

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE. RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 18, 1864. JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR: Z. B. VANCE, OF HUNCOMBE. The Conservative Ticket for Wake County! FOR THE SENATE: Hon. SION H. ROGERS. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law. A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS. A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books. No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence. An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities. No separate State action through a Convention; no counter-revolution; no combined resistance to the government. Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments. Oxford, Thursday, 21st July. Gold Hill, Rowan county, Monday, 26th. Albemarle, Tuesday, 28th. Troy, Wednesday, 27th. Rockingham, Friday, 29th. Lumberton, Saturday, 30th. Friends will please provide a convenience for two persons at the different points.

Gov. Vance, the Real Peace Candidate.

The Standard attempts to produce the impression, that it is in the power of Holden to settle our difficulties; and to bring peace to this distracted country. This is simply absurd. It is an electioneering trick. It is a trap set to catch votes. Every one knows that an "honorable peace" can only be attained by the appointment of commissioners upon the part of both belligerents, by an agreement alike between the North and the South to suspend hostilities and to talk their differences over. Holden may be willing to have commissioners appointed. He may be desirous of having such a conference, as will lead eventually to peace. But suppose the South should take the proper steps in this regard, will they necessitate corresponding action on the part of the Northern people? Prompted by the insane belief, that they can conquer us, they have hitherto positively declared that they will not negotiate so long as we have arms in our hands. They have proclaimed to the world, that there can be no peace made with us, except upon the basis of our humiliation and subjugation. Three distinct efforts have been made to confer with them—to talk matters over—to negotiate in an honorable way—and, in every instance, they have most insultingly declined a response to these overtures. How, then, is it possible for Holden to bring them to their senses and induce them to negotiate? What can he do towards changing their determination and bringing about a conference? Nothing, literally and absolutely nothing, and no one knows this better than Holden himself.

So far, in fact, from bringing peace, Holden's success would only prolong the war. Just so long as the Yankees believe in the possibility of their ultimate triumph, just so long will they pertinaciously persist in refusing to treat with us upon other terms than those they have offered—upon the basis of our subjugation. The Southern people will tend to strengthen. The Southern people in this belief, and consequently, to postpone the advent of that peace for which we all ardently pray. That they regard him as their friend, is shown by the comments of their papers; by the conduct of their public men; by the testimony of our prisoners; by the fact that captured Yankees in passing through the State on our railroads have shouted loud and exulting for "Holden, the future Governor of North Carolina." With this idea firmly rooted in their minds, they can but regard the election of such a man to a high position, as furnishing just grounds for the belief, that the people, at whose hands he has received this distinguished honor, are favorable to them also. Viewed in this light it is evident that the election of Holden will give encouragement to the enemy—will confirm the conviction that our subjugation is inevitable—will strengthen the Northern people in their wicked resolution not to treat with us, save as a conquered and humiliated race. So far, then, from removing the obstacles in the way of a settlement of our difficulties, the election of Holden must only serve to increase them—to render them, for the present, absolutely insuperable. From this showing it is plain, that Holden is really the war candidate, notwithstanding his professions to the contrary, and that by voting for him peace will be rendered an impossibility for many a long month of blood and suffering.

He can do nothing towards concluding an honorable and lasting peace; while his elevation to office at this particular time must do much towards continuing the war and increasing the evils of our situation. It is true that there is a way in which he (Holden) can make peace—if such an abortion deserves that name. He may submit to the enemy, and accept their hard and humiliating terms. So soon as he is willing to do this, the Yankees will be ready enough to treat with him. They will come speedily to an understanding with him. But their concessions will be upon such conditions, as are utterly disgraceful in themselves and ruinous in their consequences. They will demand, as an indispensable preliminary, that negroes shall be made the superiors of their masters—that the work of amalgamation, or "miscegenation," shall go on—that our property shall be seized to pay their debts—that our lands shall be divided among themselves—that the privileges of slaves shall be ours—that our honored leaders shall be hung—and that we shall acknowledge ourselves criminals before the whole world.

Remember then, fellow-citizens, the only peace which Holden can give you is that based upon a disgraceful submission to Yankee task-masters—is that which most utterly dishonors and ruins yourselves and your children: The Yankees fully appreciate this fact, and are prepared to hail his success as their greatest triumph, as involving the final but complete destruction of the Confederacy. The election of Gov. Vance will tend to remove

the obstacles which preclude a proper settlement of our difficulties, and to bring the enemy to reason. They know that though anxious to negotiate, on all fitting occasions, he will accept no other terms than those which secure independence and nationality for his country. They will consequently regard his success in this crisis as an emphatic declaration upon the part of North Carolina, that she will make peace upon no lower basis than that for which she entered the contest—that she scorns the idea of any other settlement than that sanctioned by honor and patriotism. As a natural consequence they will learn to look upon the suspected disaffection in this State as utterly groundless and fallacious. The idea that the South is to be speedily conquered, because of her internal divisions, will vanish, like the mists of morning. And the North will awake to the consciousness, that she has undertaken a task which can never be accomplished within the boundaries of time. So soon as this is fully realized, commissioners will be appointed, negotiations will begin, and peace and plenty will smile once more within our borders.

The election of Gov. Vance, therefore, will prove emphatically a peace measure. He is pre-eminently the peace candidate. He can do more than any man in this State, if not in the Confederacy, to put an end to our difficulties, and to bring happiness to his suffering people. By voting for Holden, fellow-citizens, you lend your assistance to prolong the war and multiply its horrors. By voting for Vance you aid in bringing peace and independence with all its blessings to your bleeding country. Choose ye between them.

49th Senatorial District.

A friend writing from the West, informs us that each of the different parties in the 49th Senatorial District has a candidate of its own: Mont. Patton, Vance candidate, J. S. Burnett, Woodfin candidate, and John Roberts, Holdenite. While ours is a free country, and every man has a right to run for an office, if he wishes, at the same time we dislike very much to see this factious opposition towards Mr. Patton. If what we have heard is true—that Nick Woodfin, (who tried to cram a test oath down the throats of our people, before they could be allowed to vote,) induced Mr. Burnett to run, because he (Woodfin) wanted a candidate whom "loyal men" could support—if this is true, we think we understand the game that is attempted to be played.

Mont. Patton is as true and loyal a man as lives in the Confederacy; and we venture to say he has done as much, if, indeed, he has done more than any man West of the Blue ridge for the wives and families of the soldiers in his section. Mr. Patton is a gentleman of sterling worth, of Roman firmness, and of rare practical knowledge. He has considerable experience, and makes a most excellent member of the Legislature. In politics he is an old line whig Conservative. We regard his election as absolutely certain. Nick Woodfin to the contrary, &c. John Roberts, the Holdenite, is a man of questionable loyalty, as he was for some time in the Asheville jail on a charge of treasonable conduct.

Holden's Tricks.

We understand some Holdenites in the army have been circulating the report that Holden will bring about peace, if elected Governor; that he will protect the soldiers from Confederate officers when they desert and come home; and that they can remain at home quietly and without molestation. As ignorance quickly and without molestation, we think it very likely that some few of our soldiers have been betrayed into the support of Holden under this false impression. The better informed soldiers owe it to their country and to the cause of truth to undeceive these deluded men. Let the fact be made known that Holden is the war candidate, and that his election would have a tendency to prolong the war indefinitely. If the soldiers and the people at home would vote against secession and for peace, on honorable terms—let them vote for Z. B. Vance. If they would vote for secession, the prolongation of civil war in our midst—let them vote for W. W. Holden, who is the secession and war candidate.

Change the Address.

The following letter from a soldier in the 44th Regt., N. C. Troops, will explain itself. Mr. Holden can communicate with his friends Smith and Hodges, by addressing them at Newberne. These "buffloes" would no doubt be pleased to hear from their friend across the rebel lines:

A. N. V., 44th N. C. T., July 4th, 1864. Sir: Mr. W. W. Holden, Editor of Raleigh Standard, a man not unknown to fame, has been, and is still sending his traitorous sheet to Capt. D. H. Smith and Sgt. J. W. Hodges, once members of this Regiment, but who have long since deserted the cause in which they enlisted and joined those whose society is more congenial, to-wit: the Yankees in Eastern North Carolina. When they evacuated Washington, N. C., these two worthies accompanied them to Newberne.

There is no possible chance of their seeing and being delighted with his effusions, when the papers are sent to this address. He had better send them to Newberne for the present, unless they have taken their fearful carcasses to a colder climate already. This is only communicated as another evidence of the traitorous connections of said Editor, Mr. H. must be aware of the absence of these men from the Regiment, if not he should be, and any true man would discontinue their papers, under the circumstances, even though their subscriptions were not out, as I have reason to think they are in those instances.

Come out of that Concern.

We have heard it hinted that there are some Militia and Home Guard officers, who are members of the "H. Q. A.'s." If this be so, we have a word of advice to all such—and that is to come out of that concern at once. Delay is dangerous. "Now is the accepted time." A month hence may, and most probably will, be "too late," as the fellow that had been married in fun told the putative parson who had gone to the door of the bridal cabin to inform the deluded bridegroom of the joke. If these officials would know what is best for them, let them take our advice, before it is "too late."

Tell us Why!

Why has not the Standard and Progress published the letters of Gov. Graham, N. Boyden, and E. J. Warren, declaring themselves in favor of the re-election of Gov. Vance? Their readers would like to hear the news, no doubt. As the election is close at hand, would it not be a capital idea for Mr. Holden to issue an "Extra Standard" containing the letters of these gentlemen with about fifty Holden tickets annexed, to be "rolled up" by the faithful on the day of the election?

Rumors. There was a rumor on the streets yesterday that Gen. Grant had been killed by one of our pickets—that he was shot in the arm, that amputation followed, from the effects of which he died. This report is believed by many to be true. There was also a rumor, to the effect that five thousand of the Point Lookout prisoners on their way to Elmira, had been rescued. We give the rumor for what it may be worth.

For the Conservative. RALEIGH, N. C., July 14, 1864. It is gratifying to know that Gov. Vance, though never very weak, is gaining strength in this county. The Conservative cause is strongly advocated by the Hon. Giles Mebane for the Senate, and by Dr. J. M. Worth and M. S. Robbins for the Commons. The people know them to be old tried conservatives, and will elect them. Their opponents are clever men, and have hard-roads to travel, they with one exception—Dr. Holden—the "sarcastic sect man," and when asked why they have thus changed, are dumb and cannot speak. When charged, they don't deny that they belong to the H. O. A.—Hiders Out of the Army.

For the Confederate. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chatham County, July 12, 1864. Editors of the Confederate: You will please publish in your excellent paper a few lines for me, in self-defence. I see in the Progress of the 11th instant, a very slanderous piece, published by some one, accusing me of being the first to introduce the secret order into Chatham and a portion of Wake. It is one of the blackest falsehoods that was ever told; and now, sir, as I am compelled in self defence, to answer this foul slander, I will tell the public how and by whom I received it. What I state now is upon the square, and as a "free and accepted Mason, the truth will soon come out."

Some time the last of February, or the first of March, if I mistake not, Mr. Wm. Jinks named to me two or three times, that there was something in the country that would be of advantage to me, if I wanted to know it. I did not say much about it at the time, but he spoke to me again and told me to read the 2d chap. of Joshua. I did so, and I finally went to his house, and he and Caswell Jinks, and Henry Merritt, and myself, went to Kendrick Johnson's, Esq., and the said Kendrick Johnson initiated myself and Caswell Jinks. This is the first of my knowing anything of this matter, so help me God. Sometime afterwards, the said Merritt said to me that he wanted me to be empowered to initiate others. There was very little said about it at that time, but sometime after that, I can't say how long, he said Merritt, went to Raleigh and was empowered himself, and then came to me and empowered me. I wish to the Lord I had never accepted it, but I did accept, and shortly afterwards there were four persons led into the secrets at my house, by the said Merritt, but I was the cause of their coming there. I wish to tell the whole truth about the matter. A little while after that, I think the next Thursday night, a meeting was gotten up at Mr. Silas Beckwith's where there was a number of persons led into the secrets. Through me some were influenced to go, but others done some of the talking. I will acknowledge my faults, and that publicly. I was not present at Beckwith's, but this man Merritt done all that was done that night, which all my neighbors will testify. All that I done was done in a short time after I went into the concern; for I soon saw it would not do for me, and I abandoned the concern.

The reason all this abuse is heaped upon me, is because I published a card and exposed it. And it is stated that some of my neighbors fell out with me and went before a magistrate and came out before I went to see the Governor; which I declare is a black falsehood; for no one made a move until I returned from Raleigh and went round and told it immediately. And I went with them to Mr. Henderson Council's, and their cards appeared with mine in your paper. And it is said also in the Progress, that he was a secessionist. I do not think he is one of the originals, but is a good Conservative, and I think a Vance man. He is the right sort of man, anyhow. I think I can put my finger on the man or men that have gotten up this piece of slander against me; and it was done because I exposed the concern.

I would say to the Editor of the Progress that he had better be careful how he publishes such pieces against me, for he does not know who I am. I can establish as good a character as any man in the North, and I can establish it in favor of the men of the country. I say this myself, but when I say it I think I say the truth. It is said also in the Progress, that I went to the Governor and fell upon my knees and asked pardon; which is a lie of the deepest dye; and we can judge the balance by that. I can prove by E. Council, who went with me to see the Governor, and I can prove by the Governor himself, that it is a lie. Mr. E. Council is a responsible man and is my nearest neighbor. I am sorry to my very soul that I suffered myself to be led astray by bad men. And there is another thing which I think brought this slanderous piece against me; and that is because I came out publicly and declared myself in favor of Gov. Vance. I did do it, and will do it again. I would inform the Progress that I think he is doing Gov. Vance a favor by saying that all these men who have come out in this wicked thing have fore sworn themselves. Of course, he can't expect one of them to vote for Mr. Holden. I would say to him, if you want to defeat Mr. Holden in this community, go on and abuse them, who would otherwise vote for him. I do not want to say a word against Mr. Holden, but I cannot support him for Governor. When I went before Gov. Vance he treated me like a gentleman, and asked me very few questions, and I exposed no one, which Gov. Vance and Mr. Council will testify. But when the truth is necessary, it shall come from me. And now I have told, as far as I have gone, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God. In conclusion, I would say that my life may be endangered for what I have done, but I hope the authorities will see that I have done right.

O. CHURCHILL.

HEADQUARTERS, N. C. CAVALRY BRIGADE, July 4th, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. The Brig. Gen. commanding cannot withhold from the troops of the brigade the expression of his appreciation of their gallant conduct during the arduous labors of the past month. In the action of Davis' Farm on the 31st ult., this brigade, single handed, encountered a division of Yankee infantry, and drove it back with heavy loss to the enemy. On the 28th ult., at Blacks and Whites, the 1st regiment, with a dash and spirit worthy of themselves, turned the tide of battle, saved the day, and drove back the triumphant advance of a whole brigade of the enemy's cavalry. In other numerous actions of less note, parts of regiments and commands acted with life and spirit; while on every occasion in which it was engaged, McGregor's battery bore itself with marked skill and courage. While we mourn the loss of our fallen comrades and friends, it is a source of gratitude to God that our losses have been comparatively small. We are encouraged to renewed energy and zeal, and the undersigned appeals with confidence, to both officers and men, for their hearty co-operation in every effort to promote the efficiency of the command, and to add new laurels to the long list of honors heretofore won by the North Carolina cavalry brigade. (Signed) R. BARRINGER, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. From Mobile. MOBILE, July 18. Gen. Maury has the following dispatch, dated Tupelo, July 15th: The enemy are in full retreat in the direction of Ripley. (Signed) S. D. LEE. Private advices report the fight heavy and the enemy was badly whipped. Our loss was also severe. The particulars as yet unknown. Forrest received unexpected reinforcements of two hundred of Morgan's men who were off in Kentucky and being unable to rejoin Morgan, cut their way to Forrest as the next best thing they could do.

From Georgia. ATLANTA, July 16. There are rumors of another attempt by the enemy to cut the West Point Railroad in circulation, but there is nothing certain of the movements yet known. The following official report was sent by Coleman, of Johnston's staff, to headquarters, dated last night: HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD.—Since the failure of the enemy to cut the West Point road, near Newnan, both armies have been quiet and occupy their former positions. Our men are much improved by rest and bathing, and are in fine spirits.

Latest from the North. PETERSBURG, July 16. The Chronicle of the 14th has been received.—The rebels commenced retreating from Washington Tuesday night. Ellard's cavalry followed in their rear Wednesday, picking up some two or three hundred prisoners; some twenty-five rebel wounded were left at Silver Spring. Frank Blair's place was spared by Breckenridge on account of past intimacy with the owner. Montgomery Blair's residence was burned to the ground, with all contents, including the Chronicle says, heavy loss on the Postmaster General. It is supposed the rebels would recross to Virginia by Edwards and Nolan's Ferry. There was a skirmish near Bladensburg on Tuesday morning, in which the Federals admit a loss of thirty-five.

Hand cars were sent through to Baltimore Wednesday, and regular trains would run Thursday. There were no bridges burnt on the Washington and Baltimore road. Gunpowder bridge will take ten days to repair. Gen. Tyler is safe at Frederick. The Chronicle says the rebels destroyed and carried off million bushels of grain, all the horses and a large number of cattle. The Chronicle says the federal government in rallying the people to its support, as no appeal our authorities could have done, and have made easy an otherwise difficult task of recruiting the army to an extent deemed necessary.

Still Later from the North. RICHMOND, July 17. New York papers of the 15th and the Chronicle of the 15th have been received. They give full details of the invasion of Maryland. The rebels demanded a contribution of \$200,000 in greenbacks from the city of Frederick. The money was paid. The streets of the city were literally filled with horses and cattle collected by foraging parties in the vicinity, all of which were sent across the Potomac. Philadelphia was greatly excited on Monday and business was generally suspended. A large meeting was held in Independence Square. In a skirmish near Washington on Wednesday night, the 3d brigade of the 6th corps lost six companies of regiments. Prisoners say the demonstration of the rebels near Washington was to cover the retreat of the main body, which was a large quantity of plunder. Gold in New York on the 12th opened at 281 and closed at 274.

Baltimore papers of the 14th say the enemy recrossed the Potomac near Poolesville, driving two thousand head of cattle. Gen. Franklin escaped near Reisterstown, the guard having fallen asleep.

For the Conservative. Mr. HYMAN: I send you an extract from a letter from a soldier, now with Early in Maryland, thinking it may be interesting to some who have friends and relatives there: CAMP 14th N. C. T., Near Harper's Ferry, July 5th, 1864. "Yesterday being the 4th of July, we had quite a little celebration at Harper's Ferry, one mile from here, where we are resting to-day. When we reached Charlestown yesterday morning, we were told that the Yankees were going to have a grand celebration, picnic, &c., at the Ferry yesterday. They had invited the ladies of Charlestown to be present on the occasion, the invitation being from Gen. Webber's wife. As soon as Gen. Early heard it, he put off down there, without being invited, and carried ten or twelve thousand dirty rebels with him, which made Old Webber mad, and they had a fight about it, but Early whipped him and drove him out of town, and across the river, on to the Maryland Heights, where he had strong fortifications, with heavy guns planted on them. They fired some willow looking shells at us yesterday—100 and 200 pound fellows. Two divisions of our army crossed the river yesterday morning at Shepherdstown and are coming down in their rear, and I expect about to-morrow morning, there will be a terrible row in this vicinity. I think we will capture them as easily as Jackson did last year, for when our troops get in their rear, there is no way for them to escape—at least it is not at all probable that they will get away. They left large quantities of stores, in the town, but their guns command the road, and we can't get them out until they are driven from the heights. Our skirmishers are guarding the town, to prevent any thing from being taken out, until the wagons can be sent in. I think we will go on to Washington, as soon as we drive the enemy from here, as I understand there is no army except the one at this place, between us and Washington. I saw a man at Woodstock, who had just arrived from Washington, and he said there was no army there, except a few hundred days men—just enough to command the guns on the fortifications. But I will tell more about it, when I get back, if I should be spared to return. We have had a very hard time—the hardest marching I have ever known."

DIED. At Springfield, Franklin county, on the evening of the 13th inst. EDWARD W. and LEWIS T., twin children of P. H. and M. E. WISSON, aged two weeks and one day.

BELMONT SCHOOL. GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL BEGINS 23TH JULY, 1864. For particulars address R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C. (Per Sasafraja Fork Express.) 71-411-2525.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL, GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 2d, 1864. BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro, N. C. for all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place. J. L. NEAGLE, Ast. Surg. in charge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYTHE BLADES. THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quotas for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution. J. DEVEREUX, A. G. M. Raleigh, July 18th, 1864.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE. THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE-commenced on Monday the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The Boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Ell'spruhl. For circulars address Rev. J. H. GRIFFITH, Ansonville, N. C. July 18th, 1864.

LOST. ON SATURDAY EVENING, 16th INST. SOMEWHERE between the Hillsboro road—near the city—and the old depot, A GOLD RINGING CASE WATCH without guard or chain in the hands will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" office. July 18th, 1864. 71-2.

Quartermaster's Department, C. S. A., DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 15, 1864. ATTENTION OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS RETIRED. A. Under the act of Congress to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 11th, 1864, is called to the following paragraph, General Order No. 54, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., March 18th, 1864: IX. Officers retired under the act of Congress above recited, are entitled to a commutation of quarters and fuel only when assigned to duty (as provided in Section 4th of said act) at a Station without troops, when public quarters cannot be furnished in kind. They will receive pay from any Post Quartermaster, upon exhibiting evidence of their retirement from active service, and the certificate of last payment required by paragraph IV, General Order No. 53, and paragraph I, General Order No. 126, 1864.

X. Soldiers retired from the service as herein provided, will be furnished with descriptive lists when in addition to the usual history given will exhibit the fact that they have been placed on the retired list, and designate the post at which they will be entitled to receive pay and allowances. They will report to the Commandant of such Post, which will be nearest their place of residence, and deliver to him this descriptive list. XI. Post Commanders are required to take possession of descriptive lists of all soldiers reporting to them, and from the date therein given at the end of every two months, to prepare rolls upon which these soldiers will receive pay from the Post Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster. They will append to each roll a certificate that it has been made out in accordance with statements presented in descriptive lists of the soldiers on file in his office. XII. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will issue necessary clothing to retired soldiers upon requisitions made by the Commandants of the post at which they are stationed, taking their receipts upon receipt rolls. Form No. 55, regulation of the Quartermaster's Department. XIII. Retired soldiers will have their rations commuted at \$1.25 per day, to be paid by the Commissary at the post designated, under the order of the Commanding Officer. W. W. FEIRCE, Maj. and Chief Q. M., Dist. N. C. July 16th, 1864.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. GRONLY, Auctioneer. AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS, BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargo of steamships

BADGER AND LUCY.

With large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz: DRY GOODS.

- 12 cases white ground prints
18 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases huckaback towels
11 cases organdie muslins
8 bales extra fine sheeting
7 cases super bostery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases Mac's alpacas
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases checks and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and button buttons
2 bales hargays
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed colored sheeting
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colors
1 bale mottled alpaca
1 case Beaugard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy hawls
1 bale Linco, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, etc.
1 bale super broadcloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.

- 26 trunks ladies' gents' and children's shoes
19 cases ladies' gents' and children's shoe boots etc
8 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases iron rail skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, ETC.

- 35 cases cotton cards, No 16's, part Whitcomb's best
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 23x4
2 cases filtering

STATIONERY.

- 15 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
2 cases pen holders
1 case penicils and pens
1 case assorted stationery

BAGGING AND ROPE.

- 10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

- 238 bags rio coffee
60 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar
153 kits No. 1 macarrel
8 cases cholera
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HAIRDWARE, ETC.

- 8 tons hoop iron
18 kogs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
5 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, ETC.

- 4 quart case pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy
1 quart pipe pure pinot, castillon & co. brandy
1 eight pipe pure oisard, Dupuy & co. brandy
3 cases whiskey
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, ETC.

- 30 cases liquorice paste
30 cases liquorice stick
12 cases alcohol
8 cases opium pills
9 cases balsam copaiba
9 bils Tanners oil
42 kogs bit, carb, soda
5 bils borax
3 cases quinine
3 cases assorted drugs
5 bils copersa
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case pure, ipocao
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 cases soda crystals
2 cases blue stone
1 case phosphorus

July 4, 1864. 62-2