THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE. RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law. A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books. No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independ-

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and speated negotiations for PEACE by the proper antho No separate State action through a Convention ; no counter ervolution; no combined resistance to the government. Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the Conserrative, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicace to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more ac-

THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES need recruiting. This is the language we hear from all quarters, and the press takes it up and sounds the rally cry, rectuit! recruit! That both of our great armies need reinforcing cannot be denied. Available men, men al ready prepared for the field, are much needed for the emergency. We have lost heavily by death, by wounds and sickness, and by desertion. Many of the wounded and sick are recovering, and will seen be at their posts. Many deserters, thank Heaven, are coming in. But our ranks are thinned more largely, perhaps, by furlough and by detail, than by any other cause. Our skeleton regiments must be filled up and new regiments formed, if need be.

The enemy is receiving large additions to his force by various means. Thousands of them have served out their terms, have been sent home, or are left in Confederate prisons to pine and die, because Lincoln refuses to exchange them, and yet they are filling up their ranks by re-enlistment and recruits, by placing the militia and 100 day men into the forts and outposts and on guard duty, and sending their rested regiments into the field.

What is to be done? More men must be had, and the question is, from whence shall they come? This is the question of the hour. Cool reflection, forecaste and common sense ought to decide it. Some who undertake to answer it, appear to be very poorly acquainted with the internal state of the countrywith the state of things at home, and the imperious demands, both of our home people and the army, for food, clothing, shoes, quartermaster's stores, &c. Moreover, they seem to think we must have men, whether the class of men called out will add any thing to the efficiency of the army at present or not. One proposes more legislation by Congress, and another more by the State Legislatures. The militia officers and the magistrates must be forced out, and the boys of 16 and 17, and the men from 45 to 55 must be brought forward. One thinks the laws must be made more stringent and more explicit, that the Judges cannot release men upon mere technicalities, or the writ of hubeas corpus must be again sus-

pended. We regret to see such ideas again mooted. Our people are a unit in the prosecution of the war. Every man believes, that every man who can serve the country better in the field than at home, ought to go. Bit the people demand even-handed justice in this matter, and the army demands it. This injudicious fling at the judiciary will not meet the approbation of thinking men. An hones, sound judiciary, is the right arm of a Republic, in peace or war. Any attempt to degrade or smite it down, will be resisted to the death. There is no evidence that any Southern judge has, or would soil his ermine, by pandering to the vicious, or that they can be bought up. If we have pure, patriotic citizens at all, they are found among the judges, or ought to be, and we defy the proof that they are not. Nor is it judicious to threaten the people with the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus again; at least, until the necessity is absolute and imperious. The camel's back has been fortified by the repeal of the late off nsive act. A repetition, except for the most unquestionable reasons, might break

The cause of the Confederacy, we judge, has been more injured by too much, than by too little legislation. A score of years, prior to the war, would not exhibit a tithe as much injudicious legislation, as the last three years have produced. What we need most, is the prompt and just enforcement of all good laws, and the early abrogation of all the bad. North Carolina is constantly twitted about retaining her militia officers and magistrates, and Georgia and Gov. Brown are constantly ridiculed for its policy We have no defence for Georgia, because we do not know the facts, but if other States have been as thoroughly raked over by the comb of conscription as North Carolina, no blame can be attached to any of them. We believe that the conscription of every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 years of age. excepting those exempted for good and sufficient cause, will afford an army sufficiently large, if properly disciplined, equipped, and provisioned, and then properly handled, to meet every demand upon the country. Those exempted, as a general rule, are necessary for the enforcement of the laws, the home defence, and making the necessary provisions for the army and the people at home. If every ablebodied man regularly enrolled, who is now able to do duty in the field, were at his post, we should have force enough At least, this is an opinion which we have entertained for some time, and which we now hold. This opinion is sustained by fac's, and the judgment of many military men, in whose wisdom, skill and sound discretion we have confidence.

Were the present laws enforced-were all the men, experienced in war, or at least inured to some of its hardships, and familiar with its duties, who have deserted and are at home, and those recovered from wounds and sickness, but now detailed, perhaps improperly, and those detailed for enrolling, provost guard, commissary and quartermaster's duty, sent to the field, and their duties assigned to disabled men, and those beyond military age, or now in the senior and junior reserve force, we should have an army sufficient to drive Grant and Sherman from their present position, and perhaps destroy them. We reproduce the following, copied a few days ago into hese columns, by a soldier at Reams' Station, as

Congress ordering into the ranks all able bodied soldiers detailed in the several departments, and replacing them with disabled soldiers or persons over for-

2. Removing to the field all the fresh and full of our best engineers in the army, that its fortifications commands occupying forts and garrisons, guarding

3. Transferring to infantry, without exception, every cavalry man who fails to mount himself after

thirty days. Allow me to add another suggestion: Let Governor Smith, of Virginia, and all other State Executives, issue proclamations similar to that of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, promising, on the one hand, pardon to all absentees who return immedi ately; and on the other hand, calling out the whole reserve force to sweep the country and arrest all who fail to return to their commands by a given day,-After this let there be an end to proclamations and pardons. Let the word be discipline, discipline, DIS-CIPLINE, even to the death! Our armies full and efficient, and the work is done.".

We believe that the present is the most important period of the war to the Confederacy. A few signal successes in the next two months, would save perhaps, years of conflict and rivers of blood. The defeat of Grant and Sherman would prepare the Northern mind more readily for peace, than any other human event. To do this, we need tried men-men who have some knowledge of the duties of a soldier -men who have smelled gunpowder.

In this State, we judge a fine brigade might be raised of just such men. Place them under the command of Col. Mallett, who has well carned the position by long service in the vexing dufies of Conscriptor as Brigadier, or of C.J. McRae of the Confederate, who is a tried fighting man, and we should expect soon to hear glorious results from them. On the other hand, fill our ranks with militia officers and magistrates, and with boys and old men, most of whom are farmers and plew-boys, or necessary mechanics, you lessen greatly the means of home production of the necessaries of life, and at the same time add but little at present, to the material strength of

We do not deny that there are men, both among the militia officers and magistrates, who ought to be in the field - who could do more for the cause in the army than at home. But how can we discriminate? The large majority of them are needed at home to enforce the laws and to make bread; yet it is proper that the State should have them organized, arrives, and what is still better, that arrangements with all other exempted citizens capable of doing military duty, training and preparing for any emer-

This article is already much longer than we in tended, but the following remarks of the Charlot'e Democrat, in the main so nearly accord with our own views, that we with pleasure append them;

"We agree with the Confederate that it would be well to assemble the Legislature earlier this year than usual, but we do not entirely agree with its suggestion in regard to putting militia officers and justices of the peace in Confederate service. The large majority of these officers are firmers; and inasmuch as some sections of the country are already too much stripped of agricultural labor, we think it would be better to exhaust all other means of reinforcing our armies before taking more farmers. It may become recessary to take militia officers and magistrates, but b fore that is done we think rein- lotte, N. C. fercements can be procured from another quarter. It is believed that there are too many useless officers and hangers on in State and Confederate Government employ, located at the different towns, and posts .idea of the hundreds and thousands of men (consumers, not producers) kept from field service in this way. Everybody knows that some of these officers are necessary, but it is thought that the number could be reduced one half without injury to the public service. The Provest offices might be abolshed, and if there are any necessary duties connected with them they could be performed by the enrolling officers; the medical purveying establishments, the nitre and mining bureau, the quartermaster and commissary departments, the tithing department, and contract establishments, could be shorn of many men who are not actually necessary. Let an effort be made to reinforce the army from these places before making further drafts upon the producing classes. If it is found impossible to get enough men in that way, then take all militia officers and magistrates under 40 years of age.

We do not advocate the exemption of any man because he happens to be a militia officer or migistrate, but as that class are generally producers, and as they are exempt by special enactment of the Legislature, we suggest that, before conscribing them, trial be made to see how many men can be precured from other classes; then if it is really necessary to take more farmers, let it be done. But whether militia officers and justices are conscribed or not, unless something is done to diminish the number of what are called shade officers, the cause w.ll continue to suffer for the want of men and the war be prolonged."

Somerning more about the gold on board of the Advance. We learn definitely that the entire shipment of gold on the Advance was made by private Martindale's Brigades of Cavalry dashed up the parties on their own account, and for which they paid the usual freight. Neither Gev. Vance nor the State were interested a dollar in it, except in receiving the freight. The State's interest in the careo was small, extending to only about 160 or 170 bales of cotton. Neither Gov. Vance nor the State have berrowed any gold from the Banks, or any one else. to send to Europe. There has been no necessity for it. The State owes no debt in Europe at all, inasmuch as an obligation to pay is not considered a

debt in commercial parlance until it is due. Six months after the signing of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederacy, the State of North Cafolina will owe certain parties in England a certain amount of money, payable only in cotton and naval stores, delivered at the port of Wilmington, for the redemption of the State's cetten and naval stere bonds. A large portion of the cotton and naval stores to make that payment, is already on hand at points away from the enemy's reach .-So far from Gov. Vance having to borrow gold from the Banks on State account, he would be glad to sell a considerable amount of exchange on England.

Major Robert B. MacRae, late of the 7th N. C Regiment, and more recently Controlling Quartermaster of the tax in kind for this State, was chosen Sheriff of New Hanover at the election in August, and has entered on his duties as such. Maj. MacRae is a son of Major Alexander MacRae, of Wilmington, better known as Gen. MacRae, now commanding an MacRae, commanding the brigade lately known as Kirkland's, Captain Walter MacRae, of the 7th Regiment, new a prisoner, and of the late lamented Henry Mackae, Major of the 8th Regiment.

containing much good sense, and deserving the a:- WILMINGTON is believed now to be a point, which tention of the authorities. He proposes the plan as the enemy has marked for an early attack. Ruone by which the war could be ended in sixty days.

We do not wouch for that opinion, but the plan we endorse as a good one:

"1. Executing, on twenty days notice, the law of Congress ordering into the ranks all able hodied selby the supposed presence of the Tallahassee at that place. Nevertheless, being ferewarned, it is best to

and means of defence are admirable. Gen. Whiting has done himself much credit by the skill and ability eton companies and regiments requiring rest and re- shown in furtifying the place. We count seriously, f the enemy can reach it by water, and a large land force would be required, which, fortunately, the enemy cannot now spare Our forces at command ought to be fully able to defend the place against all

We are glad to learn that in the judgment of one

THE TELEGRAPH announces the death in battle at Winchester, of Major General R. E. Rodes, of Ala bams, and Brigadier General Archibald C. Godwin, of North Carolina.

Gen. Rodes was well and favorably known in this State as the Division Commander of Johnston's, Cox's, and Grimes' North Carolina Brigades. - Mis

death will be much lamented. Gen Godwin was a native, we believe, of Ports mouth, Virginia. Early in the war he was appointed Provost Marshal, at Richmond, and was afterwards transferred to Salisbury, N. C., where he had command of the forces guarding the military prison at that place. In July, 1862, the 57th N. C. Regt., raised in the vicinity of Salisbury, elected him Col. onel. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chance'lersville, Gettysburg and Mine Run, in the latter of which he was captured. He had but recently returned from imprisonment, and had just received his commission as Brigadier General, and been assigned to the Brigade, known as Hoke's He was a gallant officer, and much respected by those who knew him.

We learn that a letter has been received in this City from Capt John C. Gorman, of the 2nd N. C. Regiment. Gapt G. has been a prisoner since the opening of the present campaign. He is now sick in the hospital at Beaufort, S. C., having been sent there with many other Confederate prisoners to be placed in a position to receive the fire from our

We learn further that Capt H. D Fowler, Lieut. Carver and Lieut, Hartsfield, all of Co. I, 1st N. C Regt., and from this county, are among these officers. Also Charlie Busbee of this city.

WE ARE GLAD to be able to correct an error inte which we had tallen, in regard to the examination of sick or wounded furloughed men, by the Surgeons of the Hospitals of this city. We learn that the present regulation in this city is, to examine every soldier that comes for ex mination on the day he are made for the board and lodging of every such man at the Hospitals, free of charge. This is as it should be, and we hope that the arrangement will become general.

DAVID RETHUNE, Esq., of Rabeson, is at the Petti grew Hospital, instead of the Peace Institute, and is doing well. We were led into the error by one of our city cotemporaries. The amputation, we learn, was handsomely performed by Dr. E Burke Hays wood, Chief Surgeon of the Pettigrew Hospital, assisted by other Surgeons, whose names we have not learned. Mr. Bethune is kindly cared for, and it is believed he will soon be able to return houre.

Ciptain S. M. Finger has been promoted to the position of Controlling Quartermaster of the Tax in kind for this State, with the rank of Mejor. Communications for him should be addressed to Char-

We are requested to say that Mr II Utly, of this city, ho'ds himself in constant readiness to act as army messenger, either on government account or We do not suppose that Gov. Vance or President for private parties. Having considerable experience Davis is to blame for this, for certainly they have no in this business, he is prepared to execute it with dispatch.

> Captain W E. Peirce, the active and efficient Quartermaster at this Pest, now has on hand more than two thousand cords of Wood for the use of the hospitals, offices, &c., here during the coming win-

> RESIGNED .- Capt. S. M. Stanford, 51st Regiment and Capt. Joseph O. Cherry, 59th Regiment N. C. Troops have resigned.

> LATEST NORTHERN NEWS. From the New York Tribune of the 15th and 16th. ust received at the Richmond Whig office, we gather late and interesting news from the United States. FROM THE VALLEY.

> It appears that something has been going on in the Valley, from the following, which is Sheridan's official report of

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR SUMMIT POINT. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 14, 1864 To Major General Dix:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Sheridan: NEAR BERRYVILLE, Sept. 13, 7 P. M. This morning I sent Gen. Gatty's Division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigad's of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road,

near Occoquan Creek. Rode's, Ramseur's, Gardon's and Warton's Divisions were found on the west bank. At the same time Generals Wilson's and Winchester pike drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's Division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Reg ment, sixteen officers and one hundred and forty-five men, and its battle flag, and Col. Hennegan, commanding a brigade, with the loss of only two killed and three wounded.

Great credit is due to Generals Wilson and Mackntosh, and the 3d New Jersey and 2d Ohio. The charge was a gallant one.

A portion of the 2. Massachusetts Reserve Brigade made a charge on the right of the line and cap. tured an officer and cleven men of Gordon's Division. of Infantry.

Our loss in the reconnoi-sance is very light. P. H. SHERIDAN, M.j. Gen. No report of active operations have been received from other commands.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War. This is posterior to the announcement published in this paper last week, to the effect that on the 11th our forces had driven the Yankees through Mar

PEACE DEM CRATS IN COUNCIL. The Peace Democrats of New York city held a meeting at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on Saturday, totake action upon Gen. McClellan's letter and to consult upon the best means of organizing a Peace Party, and of selecting a Peace candidate for the Presidency. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Mullaly, editor of the Metropolitan Record, who was then chosen President, The Day Book, the News (through Ben. Wood,) the Freeman's Journal, were all represented.

S. T. Lent, of New York, presented the following resolution as the sense of all those present : Resolved, That the call be addressed to the Jeffersonian Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present for the purpose of appointing a candidate representing that branch of the Democratic party which the letter of General McClellan pike, one on the left, and the third to be held in reserve in line in the rear of the second brigade, to completely ignores.

Among the candidates named for the Presidency, the names which seemed to be received with the greatest fivor were those of Messrs, O'Connor of N.

Y., and Long of Obio. 1,500 CONPIDERATES REPORTED AT DONIPHAN, MO. A dispatch dated Pilot Knob, Sept. 11, to General Ewing: states that 1,500 Confederates were at Doniphan, Mo. The officer reporting this feared an tack on Patterson.

The following is the latest from that section:

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Sept. 11, 1861 To General Ewing :

Have just heard from the forces I sent out unde Captains McClintuck and Edwards. They came upon the forces of Colonel Clarke and Maj r Parrett in Dunklin county, and drove them out of the State, to regimental officers, when the division commander killed 7 of them, captured 2 prisoners and a number of horses and arms. Lieutenant Miller, of Ca. D. 2d M. S. M., severely wounded in the neck. No other casualties on our side.

A part of my forces are still out. Will forwar you the official report as soon as they return. H. M. MILLER, L't Col. Com.

NEWS FROM EURGPE. The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool September 3d, via Queenstown September 4th, arrived at Hali

fax on Wednesday night. The balf yearly opening for the sinking fund the Confederate loan took place on the 1st. Nearly one-sixth part of the loan has already been redeemed viz: £310 000 sterling, by colton, and £138,000 by the sinking fund. Our Northern dates furnish us also with the mails

of the steamer City of Manchester, from Queenstown on the 1st and Liverpool on the 31st. The news is interesting, and centains important intelligence with regard to the Rams, the comments of the English Press on the Presidential Election, and touching the movements of the Ambassador of

the Emperor of Mexico in Italy.

From the Rickmond Sentinel RAMSEUR'S LATE OPERATIONS.

CAMP - Sept. 7th, 1864. To the Editors of the Sentinel: I have been waiting some time in the hope that some one, other than myself, would undertake to remove the erroneous impression which has been made upon the public mind in regard to the engagement of the 20th of July, 1864, between the forces under M-jer General S. D. Rams, ur and these of the enemy, under General

shecking to one's sense of justice; to hear the reports | b'e negligence or want of military capacity, bears a which reach you of the deings of this army of the very strong family likeness to injustice or malice. Velley District. Whether it be the distance, the And when these accusations, coming from gentledifficulty of communication, or the circuity of the men "who live at home at their ease," are made channels, through which truth must travel, it is upon vague rumors, traveable to no reliable source. certain you usually know as little of the history and yet received as if from an oracle, officers and these troops are making, as if you were dependent soldiers may be pardoned if they exhibit a little for inf rmation upon the columns of the New York restiveness, and consider it rather hard, if not berpices. Those who could inform you, hav'nt the time | dering upon an outrage, that, while they are periling to write; those who do, hav'nt the time to see. And their lives daily in defence of their country, their upon no occasion, has rumor out-removed itself, to reputations (and most of them have nothing alse) the utter disregarding of all the facts, than the one should be thus assailed, and their prospects blighted referred to above. Just a slight suspicion of the forever. truth was mingled with the story which went abroad concerning that affair; to give it flavor and render it palatable. The story was swallowed, and a most uncommen bolt it was;" the popular appetite was satisfied; reputations acquired by officers and men through years of battles, daniaged, and way made for the next meal.

On the 19th of July, 1864, Early's division, commanded by M jer General S. D. Ramseur, then bivcucked near the road leading from Berryville to Charlestown, several miles from the fermer place, re ceived orders to make a rapid night march to Win chester, (distant seventeen miles,) to check a reported advance of the enemy from the direction of Mar tinsburg, until all of our sick and wounded and supplies could be removed from that place, then to pro ceed to Newtown, (nine miles distant) and encamp. Beginning to move an hour, or two before sunset the troops marched all the night of that day, and by early dawn on the morning of the 20th, found themselves on the pike running from Winchester to Martinsburg About two miles from Winchester the command was halted, and placed in an orchard for rest, and to wait further developments. About sue. rise our cavalry, consisting of Vaughan's and Jack sen's brigades, under the command of Brig Gen. Vaugho, in pursuance of orders from Major General Ramseur, moved down the road to find the enemy and develope his force. Some time after sunrise, came in the first report from General Vaugha. First then, General Ramsour is informed that the enemy in front, in small force, had retired towards Bunker Hil. Second report: General R. is informed that it is a small cavalry force of the enemy, which he (Gen. Vangian.) is driving before him. Third report: That the enemy had a four gun battery, and a request that a battery be sent to him, (General V.,) in order that he might compete with the enemy's artillery and the more easily drive him. A section of artillery was sent in compliance with this request. Report fourth, asking " how far the enemy should be driven?" The reply to this was, "to Bunker Mill, or beyond, as opportunity offers." Report 5fth, brought by a staff officer, requesting General R. to lag an ambuscade for the enemy, whose force consisted of four regiments of cavalty, into which he (General V.) would draw him. This General R. declined for the following r. asons, which were sent verbally to Gen. V. by the staff officer mentioned : First: The open nature of the country rendered such an effort impracticable. Second: The sick and stores were now (two o'clock,) nearly all removed, and the division, in the next hour of so would be started for Newtown. In such a manner, did the morning wear away; the troops of the division in the meantime, endeavering to find compensation for the loss of a night's rest, were sleeping quietly in the shade of the orchard.

Satisfied there was no work to be done that day, as the enemy, about that time, must be in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, with head well directed to the Potemac, and hearts bent upon reaching that desirable stream. You may imagine the astonishment of every ene, about 4 o'clock, when the reports of tiff is were heard, fellowed by one or two from artillery, apparently not more than two miles in the

The division commander, fo lowed by his st. ff, immediately rode to the front to escertain the cause of the nearness of the firing. And comprehending that our cavlary force must be falling back, he ordered one of his brigadiers to form his command and move down the pike; and then, to make the matter doubly sure, ordered the two other brigadiers to form and follow. The whole division was then put in motion, and preceeded in the direction indicated .-Arrived at a body of woods about two miles from the orchard where the troops had been bivouscked, the division commander discovered our cavalry drawn up in line of battle on either side of the pike, with skirmishers to the front, engaged in occasional firing at the advance of the enemy, at immensely long range. Here Gen. R. met Gen. V., who, in reply to the questions as to the enemy's force, stated that it was "quite small." "I have seen but one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and four guns It will be observed that Gen. V. had been skirmishing with the enemy, in an open country, from early in the morning up to this time, (four o'cleck,) and under such circumstances, of course his report was credited and acted on. There was no other source of information. Subsequent events showed Averil to have had engaged a force nearly double sition of the enemy was concealed by a small body of woods held by his skirmishers. Reconnoitering the ground as theroughly as posstole, an order was sent back by Gen. R., to form a line of battle, placing one brigade on the right of the branches.

be used as circumstances might require. These meeting then adjourned to this week, when other creders were obeyed; the lines were formed; the distinguished members of the party are expected to guns were loaded and skirmishers thrown but a short. distance, in order to conceal the presence of our infantry troops. Condent with such a disposition of his forces, nothing remained but to advisce, and that, to advance, was to drive the small force of the enemy reported, word was sent to the c. valry to hale itself in readiness to follow up closely, and, taking advantage of the infantry's success, to capture as many prisoners as possible. But the enemy advance. d and advanced so rapidly there was not the usual preliminary skirmishing. Throwing Lit whole force the Yankers, Averill pushed forward his men with great spirit. The enemy's line overlapped our times ou both flanks. Still, on the right he was so thertually checked by the first volleys, that the order to charge had been given, and was then being carried who was immediately behind the right of his line. directing its operations and encouraging the men was ir formed by a courier that the left hed given way, being overpowered by the enemy's right. Almost refusing to eredit the report, he dashed to the left and painfully realized its verity. It is not necessary to mention here, in the fourth year of the. war, in speaking of officers who have illustrated by their valor so many battle fields, and who bear upon their persons so many marks of hostile lead, that every effort was made to rally the broken line. It is enough to say the left having fallen back, the whole line was forced to retire, before the reserve brigade could be placed in position on the extreme left. The enemy not pursuing, the troops were reformed in the breastworks defending Winchester on the Martinsburg pike, about a mile from town. This is a simple statement of the facts. There

was no surprise, no wandering with an an buscade. or fighting a line of battle with a column. The officer commanding the infantry received information, which events proved to be incorrect, respecting the force of the enemy. He moved out to attack .-With a better knowledge of Arcrill's force, he might have assumed the defensive; though that policy, with Southern troops, is questionable. The battle of Kernstown was fought under similar circumstances by Gen. T J Jackson. The force of the enemy was misjudged on that occasion by Col. Ashby, then commanding our cavalry in the Valley, and the action was joined on his report. After a disaster it is easy to discover how it might have been avoided, with the aid of facts brought to light during its occur rence. But officers in the fie'd are required to act suddenly, upon such reports as are made to them ; if these be erroneous, movements consequent the con are likely to be erroneous. But that an efficer so It would be amusing if it were not frequently acting should be decried as having exhibited culpa-

GARNETT.

We learn from the Journal that nine persons obtained license to retail spirituous liquors in the town of Wilmington at the recent term of New Hanover. County Court.

The detailed men in Mecklenburg county were organized into companies on Saturday last, by Col W. J. Hoke, commandant of the Post, and Licut E. H. Davis, Local Enrolling Officer

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday merning, ALELAIDE V. Hill, wife of Dr W. G. Hill, and daughter of the la o Theophilus Hanter, of this vicinity. The funeral services will take place from the Mathodist Church this morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family and the public goverally invited to attend.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AMNOUNCE MAJ RICH-Ward C. Badger, of Wake county, new connected with Gen. Grimes' brigade, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the

DOORKEPPER OF THE SENATE. THE UNDER-IGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES I himself as a candidate for the office of Assistant Dur-keeper to the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in the service, was wounded and now on light duty. If elected I will do all I can to serve the Senaic faithfully and acceptably JNO. H. LOWDERMICK:

Sopt. 22, 1864. DOORKEEPER OF THE COMMONS. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina at the ensulag session of the Legislature. If elected I will spare no pains nor relax any effort to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded and am now detailed for light work.

MERRILL P. BECK.

September 22, 1863. 181-w1tpd. NOTICE 10 ABSENTEES DURSUANT TO ORDERS FROM LIEUT, GEN. BARLY, Commanding Valley Bepartment, (Virginia.) I hereby giv notice to all absentees from the 3rd Regiment N. C. Infactry. from whatever cause, whether sick, wounded or d tailed, to

report to me in person, (or by letter, if to appear in person be impossible,) in order that their flances for duty, or their claims to refrement may be examined into and considered by a Medical Examining Board. I will attend from Thursday, 22d inst., until further notice, at the office of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., corner of Chestaut and North Water streets, at which place all absentess (without exception.) from countles configuous to Wilmington are expected to report promptly.
Surgeons in charge of Hospitals where there are sick or wounded, Superintendents of Railroads, Arsenals, Saip Yards.

&c , having detailed men from the above named command, are respectfully requested to give to those under their charge every facility for complying with the above, as no ordinary excuse will be entertained, but the men held strictly accountsexcuse will be entertained, but the men and ble for non-compliance with this order.

Appointments will be made for Raleigh and Payetteville, of which due notice will be given

WM. M. PARSLEY,

Lieut Col. 3rd Regiment N. C. Infantry. Sept 22, 1864-131-6t

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