J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM .- The supremacy of th 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 repeated negotiations for Prace by the proper authorities.

Fo reparate State action through a Convention; no counter ervolution; no combined resistance to the government.
Upposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS. On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to th CONSERVATIVE will be as follows; For the Daily, one month, three months. six months, " Weekly, six months, No subscriptions to either Daily or Weckly received for longer time than six months.

A \$100 hill of the old is-ue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE SIX months.

THE FARMERS have from time immemorial been fully termed "the bone and sinew" of the country. They have proved themselves to be such to the Confederacy, during the severe struggle in which we are engaged. No class of our citizens have exhibited more alacrity in obeying the calls of our country for its defence, and none have furnished the material means for its support more readily than our agricul turiste.

Full two-thirds of our brave armies are farmers or men immediately connected with agriculture. In proportion to number, perhaps the mechanics of the land have been equal to the farmers in their readiness to go to the Seld. Almost every mechanic is either in the field or detailed by the government. Perhaps merchants and trading people cannot claim as much. This class of citizens may have been derelict, yet it would be hard to convince any man now at home, we presume, that he is not more useful to the government at home, than he would be

in the army. In this State, these who are really necessary to keep up our agricultural operations, cannot be spared without serious detriment to the cause and the country. There may be some connected with farming, who perhaps are not strictly necessary, yet it is inpossible to select them from those who are needed, without great difficulty. No law can be passed look ing to the proper defence of the country, which will

not bear hard on some. The law which exempts farmers owning or work ing fifteen slaves, is regarded by many as iniquitous, and chargeable with class legislation, yet a careful examination of the matter will discipate this idea. We grant that it has the appearance of partiality, and that it appears to ignore the idea that every citizen is an equal, and that none are entitled to exelusive privileges, in a free government. We grant turther, that in carrying on this war, every citizen is equally liable to bear his share of the barden. None can claim exemption, much less those who are property holders and slave owners. The war as now presecuted by the enemy, is waged by us in defence of the rights and liberties of all, as well as in defence of the property of the South. Prop erty holders, therefore, are entitled to no special fa. vor, nor do we understand it to be the purpose of the government to grant any to any class. But what are the facia: The government finds itself obhged to draw largely upon the white male population of the South to fill the armies. The first question to be settled is, who can be taken and who can be left at home, with the greater certainty of filling the army, and at the same time provide for the feeding and clothing of the soldiers and their familes, and the people at home? To take the farmers as they come, by deaft, would defeat that of ject. The slaves at home must be worked to the best advant age in order to feed the army and the poeple, and to this end, one owner must be left with every fifteen or some white person, who can do as well or better than the owner. If was this imperious reason which prompted the Congress to make this provision-not for the purpose of showing special favor to the farmers, but to provide for its wants. Hence while such farmers and others are allowed to stay at

THE JUDICIARY in all governments, recognising as well the rights of the governed, as of governor, is not only an important part of the fabric, but is its key-stone. Without it, vielence, injustice, crime, and the gradual aggregation of power to the ruler, or ruleis, must ensue. Either the executive or fourteen houses covered from top to bottom with legislative powers of the government, or both, will be stretched beyond their proper limits, without the wholesome checks of the Judiciary, in almost any circumstances, in a time of peace. If so, how much | unhappy man makes immediate preparation for his greater liability there is to this excess, in a time of war. At such a period, most men are prone to merge all their interests and hopes in the great idea of success, in the contest they are waging. Eager and eagle-eved in protecting themselves against the rayages of the enemy in front, they become oblivious of the advances of an enemy in the rear.

home it is because of the benefit the government

hopes to derive from their labor, and not because it

designs to confer on them special privileges. More

over, in consideration of this arrangement with this

class of farmers, it claims special benefits in the dis-

position of their producers. This we perceive to be

the design of the law.

parapharnalia of government, which was so deeply along his abdomen, and, lastly, cuts his throat. It imbedded in the moral feelings of the Southern people-so long have we been accustomed to be govern ed by the mere dictum of those in authority, and the bloody war we have been fighting has so swallowed up every other consideration, that but few. perhaps, have known, much less felt, to what extent the rights and liberties of the people have been jeoparded, by the absence of a complete national judicial system. The readiness, too, with which our people yield a quiet, if not a willing obedience to any requirement, for the general welfare, which appears to joining counties, to wit: carry with it the semblance of neccestry, leads them to go forward without stop; ing to enquire, Is it right?

Is it just? Is it law? Moreover, the existence of the Judiciary in the States, though hampered and rendered less efficient by the supposed exigencies of the country, have, in a great measure, kept down any forebodings which might have disturbed the dreams of the people. Yet the more thoughtful and considerate have not been | Colonel; W. Fulton, Lt. Colonel; D. Edwards Major, unmindful of our anomalous position as a nation, which has essayed to form a government under a written constitution, defining the powers of its three

nigh on to the completion of its second year, is without a Court of correction or appeals, and absolutely without any check, to the exercise of powers not granted by the organic law, to the executive and legislative departments of the government! That the masses have not been disturbed at this state of things, may be accounted for by the facts heretofore stated, but that the legislative bodies and the intelligence of the country have not been aroused, is

A portion of the judiciary system of the government, it may be said, is in operation. District judges hold their Courts, and we have District Attorneys, marshals and clerks, and at Richmond we have, what sounds very Frenchy, the Department of Justice, over which no Judge, but the Attorney General presides. But is there any appeal from the decision of the lower to a higher Court? Who corrects the errors of the lower Courts, or who is there to revise or review the official acts of the Department of Justice? So far as the country knows, the whole matter is subject to the correction and revision of the President alone-of no one at least, legally constitu-

ted under the Constitution. And is it not full time that the Congress had done its duty in this matter? We grant that the Congress has had much other pressing matter on its hands. Hitherto, it may not have been deemed absolutely necessary, but have we not arrived now fully at the point, when the wants of the country,

and the rights of all demand it? We need a Supreme Court of the Confederate States. Without it we lack one of the most essential attributes of a free republican government. We need a Judiciary, composed of the first citizens of the Republic, full plearned in the law, men of un. tarnished reputation, either politically, morally, socially or religiously-who will bring their powers to the correct and uniform interpretation of the constitution and the laws, and the correction of all errors in the executive and legislative departments, and in the lower Courts. Let us have it.

PURSUANT TO A CALL from His Excellency Gov. Vance, the Council of State met at the Council Chams ber in this city on Wednesday. The following were present : F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt ; A. T. Davidson, of Macon; J. R. Hargrove, of Anson; and L. Eldridge of Johnston; Dr. James Calloway, of Wilkes was absent.

The following appointments were made: A. G. Foster, of Randolph, Counsellor of State, vice R. P. Dick, resigned. P. H. Winston, jr., Counsellor of State vice J. R. Stubbs, resigned. Col. J. D Hyman, of Henderson, and Henry Nutt, of New Hapover were as pointed members of the In-

ternal Improvement Board. The Council declined to recommend a call of the

Legislature at present. The Council adjourned on yesterday.

PLOW POINTS .- A writer in the Richmond Sentinel suggests that to remedy the scarcity of cast plowpoints, that foundrymen should put two holes through each "pattern," so that the wrought-point could be rivitted on the worn out casting.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, dated 26th ult., says:

In the absence of the Attorney General Judge Wade Keys, decides, in the case of the North Carolina Banks that the banks and the State as a stockholder are liable to taxation, or rather he says "it may be assumed" they are, and suggests that a case. be made and submitted for judicial determination.

When we copy from other papers we give proper credit. We expect them to do the same, when they copy from our paper.

SUGAR CANE FLOUR.

While the papers are all giving very general and oseful information with regard to the mar ufacture of symp and sugar from the Chinese Sugar Cane, advantages in the production of bread. An intelli- Braxton, we regret to hear it reported, was among gent gentleman writes us, "As wheat crops were those captured. We trust this report may prove light in some parts of the Confederacy, and the staff incorrect. We lost but a few men in the fight not of life likely to be scarce, it may be well for your readers to know that excellent biscuit and fair light bread may be made from the flour of the seed of lugar Cane. I have eaten of the bread myself, and found it to be very good. The gentleman at whose house the tread was prepared, informed me that from one acre of the white seed cane, he obtained four barrels of flour. I understand the crop is remarkably promising in all parts of the Confederacy, and as the time for harvesting it is approaching, much suffering may be saved by carefully saving the

As this information comes from one who has seen the thing tested, it would be well to give it a trial. Another gentleman informs us that he has never tried anything better for fattening hogs. He fed it last fall, and says he never had better pork in his life. It is certainly firstrate for poultry, and some ing them, pouring hot lead down their throats, and peop'e say it is a respectable substitute for coffee.-Alungdon Virginian.

HARIKARI IN JAPAN.

A le'ter written by a Frenchman at Jeddo, and dated January 5, contains the following:

The Japanese who yesterday passed through the principal streets of Hongo-the aristocractic quarter of Jeddo-were surprised to see not one, but noble or some high functionary, had been ordered Memphis. by the Tycoon to kill himself during the day by ripping open his bawels. On receiving notice, the death. He calls his friends and relatives around him, and with them he drinks rye brandy, eats sweetmeats, and jests upon the uncertainly of hus man affairs, until the arrival of the Imperial inspector, sent to see the execution executed.

On his entrance, the master of the house rises, room with the inspector and two or three relations. After hearing the decree read, the condemned man The almost universal respect for the laws and the draws his sabre, makes one cut across and another often happens that a man has only strength to make the first cut. In that case, a trusty servant, standing behind him for the purpose, strikes off his head. No one has any knowledge of the offences for which these fourteen personages were condemned to death, but I heard that they were suspected of being too sincere partisans of the alliance with Europeans. Another report was that they had been engaged in some mysterious conspiracy.

> We are indebted to the Commandant of the Post, Col. W. J. Hoke, for the annexed statement of military organizations perfected recently in this and ad ORGANIZATIONS.

> In Lincolnton, Sept. 28, one battalion of detailed men-M. L. McCarkle, Major. In Charlotte, Oct. 1, one regiment of detailed men A G. Brenz er, Colonel; Jasper Stowe, Lt. Col.;

W. F. Sorey, Major. Also, on same day, the naval battalion-H. Ash. ton Ramsey, Major.

On Saturday, Sept. 24, in Statesville, detailed men into one regiment and one battalion-T. S. Rouchell, A. A. Hill was elected Major in the battalion. - Char-

Mrs. Rose A. Greenhow was drowned at Wilmingco-ordinate branches, but to this hour, though well ton on Saturday morning last.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

EPISCOPACY. The Church Intelligencer gives the \$46,371: for Alabama, baptisms, 627; confirmations, 337; total number of communicants, 2220; contributions, \$33,903; for South Carolina, baptisms, 1623, of which number 1280 are children and 1192 are negroes; total number of communicants, 3860 contributions, \$58,074.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD, - We learn officially that Gen. P. T. Beauregard has been put in command of the whole Southern district of the Confederate States, including Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. He now commands the armies of Gen's. Hood and Dick Taylor,-Rich. Dispatch.

Two ONE-LEGGED COMMANDERS. - It is observed by those curious in coincidence that both the commanders-in-chief of the confronting armies at Atlanta, Hood and Sherman, have left a leg on the battlefield. Gen. Sherman has however, physically an advantage over his opponent in the use of both arms, while Gen. Hood has only a stomp in the place of one of his. Gen. Sherman lost his leg in the repulse from Port Hudson, General Hood in the victory of Chickamauga.

YANKEE PRISONERS .- Yesterday a large number of Yankee prisoners-about 1600 we believe, who were captured in the fights along the Weldon railroad last week-reached this place by the Piedmont road, en route for some point south. A goodly number of these presented a cleaner and more tidy appearance than Yankees are generally wont to do. We understand they are new troops, having been in service but a few weeks .- Greensboro' Citizen.

Longstreet relieves Early, and unless the enemy's force be really 50,000 veterans, (Grant's new recruits having gone to Petersburg) we shall yet get good account from the Valley. General Breckenridge, now in this city, goes to take command in Southwestern Virginia. If General Beauregard is restored to his old Department, which includes Georgia, he will, of course, control Hood's army.—Rich mond Correspondent of Charleston Mercury.

RETURNED. - The Home Guard Regiment, commore than if they had been in the field for the same | which fell from the lips of his Excellency. time. They have returned to duty more men than needed now and will do the cause inuch good .-Fre Fayetteville Carolinian.

A model young lady just graduated from a certain distant Academy, remarked :

"I cannot deceive how the young gentlemen of Panola can drink to such recess when they know it is so conjurious to their institutions."

General Lunsford Lindsay Lomax is now in command of the cavalry lately commanded by General Ransom, in the Valley of Virginia. He is a Major General. He was a second lieutenant of cavalry in the old United States army, and is a son of Major Page Lomax, deceased, also an old United States officer .- Richmond Whig:

We learn that the blockade steamer Conder, in attempting to run into the port of Wilmington on Saturday, was beached. Among her passengers were the Hon. James P. Holcombe, late member of Congress from the Albemarle district, who has been recently figuring as a peace commissioner on the Canada border.

NATIVE SALTS .- Mr. Je ial Linder, of this county, eft at our office a few days ago, a specimen of Salts in its crude state, found on the land of Capt. Day, near Buffalo Ford, some 15 miles northwest of Abingdon. It is a good article, and worthy of attention. Abingdon Virginian.

FEMALE CLERKS .- We learn that Lt. Col. F. L. Childs, commandant of the C. S. Arsenal at this point, has inaugurated the system of employing female clerks to do the work of men detailed for that purpose. Two of our young ladies are now engaged as Clerks at the Arsenal, - Fayetteville Carolinian. THE APPAIR AT FISHER'S HILL.-The Lynchburg Republican says the artillery lost in the affair at Fisher's Hill belonged principally to Braxton's bat. talion, with one gun from Massie's Fluyanna artilwe do not recollect to have seen a reference to its levy and two from Kirkpatrick, s battery. Colonel

> exceeding, we hear 200. Major James T. Davis, of Mecklenburg has been promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 49th Reg. N. C. Troops, vice Fleming killed.

Capt. Charles O. Petty, of Gaston, has been promoted to be Major of the 49th Regiment, vice Davis

BIBLES FROM THE NORTH FOR HOOD'S ARMY. Our Northern brethren seem to have the Christian spirit of the Spaniards who first settled Amerca. Washington Irving relates, in his Knicker bocker History of New York, that the pious Span iards, after preparing the Indians for Heaven, immediately sent them there by shooting them, burnother such mild measures. The New York Bible Society is trying to fit us for Heaven, and the Yankee Generals propose to send us there. The Selma Mississippian of the 16th says:

Sixteen thousand copies of the Bible and Testament arrived in Selma yesterday evening en route for Hood's army. They are the first installment of fifty thousand presented the troops of the Confederate States by the American Bible white hangings, a sign that each of their owners, a Society at New York. They came by way of

"ASA HARTZ"-Ilis CHILDREN.-Who has not read the pithy articles, both poetic and prose of "Asa Hartz?" He has become a general favor ite throughout the Confederacy. But unfortanately the Yankees nabbed him about the time of the destruction of Jackson, Miss., last year, and he is now a prisoner on Johnson's Island .takes leave of his friends, and passes into another His wife died about a week before his capture and left two very interesting children, Lucy, about 10 years, and Johnny, about three. We are indebted to Mr. F. L. Cherry, of Mobile, for the innow in this city in charge of their uncle, Mr. so?'. James Woodall of Montgomery. They will be conveyed to-day to their aunt's, Mrs. William Stewart, of Russel county, where they will find a permanent and pleasant home. We write this hoping that it may reach their father's eye and he be relieved of any anxiety he may naturally feel in regard to them.

> TRUE POLITENESS .- When George the Fourth was Prince of Wales, he was one day sitting at a tea table where there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into the saucers, to cool; and a titter ran round the table, among the

He that is good will infallibly become better, and he that is bad will certainly become worse, for vice, vittee and time are three things that never stand still.

Our President brought us cheering and reviving news on his return from the great Southwest. Hunfollowing Episcopal statistics for the past year: for dreds of both sexes, all sizes and ages greeted him North Carolina, baptisms, 663; confirmations, 810; on his coming, hoping to hear a good account of our total number of communicants, 2058; contributions, | martial affairs in that important section of the Conif his wily and skillful adversary is not wide awake, ere this time Hood has his claws, to use his expressive language, on his line of communications, and

THE PRESIDENT HERE AGAIN.

will before many days compel him to meet him in battle. With proper management and a judicious selection of his grounds, Gen. Hood can conquer him and will conquer him. Disobedience of orders and certain brigades not taking their proper places, is what defeated us before in the engagements around Atlanta and at Jonesboro'. He felt sure, that we would drive Sherman in defeat and through slaughter back to the extreme northern confines of the dark and bloody ground" of old Kentucky and plant our standard on the banks of the beautiful

He said the conscript law was popular no where, but that no State had yielded more cheerfully than the people of the old North State; that she had, according to her population, sent more men to the field and executed that law more thoroughly than any other of her sisters; that he had seen the heroism of her sons displayed on different fields since the war had been progressing, and that none had surpassed them; that her daughters, too, had done nobly; that the great women of the Revolution of 1776 had set them an illustrious example in those perilous days, but that their children, many of them raised up tenderly, had even surpassed their mothers; that they had met the sick, weary, wounded soldiers on the wayside and refreshed and fed them, had run the wheel, the loom and plied the needle to clothe and make comfortable; and had visited the hospitals where was the keenest sufferings and where was death, and with angelic hands softened the pillows of those who were offering themselves upon the altar of their country for appeasing the goddess of liberty.

He paid a glowing and handsome tribute to the great Les, to his patriotism, his modesty, his cheerfulness and readiness to do whatever was best for the success and independence of his pative country, manded by Col. Draughton, returned to this place | that if he could better serve her, he would carry a last evening. While in the upper counties they musket rather than wear a sword. No higher encohave rendered invaluable service to the cause-much mium could be pronounced upon him than that

He said no people, so large, so united, so detercould pass the medical board for active service in mined, as we are could be enslaved, exterminated; that their own ranks. The men they have returned are no man, who has a proud and unslavish heart, could accept the terms of President Lincoln, which at best would not make us more than dependencies; that he would vastly rather die a freeman than live a slave, such a slave.

His entire speech was full of zeal, earnestness, hopefulness, and on his pale face and in his severe eye was an expression of determination never, never, never to be conquered. He is in the proper spirit for the head of a struggling, toiling and resolute people, and the message of joy and cheer, which he will carry to the noble and patiently enduring soldiers around the Capital and her sister city and in the Valley, will lift from their hearts the sadness and depression caused by the unfortunate turn, which things appeared to be taking in the Southwest.

Gov. Morehead, our distinguished fellow citizens, was loudly called for by the strangers, soldiers and others, after the President closed. The Governor mounted the platform, expressed his gratification at hearing the cheering and gladsome news which the President had brought us; told our people he felt assured we could not be conquered by such a race as the Northern people; and that if we could do no better, we could successfully vanquish, and defeat, and cut the Yankees to pieces by guerrilla warfare. All went away, when he closed, in a joyful mood, brightened with the light of a mild but steady hope. - Greensboro' Citizen.

DONATIONS To the Soldiers Relief Society Raleigh, collected

by Mrs. Thaddeus McGee:	, sure and object
C. Dewey,	\$10 00
Gov. Vance,	10 00
Jonathan Worth,	20 00
W. H. Crow,	10 00
A. S. Shafer,	50 00
Capt. Reynolds,	20 00
F. Bates,	10 00
Wm. Peace,	10 00
Mrs. J. M. Towles,	10 00
Gen. Fowle.	20 00
R H. Battle, Senr.,	5 00
Mrs. Barnes,	25 00
Mrs. Heartt,	5 00
T. McGee.	20 00
A. S. Thompson,	5 00
Mrs. A. M. Gorman,	10 00
Maje W. J. Baker,	10 00
M. S. Robbins,	10 00
Mrs. J Kinsey,	10 00
Mrs. F. Simpson,	10 00
Misses McPheeters,	15 00
Mrs. Brown,	1 00
Master Willie McGee,	. 5 00
Cash,	25 00
Total.	\$226.00

FURTHER DONATIONS.

A. R. Warner, Co. F. 44th Regiment, Mont.	6	
gomery county,	\$ 10	00
T. P. Burgwyn; Esq.	100	
Mrs. Fitzgerald,		00
Col. Heck, by Mrs. Pritchard,	100	00
W. R. Pool, by Miss Lizzie Barringer,	100	
Mrs. M. J. Allen,		00
Mrs Thomas Devereaux,		00
Citizens of Salisbury, by Mrs. T. G. Baugh-		
ton,		00
Mrs. Kemp Battle,		00
Mr. J. S. Cannon,	20	
Young Ladies of Chapel Hill, by Miss Ella		
Swain and Miss Lucy Fetter,	421	00
Dr. Warren, from State Funds for Relief of		3 6
	1000	00
_ Confederate	MANUEL TE	75

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—As public curiosity is much exercised concerning this distinguished hero, and more particular at present with regard to his assumption of command in Georgia, we are permitted to give the substance of a brief coliloquy between a gentleman and President Davis: Gentleman .- "Mr. President, we have heard formation that they have been cared for and are here that Gen. Hood has been superceded. Is it

President .- "If so, I have not heard it and do not know it be so." Gentleman, "We understand that Gon. Beau-

regard was to assume command." President .- "Gen. Beauregard will take any command to serve his country. He will pass through Augusta in a few days?

The quidnuncs are welcome to draw whatever conclusions they please. - Augusta Constitution-

"Bill Arp," of the Register, winds up the account of his perils and advertures thus:

We have now tried Mr. Sherman's front and his llanks and found no peace. For the future we shall rest in the rear of his army until dislodged by causes unknown and unforeseen. We cannot run again, polite guests, but the Prince observing it, and the for the reason urged by the Texian who, when he occasion, to relieve the embarrassment of the got in trouble, took counsel of a lawyer as to what young ladies, he poured his own tea into his sau- he should do. His case was so bad that the faithful attorney advised him to run away. "The devil," says he; "where shall I run to? Pm in Texas

> Make the best of everything. If you have the jaundice, exult that you have a golden prospect bes

MARRIED

In this City, by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. S. Thompson to Miss A. B. Christophers, daughter of J. J. Christophers.

martial affairs in that important section of the Con-tederacy, nor were they disappointed. Gen. Hood's yet grand and spirited army is again in motion; and. C. D. Hill to Miss Bettie W., daughter of Dr. J. H. Hicks.

all of Duplin county, N. C. In Murfreesboro', North Carolina, on the 22d September, by the Rev. Mr. Riddick, Miss Rebecca A. Herbert, of Princess Anne county, Virginia, to Mr. Henry McNair, of Washington city.

In Guilford county, on the 3rd inst., by Rev. Z. Rush. erg't Jacob Westbrooks, and Miss Mary E. Westbrooks. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st Sept .. by J. A. Davis, Esq., Dr. Peyton A. Cox, of Forsyth, to Miss Mary E. Wheeler, of Guilford.

DIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Prisilla Keith, wife of Mr. George W. Keith, aged 38 years.

In Smithville, N. C., on the 25th Sept., 1864, Mrs. Mary R. McKeithan, consort of Jas. G. McKeithan. Esq., in the 61st year of her age.

On the 1st day of the present month, in Richmond, Eliza beth McGruder, consort of Lewis McGruder, in the fiftyfifth year of her age.

Rev. W. L. MILLER will preach at the Presby-

terian Church this evening at 71 o'clock, p. m. JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864. Editor Conservative : Please announce J. G. MARLER Esq., as a cardidate for the Senate from the district comosing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marier is a true conservative. 134-td.

WHITE BOY, 11 YEARS OLD, WITHOUT FATHER or mother, wishes a home, and regular employment. F. September 20th, 1864.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. MANCY MADDER PRINTS

Bleached Shirting, Unbleached Shirting, White Jaconet, Checked Jaconet, Paper Cambric, Brown Holland, Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels. An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons. Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets. Flowers for Bonnets and Hats. Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats, Ladies and Misses White and Black Lisle Gloves, Mixed Half Hose, Merino do., Ladies White Hose, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do., Dressing and Fine Combs. Misses Round Combs, Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.), White and Black Flax Thread, Boot and Shoe Webbing, Ladies and Misses' Gaiters. Gents' fine Boots and Shoes, Mason's Shoe Blacking, Mason's Best Washing Soap, Hat Bands and Binding,

Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders, Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Stationery, Water Buckets, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Best Bladder Snuff, Black Pepper, Spipe, Superior Brown Sugar, Best Rio Coffee,

Fiour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c. A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries lways on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

J. KINSEY & WARE. Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1864.

WANTED!

GOOD YOKE OF OXEN. Address J. W. MARSHALL,

stating price, &c.

Soda, Salt,

Pacific, N. C. Oct. 7th, 1864. 144-2tpd.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1864. NOTICE-LIGHT DUTY MEN! DISABLED SOLDIERS, OR CONSCRIPTS, RE-Boards, can seeure positions in my Department by making

application, stating Name. Age, Place of residence, Occupation or trade,

Regiment. Company, Nature of disability. and enclosing certificate of Medical Examining Board. Testimonials as to the honesty, sobriety, intelligence, 6tness and skill of the applicant will, in all cases, be required from their Company and Rogimental commanders,

or County and Municipal officers. The preference will be given to the permanently disabled. W. E. PEIRCE. * Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Charlotte Bulletin and Ashe-

ville News copy three times and send bill immediately to AN ADDRESS

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES TILL BE DELIVERED IN THE TOWN HALL on FRIDAY EVENING next, 7th inst. Subject-GOVERNMENT, THE REPRESENTATIVE POWER OF SOCIETY.

The friends of the soldiers, besides t e pleasure of listen, ing to an interesting address, will have another privilege of contributing to the relief of the families of the brave men who are now braving death on the field, in defence of their country's liberty.

Tickets can be had at the Book-Stores and the Drug-

Stores of Mr. P. F. Pescud and Messrs. Williams & Haywood, at the following prices : Single tickets \$3 00, for families of four or more \$10 00.

The funds thus accruing to be deposited in the hands of the Mayer of Raleigh, who will see that they are strictly applied for the object spec fied. Address to commence at 71 o'clock. October 6, 1864. 143-2t.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY. LL PERSONS EXEMPT FROM CONSCRIPTION A living West of Fayetteville and South of Hillsboro' streets, and those living within one mile and outside the old corporation east of Fayetteville and Halifax streets, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, will assemble, (re-

gardless of exemptions,) on Nash Square, on Saturday next, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, a m. This order proceeds from the Adjutant General of the State, and strict obedience to it will be enforced W. H. FINCH,

Capt. "B" Co. Home Guard. Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1864.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1864. Invalid Corps, having been assigned by Special Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina for duty, and having failed to comply with said orders, are requested to report without delay in person, or if anable to travel, to advise this Office by letter of the cause of their prolonged

absence: Captain W. H. Chastain, J. G. Royal, First Lieutenant A. A. Scott,

Joseph Nunnery, J. M. Carlile, S. M. Brazington, R. H. Maxwell,

T. B. Ward, Alex. W. Westmoreland, Second W. J. Means. The necessity for the services of these officers is urgent, and they are enjoined to report with the least possible de-

By order of the Commandant :

E.-J. HARDIN,