

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 22, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE, OF BUNCOMBE.

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.

Gold Hill, Rowan county, Monday, 25th July. Albemarle, Tuesday, 26th. Troy, Wednesday, 27th. Rockingham, Friday, 29th. Lumberton, Saturday, 30th. Friends will please provide a convenience for two persons at the different points.

Gen'l DANIEL G. FOWLE will address the citizens of RALEIGH, in front of the Court-House, on SATURDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock. One or more of his opponents is expected to reply. July 20th, 1864.

Horresco Referens!

Of the magnitude of Gov. Vance's villany, treachery, and vulgarity, the big and little Standards have kept the public duly informed—their fertile imaginations never being at a loss either to invent or improve upon facts. But the last and crowning outrage committed by this unworthy Governor of ours, is really too shocking to speak of! Yet the stern duties of a faithful journalist compels us to blurt it out. Holden says his (Vance's) tickets are printed on yellow paper! Great God! And he says this is a violation of the law which Vance swore to enforce! Worse and worse!!—and that those tickets are "detectors," to enable people to know who votes for Holden. The Lord have mercy upon us! Is it really "agin the law" to tote on "yellow paper"? Does the Statute really say that the ticket must be white, ("an emblem of peace"—nay, rather of surrender) as well as rolled up? Is it a crime to vote for Holden, that one may be "detected" in it? Are Mr. Holden's friends afraid or ashamed to let their preference be known? If it were desirable to "detect" every man voting for Holden, it could be done very easily, without the yellow paper, as they are all advised to vote a "rolled up" ticket, and the Vance men, we are assured, will vote openly.

Altogether, this is the most remarkable effort at deluding the people, that we have ever known in the history of free elections. A candidate for Governor who refuses to meet his competitor in open discussion upon the great issues of life and death which are upon the country, but does all his electioneering in secret, and advises his friends not to canvass—defends and apologizes for a secret and treasonable society sworn to destroy the country which he seeks to govern—finally comes out and advises all his supporters to sneak up to the polls and vote rolled up tickets, in defiance of all that is manly among freemen. And complains that his enemies are not mean and cowardly enough to follow his example, but want their tickets on paper that all the world may know!

But we have a better opinion of Holden's friends than he has himself. We hope and believe that many of them despising his dastardly counsel, will walk up boldly and manfully, like our free forefathers have always done, and vote independently for the man of their choice. We want Gov. Vance's friends to do so everywhere. What is to hinder everybody from doing so? What ground is there for these spurious whines, so industriously put forth by Holden, that his friends will not be allowed to vote? Who said so? Who could prevent it, if he has twenty thousand majority in the State, as we learn he claims? There is no ground for it. It is a miserable attempt to procure sympathy; one of the "honest arts" of this very small Burke, who blows a very small trumpet of his own. That's all. No friend of free government desires to see any man coerced in his suffrage. The sneaking attempt has been especially made among our soldiers to injure Gov. Vance. If any man on earth has the right to vote for whom he pleases, and as he pleases, it is the soldier, through whose valor we are allowed to vote at all. We do not believe their officers or anybody else will interfere with their right in the slightest degree. The election there, we doubt not, will be just as it is at home. And no amount of freedom and fairness can save Mr. Holden from such an overwhelming defeat, as will make him curse the day on which he let his unhalloved ambition stab with the traitor's blow the man who saved him and his property from destruction—split and perhaps destroy the Conservative party—the main hope of civil liberty—and worse than all, endanger the independence and stability and honor of his country.

Mr. Holden admits that he has imported a lot of printing paper through the blockade. It makes very little difference whether this importation was made through the Advance or the Arabia. In either case, it shows that Holden has been guilty of the very acts with which he has been charging others with so much acrimony.

As he bought paper much cheaper abroad than he could have bought it at home, of course he made a great deal of money out of the operation. But if Mr. Holden would tell the whole truth, we are persuaded that paper is not the only article he has imported and speculated upon. We would not import these matters, but from the fact that he endeavored to establish in the popular mind that to run articles through the blockade is a crime of the greatest magnitude.

More Revelations Concerning the "Heroes."

We give our readers to-day, another installment of "confessions" by members of the "H. O. A." who have renounced the treasonable oath-bound concern.

It will be seen by the depositions of John E. Moser, and W. C. Faucett, that W. R. Albright, of Alamance, who is the Holden candidate for the Legislature in that county, and Col. Abraham Klapp, of Guilford, who is another Holden candidate for the commons in that county—are not only members of this treasonable society, but are high priests and initiators. Will the people of Alamance and Guilford vote for such men as Albright and Klapp, after this revelation? Surely, surely, not!

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Alamance county. This day came before me, Robert Hanner, an Acting Justice of the Peace for said county, John G. Moser, who, being duly sworn, deposes, and says, that he is a member of the secret society, known as the Heroes of America; that in March, last he was initiated in the order by Alfred Sharp; that the latter part of May last, he was in Graham, and William R. Albright, Esq., of Alamance, approached him and gave him the sign—"gloomy times,"—and asked him to walk up stairs in his store. In a small room he found Col. Abraham Klapp, of Guilford county, who initiated him in another degree with the following signs: Taking the hat slowly from the head, and placing it over the breast, slapping your thigh with the hand after placing the hat again on your head, then the right hand is thrown up over the shoulder.— Answer: both hands thrown up; answer, with some sign with something white in the right hand.— When you meet a man in the dark make three growns, thus: oh, oh, oh—this to be returned by the words—"gloomy times." He farther says, he has become satisfied the order is wrong and treasonable, and renounces the same and declares he will have nothing more to do with it. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this July 16, 1864. JOHN G. MOSER.

ROBT. HANNER, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Alamance county. This day personally came before me, A. H. Boyd, acting Justice of the Peace for Alamance county, W. C. Faucett, who being duly sworn, deposes and says, that about five or six months since, W. R. Albright, Esq., of Alamance county, approached him and asked him if he wanted to join something that would aid him if he ever fell into the hands of the enemy, also asked him if he could keep a secret; that in the month of May last said Albright approached him again and said he could have him now put through the Order he had spoken to him about. He replied to him that he wished a few days to think about it; he, Albright, replied that he had gone into it, and that he, Faucett, need not be afraid to go into it. He then went with him up stairs in Albright's store, and Albright introduced him to Col. Abraham Klapp, of Guilford county, Klapp asking him if he could keep a secret: he assenting that he could, Klapp then proceeded to initiate him into the secret Order, known as the Heroes of America, with the oath and signs, as published in the Conservative newspaper. Klapp then initiated him in the second degree of same Order. He is satisfied that the Order is calculated to do injury, and renounces the same, and will have nothing more to do with the Order. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this July 16th, 1864. W. C. FAUCETT.

H. H. BOYER, J. P.

The following letter has been left to our disposal by Gov. Vance:

PITTSBORO', July 15th, 1864. His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor of N. C. Sir: About the last of March of first of April last, I attended a meeting of the "Heroes of America," without knowing whether there was any society or not, or what its objects or anything else connected with it. I was merely requested, by a man of my acquaintance, to attend at a certain house in Chatham county, where I would learn something which would be to my advantage and not disadvantage, and that I would meet there Rev. O. Churchhill, who was the pastor of the church my family belongs to, who informed me he would explain the whole secret to me. On the morning appointed, I went to the house as directed, for I had great confidence in Mr. Churchhill. Mr. Churchhill was not there but I found several persons there, my neighbors and friends, all, as I believed, loyal men, and among them Mr. W. H. Smith, of Wake county, who said that he had been requested to meet us, by Mr. Churchhill, and who initiated me. After we had taken the oath, he explained to us what was meant by it, to wit: that there was nothing in it for or against the North, or for, or against the South—that it had nothing to do with my religious or political opinions, but as no one knows whether we would be subjugated or not, or whether we would be subjected to raids or not, that it was intended simply for the protection of our property. I was not satisfied with this explanation, although I had no idea that one half was embraced in it which I now see. I was then solicited to take papers and notes—this I declined. On my next seeing Mr. Merritt, I asked him if there were any prominent men in Raleigh in it, he told me, there was—but this, he has since told me, was a mistake. All this time I was anxious to get out of the concern and get relieved from my obligation to keep it secret, but did not know how, although I never attended but this one meeting, and as soon as I saw the statements in the paper as to how I might get rid of it, I went before a justice of the peace of this county, and made the affidavit required on 30th of June, 1864. J. E. JOHNSON.

We also give the following communication to His Excellency, with the affidavits annexed. We are satisfied that all good and loyal men who have been entrapped into this concern; upon ascertaining its treasonable and infamous character, will make speedy and prompt recantation. We feel free to say that pardon and absolution will be granted all such.— But woe to those who persevere in their wickedness and treason!

SALISBURY, N. C., July 18, 1864. His Excellency, Z. B. Vance.— Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find the renunciation of the affidavits, of any connexion with the "H. O. A." organization. In extension of their offence, allow me to say, that they are among our best citizens, having been faithful in assisting the families of soldiers, selling flour at \$40, when they might have received \$100. At their request I make this statement, and I know it to be true. They deny that any restraints were thrown around them as to whom they should vote for. I know both the gentlemen to be ardent supporters of your Excellency. They humbly petition for forgiveness and Executive clemency in their behalf.

I am respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. A. HOUCK.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Rowan County. This day personally appeared L. F. Bradshaw, and made oath that the facts in the foregoing communication are true, and that he hereby renounces all connection with any secret society or organization. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this July 6, 1864. W. A. HOUCK, J. P.

PROMOTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

James H. Wood, of Rowan, to be Colonel of the 4th regiment, vice Grimes promoted. Edwin A. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th regiment, vice Wood, promoted. Robert V. Cowan, of Iredell, to be Colonel of the 83d vice Avery, deceased. William P. Roberts, of Gates, to be Colonel of the 2d cavalry, vice Andrews, deceased.

From the Richmond Equivocal. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. G. A. Trenholm, of Charleston S. C., was yesterday sworn in as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Trenholm has been a successful merchant of large business, but he has been so completely withdrawn from public life that we know nothing of his qualifications. His views on finance are unknown to us; but from what we have learned from others, he possesses talents, industry, energy and zeal that it is hoped will result in improving the currency.— He will find the people very willing to have the currency improved, and we hope, ready to aid him in every effort that he may make.

Mr. Memminger's letter of resignation, and that of the President accepting it, will be found below. In the retirement of private life, to which Mr. Memminger goes, he will not fail to receive the kindest evidences of public esteem. The industry, zeal and fidelity which have characterized his administration have not failed to illustrate the purity of his life, and will not fail to reap their reward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Richmond, June 15, 1864. His Excellency, the President: Sir: You have been aware for several months past of my desire to withdraw from my present official position, and of the reasons which restrained me from so doing. With an earnest purpose to devote to the service of my country, during the perils which surround her, whatever facilities I may possess, I had nevertheless perceived that the enormous burdens imposed on the Treasury by a war on so vast a scale, and the difficulty of sustaining them, had given rise to discontent, and to distrust in the ability of the officers administering the financial department. To these elements of dissatisfaction was added another arising from essential differences in the plans submitted by the head of the department and those adopted by Congress.

In this condition of things, it would seem to have been proper to have resigned my office as soon as Congress had passed its judgment against the plans which I had submitted. Two considerations, however, prevented. The first was a repugnance to any act which could be misconstrued into an abandonment of a post of duty assigned to me during a struggle in which I felt that every citizen owed to his country whatever sacrifice or service was demanded of him. The financial plan which was finally adopted by the last Congress had been uncertain until the end of the session. It was not matured until the two houses had referred the matter to committees of conference, and it became a law only on the last day of the session. The machinery which was required for its operation was complex and extensive, and, by the terms of the law, just forty days were allowed to carry it into complete effect. No new head of the department, however competent, would have been able to acquire sufficient knowledge of office details in time to have carried out the provisions of the act. The public good, therefore, demanded that I should not leave my post during this period.

The second consideration which prevented was the unwillingness I felt to leave you in opposition to your desire; while you honored me with such confidence as you have manifested, and while your whole energies were still taxed by the great and varied responsibilities attendant upon the office in which Providence has placed you. These considerations, now, no longer govern. The first is at an end. The funding of the currency has been nearly completed, and the entire machinery required by the plans of Congress, for taxes and finance is now in full operation. No public interest will suffer by my now giving place to a successor. The second consideration must yield to the conviction that justice to myself, and the public require me to insist on your acceptance of the resignation which I now tender, in the hope that you will be successful in choosing a successor whose views shall harmonize with those of Congress, and who may, on that account, be better able (none can be more earnestly desirous than I have been to do valuable service to our country.) I confess, sir, that I cannot, without deep emotion, separate from you and my colleagues in the Cabinet. Neither can I do so without bearing my testimony, that never, in the utmost freedom of confidential intercourse, have I heard one word or suggestion indicating aught but a conscientious and disinterested desire to do what was best for our country. It has been my hope, that ere our official connection terminated, our country would be in full fruition of the peace and independence for which she has paid so costly a price; and that you, sir, would have enjoyed in the spectacle of her happiness and prosperity, the only reward you seek for the ceaseless cares and labors devoted to her service. Though this may not now be, I shall not cease in private life to give my warmest cooperation in whatever may conduce to the consummation so ardently desired.

I need scarcely add, Mr. President, that while desiring to be practicable, my services remain freely at your disposal until you shall have selected my successor in office.

With heartfelt wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, I remain with the highest respect and esteem, Your obedient servant, (Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER.

Richmond, Va., June 21, 1864. Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 16th instant, stating the grounds on which you deem that justice to yourself and to the public, requires you to urge my acceptance of your resignation. Some months since you expressed a desire to retire, for the reason that, in your belief, the public service would be promoted by the appointment of a successor whose views of financial policy accorded better than your own with the legislation then lately adopted. I know the extreme difficulty of conducting the Treasury Department during the pending struggle. I was aware that any officer, however competent, must probably fail to escape the animadversions of those who are ready to attribute to inefficient administration the embarrassments due to deficiency of resources and the want of legislation best adapted to the existing circumstances. The experience acquired by you in the organization and management of the Department could not be immediately replaced, and for these reasons I was satisfied that the general welfare would be injuriously affected by your withdrawal at that time. You have now at least the consolation and satisfaction to know that your personal wishes were surrendered to a conviction of public duty.

Recent events do not warrant me in refusing your renewed request that I should accept your resignation. The regret you express at the prospect of our separation is sincerely shared by me. From your entrance on the duties of your office I have observed and appreciated the cheerful and unremitting devotion of all your faculties to the public service, and do not fail to remember that it was at the sacrifice of private inclinations that you continued to fulfill the arduous duties of your post. The offer you make of your services until your successor can be appointed, is in the same patriotic spirit, and is accepted as thankfully as it is generously tendered.— At as early a period as practicable I will endeavor to comply with your request to be relieved. With my grateful acknowledgements for your past assistance, and for your very kind expressions of personal regard, be assured of the cordial esteem with which I am, Your friend, (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS. Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, Richmond, Va.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A severe smashup occurred on the N. C. Railroad yesterday evening, by which a very estimable lady, Mrs. Zylphia Alston wife of Macon Alston, was instantly killed and a large number of the other passengers severely injured. As we are informed, a freight train was running close behind the passenger, and while in a deep cut near a curve the conductor of the latter train stopped to recover his hat which had blown off his head, and while thus standing the freight ran on to the passenger—it being impossible to stop the speed after discovering the impending danger. Mrs. Alston was a native of this place, daughter of Wilson S. Hill, deceased. We deeply sympathize with her distressed relations in this sad bereavement.—Daily Citizen.

"STARVING OUT THE SOUTH."

The New York Era, the Fremont organ at Washington, thinks it is folly which speaks of hemming in so vast an empire as the South, and of starving its people by cutting off their supplies. The Era says: On the face of it, it would seem to be a folly too transparent to impose upon anybody, that the rebels, occupying almost a boundless extent of fertile territory, and always nearly exclusively agricultural in their pursuits, could produce food in precisely that which they possess in a degree which cannot be exaggerated, and if their agriculture has not in some quarters taken that direction heretofore, it is because cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar have been more profitable, or have been thought so. The coasts and rivers of the South abound with fish, and the domestic animals for food and labor multiply without care or cost in almost every part of it. There is no rebel State which is not naturally an Egypt in abundance, and remarkably enough; if there is an exception, it is Texas, the isolation of which has been said to threaten the Confederacy with starvation. That great State is favorable to stock raising, but the frequency of droughts renders the raising of cereals precarious. The geographers who imagined the South to be dependent upon Texas for food have only piled one absurdity upon another.

PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.—The Macon Journal and Messenger says:

The number is now over 27,000, and has been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the enclosure, but even with this it is already too much crowded, and the commandant is endeavoring to receive no more. The mortality is considerable, being generally from fifty to sixty a day. A strange state of affairs seems to prevail among them, wholly of a domestic character of their own. There has been thieving, fighting and murders, and to secure some of them from damage from the others, about ninety have to be kept outside the walls under guard. It is said that several will be hung by their comrades for the murders committed.

LINCOLN'S RE-NOMINATION IN ENGLAND.

The London Times comments thus on Lincoln's re-nomination: Mr. Lincoln has been nominated by the Republican Convention at Baltimore for re-election to the Presidency. It is hard to see what claim Mr. Lincoln has for such a nomination. It is difficult to think that the Republican party can be in a satisfactory condition if such a man as Mr. Lincoln is the best representative they can get and the fact that gold rose suddenly to 195 on the announcement of his re-nomination shows that the Federals are at heart of much the same opinion. He is said to be chosen upon "a platform" of an uncompromising prosecution of the war until the rebellion should be overcome and its participants brought to the punishment due to their crimes, of the extinction of slavery, the encouragement of emancipation, and the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. It is very strange that a people should be capable of holding such extravagant language at a time when their greatest general and greatest army, after a loss of eighty thousand men, are still in the very crisis of their fate.

However, every arrangement is doubtful until the result of the Virginia campaign is declared. If Gen. Grant is successful, though the North will not be a whit nearer their main object, yet he will have shown that there is no general on the American continent capable of coping with him, and he may be President, Dictator, or what he will. On the other hand, if he fails, part of his failure will inevitably recoil on Mr. Lincoln; the split in the Republican party between Mr. Lincoln and General Fremont, who accepts his nomination, may become serious, and in the division McClellan and the democrats might be successful.

MRS. ABEL LINCOLN "AT HOME."

A writer in the Mobile Register remarks that before the advent of Mrs. Lincoln, the White House was the scene only of those simple, republican forms of reception observed in the stately, yet plain style of Mrs. Madison, the agreeable soirees of Mrs. Tyler, the unostentatious levee of Mrs. Polk, and the classic elegance that adorned the little reunions of Mr. Lane. But the present mistress proceeds on a different plan, and forges her guests not so much with cultivated hospitality as with the grosser luxuries of the larder and wine cellar. Mrs. Lincoln has learned something from her first lesson. Soon after she became the lady of the executive mansion, she went to Gautier and asked him if he could furnish a dinner for thirty persons, wine included, for three dollars apiece? The old Frenchman opened his eyes. "Parlon, madame," said he, "but seven dollar ze plate, but chust pay me for de leetle trouble I should do myself the honor to take for you." Madame reasoned, and M. Gautier apologized, and the upshot was, that she retired in disgust and cooked her own dinner. But the story was too good to be lost. It first crept into gossip, then into the newspapers, until the good woman was mortified that she had pursued the opposite extreme ever since, loading her tables in a manner to rival those of Caligula or Mark Anthony.

A waggy friend says that the reason Gen. Johnston has not heretofore captured Sherman's army is because he had no place to put them. Our prisoners were all full and running over, and it was expensive to feed them. So long as he could hold them in his front, and have the privilege of killing up a few hundred of them each day, and make them feed themselves, it answered every purpose. But now, five or ten additional acres having been added to the prison grounds at Andersonville, he will proceed to "gobble up" the whole concern in a very few days, and send down what he does not kill.—Keefer.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THOMPSON, in the Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg. Petersburg, July 21. There is no truth in the rumors of the Yankees evacuating their position in our front. On the contrary, they are showing themselves in larger force than usual, and unremittingly active in strengthening their lines and mounting new guns. Less artillery firing to day than usual and little or no skirmishing.

Arrival of Flag of Truce Boat. Richmond, July 21. A flag of truce boat arrived at Verina last night, bringing ten citizen prisoners, five ladies, and a large mail. No papers received up to 8 o'clock, P. M.

From Georgia. Atlanta, July 20. The enemy made strong demonstrations yesterday and this morning on our right near Decatur. Gen. Hood attacked their right at four o'clock this afternoon on Peach Tree Creek, near the Chattahoochee, and in five minutes the enemy were driven into their works. The colors of the 83d New Jersey, and about three hundred prisoners, captured from Hooker's corps.— Our loss not heavy, mostly slightly wounded.

Brig. Gen. Stevens, of South Carolina, was wounded, feared mortally; and Maj. Preston, formerly of Gen. Johnston's staff, killed. Some skirmishing occurred on our right where the enemy attacked our entrenchments. After being repulsed, our cavalry under Gen. Wheeler, drove them with repeated charges towards Decatur. Yesterday evening, Reynolds's Arkansas Brigade, which crossed Peach Tree Creek, drove them back, taking two stands of colors and 130 prisoners. The troops are in fine spirits to-night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, Friday Evening, July 22nd. Second Night of the Richmond Amateur Association.

Formed for the Relief of the Poor of Richmond. THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS COMPRISE THE COMPANY: Mr. Chas. Berry, Mr. W. Oliver, Miss Carrie Bentley, Miss M. Florence, La Petite Alice and Flora. CONCERT DE VARIETIE and TABLEAU. For particulars see small bills. 78-11pd.

Richmond, Va., July 13th, 1864. North Carolina Troops in Richmond Hospitals this day:

Table with columns: HOSPITALS, SURGEONS IN CHARGE, and a list of names and numbers.

The above list is published for the information of the people of North Carolina. O. E. MANSON, Surgeon, and Agent of the State of North Carolina for the Relief of Sick and Wounded N. C. Troops.

LOST. BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND WEST GATES OF THE Capital square, a GOLD BUTTON. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Express office. July 22, 1864. 78-41.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY AT AUCTION! FRIDAY, July 22nd. WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, to-day, at 11 o'clock, one Likely Young Man, 24 years of age, healthy and sound in every respect, and under a good character. Terms Cash. 78-11pd. JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

SERVANT WANTED. I WANT TO HIRE A GOOD COOK AND WASHER, FOR either a short or long time. For a good, trusty woman I will give a liberal price. Family only. WM. B. SMITH, Illustrated Mercury Office, Raleigh, N. C. July 22nd, 1864. 78-11.

NOTICE. WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE GREENSBORO and Hillsborough for the Army of Northern Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of August next. Persons desirous of sending boxes will please have them at the depots on the day before, properly directed and weighed. W. A. THOMPSON. 78-11.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 27, 1864. To County Commissioners: THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE resumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The Board of Trustees will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address, Rev. J. R. GRIFFITH, Ansonville, N. C. 78-11.

SYTHE BLADES. THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both green 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 quota 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. Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 78-11. THOS. D. HIGGS, Maj. & C. S.

BELMONT SCHOOL. GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL BEGINS 25th 1 July, 1864. For particulars address R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C. (For Scaresna Fork Express.) 71-311w2pd.

Surgical Instruments. SEVERAL CASES OF BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED SURGICAL instruments, at TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S Auction and Commission House. 78-61. July 20, 1864.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'y. RALEIGH, JULY 7th, 1864. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in full per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company. W. W. VASS, Treasurer. 88-11.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL. GREENSBORO, N. C. MAY 26, 1864. BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, SURG. GENERAL for the State of North Carolina, I have ordered WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro, N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling on and a resting place. J. L. KEAGLE, Asst. Surg. in charge. 11-11.