. W. H. F. Lee pursued the enemy's cavalry which advanced along the Southside Railroad, and had a skirmish with them on the 22d near Middle Court House and he next day struck their column in flank near Blacks and Whites, cutting their line in two and getting possession of the road.

HEADQUARTERS A. N. V., June 25, 9 p. m. 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 Petersburg.

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

LYNCHBURG, June 25.

Gentlemen who let our forces on Thursday five miles beyond Salem, on the New Castle road, say that Hunter's army came so near being captured that their escape was due only to the delay in delivering orders. The enemy were so hard pressed that they destroyed an ammunition train one mile long.

Raid on Morganton—Kant's Raiders Returning to Grant.

GOLDSBORO, June 24.

On Monday a raiding party of Yankees or Tories, under Col Kirk 800 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.

From Georgia.

MARETTA, June 28.

The severe punishment inflicted on the enemy yesterday by Gen. Hardee and Loring rendered them 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 buried alive after the action which resulted in so frightful a loss to the enemy in front of Cleburne's division.

RECIPE FOR THE FRENCH ARMY BEER. 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 New York Times correspondent says the Confederate sharpshooters are doing great execution among the Federals.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864. [No. 59.

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

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.

The learned Bishop examines the theories of these modern enthusiasts, and shows them up in their true colors, and satisfies you very fully, first, of the validity of the institution itself, and then of the infidel 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, and the ultra abolitionists; and especially does he deal in a gifted manner with that enemy of pure religion, civil order and harmony, Theodore Parker, who though deceased, has left behind him a progeny of seditionists, who though too obtuse to originate, yet lack not the depravity and the cunning to perpetrate the heresy of their leader.

You rise from the perusal of this book with a feeling of complete satisfaction, and admiration of an author 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 people as the Yankee nation, with such a book.

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

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.

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.

The war, as now carried on, is a war between peoples and not between armies. It is a war of institutions and ideas, and not a war of mere technicalities or individual interests, like the most frequent wars of Europe.

The history of England records many attempts at conquests but every attempt was a failure. No part of the kingdom was ever conquered. No portion of the people in rebellion ever submitted unconditionally upon being in battle.

The Pennsylvania reserves have returned home. Of the fifteen thousand men who marched to the front, about fourteen hundred and fifty returned to their homes, and the balance of five thousand remain. In original general and line orders there is not in some regiments, the Fifth, for instance, there is not an officer left who went out with the command.

Mr. Holden an 'Original Secessionist.'

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1850.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? It may be that there are thousands, FUGIO AND TERRA, IN THIS STATE, as there were Tories in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between.

THE FEDERAL FINANCES.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligence 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 the matter in a light clear but very startling.

"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 loan of 1850, \$3,361,000; loan of 1858, \$20,000,000; of 1860, \$7,622,000; of 1861, \$18,415,000; Treasury notes, March, 1861, \$512,400; Oregon loan, 1861, \$1,018,000; another loan of 1861, \$50,000,000; three year's Treasury notes, \$139,979,000; loan of August, 1861, \$320,000, five twenty loan, \$400,000,000; temporary loans, \$1,049,938,103; certificates of indebtedness, \$156,918,457; 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, \$600,000,000; total, \$2,774,912,817.

That is to July next, when the fiscal year closes.—That is not half what we owe! Add to it 1,000,000,000 paid by State 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 1,000,000,000 for claims of border States. Add 2,000,000,000 for the destruction and loss of four millions of blacks, valued at \$500 each in green back currency. All these sums will have to be paid by us or our posterity, and Salmon P. Chase will have to raise the money with which to do it.

But Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter will be, and a pretty prospect, for the rail-splitter will be a debt resting on the country, over which he hopes to rule or tyrannize for four years more, 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 unconstitutional and unjust ends.

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 will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS Ours.—Progress, 23d January, 1861.

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The Editor of the Progress an 'Original 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 possible.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Conservative: One square of twenty lines, one week, \$15.00; two weeks, \$25.00; three weeks, \$35.00; four weeks, \$45.00; one month, \$60.00; two months, \$100.00; three months, \$140.00; six months, \$240.00; one year, \$400.00.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a set of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, the right to use said instruments in any State or Country in the Southern Confederacy.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

Table with columns: No., COLONELS, LIEUT. COLONELS, MAJORS. Lists names of officers for various regiments and units.