THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 179.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

A Yankee Review of Grant's Campaign.

The *National Intelligencer* contains a review of Grant's campaign, written with considerable candor, and evidently by a person who was present with the army, and probably held a prominent position. It professes not to give the losses on both sides, yet it does give those on the Yankee side, as they were stated by their newspapers; that is to say, it admits sometimes half, and sometimes about one-third, of the truth. Yet as things are, having, probably, no better resource for information than Stanton's telegrams, and considering that it comes from a Yankee, the story is told, as we have said, with tolerable fairness. It begins with the day on which Grant broke up his camp to cross the Rapid Ann; that is, on the 3d of May. It admits a loss on the 6th of May of 15,000 men, from which we may fairly infer that the actual loss was fully 25,000. Here the misstatement of the Yankee press is repeated when it is said that, at daylight on the 7th, General Lee was *retreating* in good order to Spotsylvania Courthouse.—General Lee was *not* retreating. He was following the movement of Grant, who, having lost, according to the statement of the Yankee newspapers—admitted by this author to be correct but believed by us to be an underestimate of at least one third—35,000 men, drew off his whole left wing and the greater part of his centre, and was endeavoring to anticipate Lee by taking possession of Spotsylvania Courthouse. Lee *followed* him, which would not have been the case had he himself been executing a movement in retreat, not quick enough to prevent him from taking possession of the ground, but soon enough to drive him from it before he had succeeded in fortifying it to any great extent. Lee would never have left the Wilderness had Grant remained before it; and the latter left it because he found himself utterly unable to drive Lee from his position. Thus early in the campaign he had failed in his grand object, which was to turn Lee's right, attack him on that flank, and force him to fight with his back to the mountains. There can be no doubt, from all the information we have been able to obtain, that Grant lost in the battles of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of May, at least fifty thousand men. The Yankee papers, as we have seen, admitted a loss of thirty five thousand, and this writer, as we have also seen, endorses the admission.

On the 10th of May the writer admits a loss of 10,000 men. We may, therefore, conclude that the real loss was at least 15,000. We have never seen a Confederate officer who estimated it at less than 20,000. The same may be said of the 12th of May, on which day the Yankees and this writer admits a loss of 10,000 men, while no Confederate officer rates their loss at less than 20,000, and many places it as high as 30,000. It was, we suspect, about 25,000. Contrary alike to the strong logic of *facts* and to the inferences of common sense, the reviewer claims a substantial victory this day, because Hancock's corps, in the morning surprised the division of General Edward Johnson and captured several thousand men. Yet he himself acknowledges that they were afterwards repulsed, and that all attempts to regain possession were foiled with the most tremendous slaughter ever experienced in this war. On the 18th, the battle was renewed along the whole line and the Yankees were everywhere repulsed. On this occasion they lost, the reviewer says, 1,200 men; we may say, about 3,000. He does not tell the reason why the attack was comparatively so feeble, and the Yankee loss comparatively so small. We must do it for him. It was because the Yankee soldiers could not be brought up to the scratch any longer. The tremendous lessons of the 6th, 10th and 12th had not been lost upon them. They had lost all heart, and were no longer the men they were in the beginning of the campaign.

Grant failed *here*, as he had failed at the Wilderness, to drive Lee from his position; and having done so he took *himself* off in strict pursuance of Dogberry's advice. Here, according to this writer, commenced his grand flanking operations, which consisted in retreating from before a position he had been unable to carry and attempting to place his army between Lee and Richmond. In this of course, he failed again. On the North Anna river he found Lee still in his front; still interposing between him and Richmond; still ready to fight, and still determined to force *him* to fight, if he would obtain the prize he sought, at every disadvantage. He had already lost, according to the statement of the Yankee papers, seventy-thousand men; *in point of fact*, his losses had reached one hundred thousand, and these were the very flower of his army. He had been reinforced while in Spotsylvania by twenty-five thousand good troops, the larger portion of which had already been expended. He had been reinforced by Butler with twenty thousand. He had received forty thousand from Ohio and other States, but they were mere hundred days' men. We may, therefore, safely say that now, having crossed the Pamunkey, opened McClellan's old line of communication with West Point, and set himself down at Cold Harbor, he was not more than one-half as strong as he was before he crossed the Rapidan. With this diminished force he was still facing Lee behind his breastworks with troops reinforced and in the highest spirits, and he was compelled to get him out of his way or abandon all thought of entering Richmond by that line, on which, however, he had promised "to fight it out if it took him all summer." But three days of summer were gone, when on the 3d of June, he made his last attack on the north side upon Lee, and was repulsed with greater slaughter than he had ever yet met with. The two armies remained opposite to each other for several days, when Grant flanked himself over James river, General Lee not attempting to interrupt him. "On the 11th of May," says the reviewer, "after six days of heavy fighting on the overland route, General Grant had written to the Secretary War, 'I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer.' On the 14th June, just a month afterwards, and when the summer was only two weeks old, he had turned his back on this line, and the Army of the Potomac, at least what remained of its original number on the day when it took up the bloody march across the country from Fredericksburg, was set down by its commander on the bank of that river, from which it was removed by General Halleck in 1862, and when it might have been replaced by General Grant long before the 14th of June in the present summer, and that too without the loss of a man, if he had chosen to convey it there in transports instead of marching overland, where every foot of its progress was marked with precious blood—the blood of trained and brave and skillful veterans."

After announcing this singular circumstance, the reviewer pauses to inquire into the causes which led to the choice of the overland route. He mentions three, which have been conjectured by various persons: First—complaisance to the President, whose favorite route this was well known to be. This is rejected as at variance with the well-established character of Grant for independence, &c.—Second—General Grant expected to overpower and beat General Lee so badly that his troops would be too much demoralized to defend Richmond. This, we suspect, was the *true* reason for choosing the overland route. It shows that he had underestimated his enemy, which is not characteristic of an able general. Third—by this route it was supposed Washington would always remain covered.—The force of that reason is entirely destroyed by Grant's exodus across the river, which leaves no force at all between Washington and Lee's army.

We have room for very little more. The writer says that the offensive movements against Petersburg were suspended because Grant was entirely exhausted, but doubts whether he will be allowed to rest.

The writer admits that the campaign has been a stupendous failure.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

For the Confederate.

Cavalry Raid Incidents.

(CONCLUDED.)

On returning, Gen. Lee did not keep close up in pursuit, his horses being almost exhausted. It was no unusual thing, in our homeward march, to meet a large number of negroes, some riding, others on foot—some who had gone off of their own accord and others who had been forced off, but all concurring in the opinion that it was a bad business to follow the Yankees; and almost every one declared that the Yankees were drowning and killing by other means, many of the negro children who could not walk. I witnessed, of course, nothing of this sort myself, but give it to the public as the servants gave it to me, uttering, at the same time, heavy imprecations against their unfeeling deceivers. One instance of their cruelty, narrated by an old servant named Bob, to some yankee prisoners, in my hearing, carries with it the semblance of truth. Old uncle Bob had been forced away and made to walk more than a hundred miles, and being now well nigh starved to death. After his escape from them near Stony Creek, and while returning to his home, he met with some prisoners above Dinwiddie C. H., who were resting in the shade. He made a polite bow to the sentinel guarding the prisoners, and asked him if he might rest there. Permission was of course given him, so he sat down, looking dejected and almost exhausted.

"You seem tired, uncle," the sentinel kinkly remarked. "Oh, my master, dis is the darkest day in all my life. Will you let me speak a word to dese men lying here?" said he to the sentinel. "Say what you please," returned the sentinel. He raised up, and fixing a withering glance upon the prisoners, said: "You men has been my ruin. I cannot call ye gintlemen, for no gintleman would treat a poor old nigger as ye have treated me. I'se an old man—seventy long years has I seen. I has hurt nobody. I has been at peace wid my master, my fellow servants and my God. I has lived fifty year wid my wife and children. My master has told me nothing but death was a gwine to part me and them. And he kept his word wid the old man. And never did I 'speck to see my old 'oman and children took from me in dis manner. But you has taken her off against her will, ye charged off my children, and when dey could'nt walk, ye killed 'em against a tree." The prisoners denied having killed the children. "Your people done it," said the old man. "You was among them—I blame you all. You dragged my sick woman along when she could'nt walk, till she died in the swamp, and I'll testifier agin ye at de judgment day. An' you would have carried me along till I dropped dead in my tracks, if our soldiers hadn't run ye back, and by the help of my master in Heaven, I've got away. You robbed my master of all he had, you insult my young misses until dey cry like children, you drag off the old man with his wife and children when dere is no Southern soldiers about; but when dey comes on ye, ye runs, and dats how I got away. You call yourself de frien' of de nigger, but the Lord only knows you'se the bitterest enemies I has ever seen. I never know'd before why my young masses went off to the wars. My poor young masters, two of them was brought back in a box, and we laid them in the graves; now I knows what dey fight for; dey fight for dem dat nursed 'em, and took care of 'em when dey was children; dey know'd all de time how de Yankee going to treat de poor nigger, but de poor nigger never know'd till now."—And turning to the sentinel said—"My dear master, never lay down your gun till dese men is driv from our homes, and the old nigger will pray for you as long as he lives. Tell all de Southern soldiers not to gin up; if dey do the whole country is gone. Tell dem de unjust cause is curse'd of de Lord. Please excuse me, young master; I'se almost distracted. When I think of going back where my master's house and every thing he had was burned up, my old woman and children gone, never to come back again, dis heart almost breaks." Then taking the sentinel by the hand, and raising his eyes to Heaven, while tears streamed from his eyes, he said—"farewell, may God bless you! I'se a going home to die." He then moved off, and looking around to the prisoners said: "I hope I shall never see you again." Thus ended a scene calculated to melt a heart of stone. This is not an isolated case; but I give it because I witnessed it myself and know it to be true.

L. A. J.

We are pleased to record the fact that Governor Vance has appointed our esteemed fellow-townsman, Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., Assistant Adjutant General; with the rank of First Lieutenant. The appointment was made several months since. Mr. Thompson has been for some time connected with the Adjutant General's office—Roll of Honor Department, and it will be highly gratifying to his numerous friends in this vicinity to hear of his promotion.—*Milton Chronicle.*

BY AUTHORITY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the second day of May, A. D., 1864, and ended on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of June, 1864.

[No. 12.]—Joint resolution to allow sick and wounded officers of the army transportation to their homes and hospital accommodations.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That sick and wounded officers on leave, upon certificates of a board of Surgeons, be allowed transportation to their homes and back to their commands, as in the case of enlisted men on furlough; the indulgence hereby accorded to continue to force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress.

Resolved, further, That all sick and wounded officers of the naval and military service shall be entitled to enter any hospital and receive such treatment and rations as now provided by law, free of charge.

Approved May 17, 1864.

[No. 13.]—Joint resolution declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the Confederate States in relation to the existing war with the United States.

WHEREAS, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of the gallant army in the field, that no means consistent with a proper self respect, and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated; therefore—

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof, to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign governments:

Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States of America relative to the existing war with the United States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deem the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments, and the purposes by which they have been, and are still, actuated. They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions.

The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interests of civilization and humanity without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment, or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgement of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources, and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough, that tears and blood and treasure enough, have been expended in a heedless undertaking covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a longer perseverence in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom, by the lawlessness of usurped power? These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted, before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of Omniscient justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America. On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties, that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them, and, in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their security.

The separate independence of the States, as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrended, and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience, was a solecism in terms as well as an outrage on the principles of public law. The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression; on our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish in any manner whatever to interfere, with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen soldiers and the whole body of our people, and above all, in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of neutral intercourse and exchanges so essential to its well being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America. But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity, by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind. For ourselves, we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of its patrons and supporters of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven.

Approved June 14, 1864.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU, Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by the Bureau, and all officers or agents of the Nitre and Mining Bureau now engaged collecting Commissary Stores in the State of North Carolina, Virginia and Upper Tennessee will at once cease operations. Engagements already made will be complied with.

RICHARD MORTON, Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Chief of Bureau.

aug 19-6t

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO. is this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arent's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS. HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets. We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of chewing and smoking tobacco, cotton yarns, domestic and woolen goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had.—Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS, N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS.

Richmond, Va., aug 11-10t

HEADQRS. ARMY N. VA., August 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence, of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say that a prompt and voluntary return to duty along can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, Gen.

OFFICIAL: J. C. McRAE, A. A. Gen.

aug 22-d3t

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C., Raleigh, Aug. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.

I. General Orders No. 3, paragraphs III., IV. and V., Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All *Exemptions* of persons within the Reserve ages, will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for *Detail* of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the company from the county in which the applicant resides shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated, and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circulars No. 3, 8 and 29, Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: *First*, In cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough for *sixty* days will not be granted, when the party would, within that time, become eighteen years old. *Secondly*, In cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the company of Senior Reserves from the county in which he resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts, according to county and congressional district. *Thirdly*, All applications herein referred to, required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the commandant of Conscripts, to this office for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.

JOHN W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

aug 20-7t

The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat and Winston Sentinel copy seven times.

AT AUCTION!

80,000 Pounds of Leaf Tobacco.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at HILLSBORO', on TUESDAY, the 30th AUGUST, instant, 80,000 pounds of excellent LEAF TOBACCO. It was selected in Granville and Franklin counties, two years ago; has been carefully housed, and is in fine condition. In the lot are five hogsheads of the celebrated Vesey Tobacco.

Terms to suit purchasers.

D. D. PHILLIPS, ROSCOE BOOKER, Hillsboro', N. C.

aug 19-110t

Real Estate For Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Onslow county, containing 800 acres, half of which is cleared and in cultivation, and producing finely; about 200 acres first rate land to clear. Elevated and healthy, and so situated as to require but little fencing.

For particulars, address, D. A. HUMPHREY, Goldsboro', N. C.

aug 18-d6t*

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py, RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four 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.

jul 8 d1f

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

june 23 127-d1

Stolen.

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one GOLD THIMBLE, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jet EARRINGS, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded.

july 21-d26t

EVERY BODY LOOK THIS WAY.

FLOUR, MEAL, CORN, BACON, MELLONS, &c., &c., for sale at W. W. WOODELS.

2 doors West of the Presbyterian Church. Raleigh, August 9, 1864. August 9-tf.

Sorghum Boilers FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.

Raleigh, July 22 d1f

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.

aug 4 d1f

$50 REWARD.

MY boy MARK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mark is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet, three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thomps n's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peter S. Rogers.

july 29 tf JOHN O'BOURKE.

Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864 As—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks, Monday,	5th	"
Barney Jones', Tuesday,	6th	"
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday,	7th	"
Green Level, Thursday,	8th	"
Morrisville, Friday,	9th	"
Rushes', Monday,	12th	"
Hood's Tuesday,	13th	"
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th	"
Robersville, Thursday,	15th	"
Forestville, Friday,	16th	"
Pleasantville, Saturday,	17th	"
Laws', Tuesday,	20th	"
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st	"
C. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd	"

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, to erect their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical Instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, Statuary, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations. Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1864, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE, B. H. JONES, } Assessors.

aug 3-d26t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE!

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court, made at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the undersigned, executor of the late Wm. M. Carson, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marion, McDowell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT OF LAND, lying on Beech Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres, about one hundred and twenty five acres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a large and comfortable brick house with seven rooms and all the necessary outbuildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hundred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and one hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branch. Also an undivided one-sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north fork of the Catawba river, containing about six hundred acres; and an undivided one fourth interest in about two hundred and fifty acres of wood land, adjoining the town of Marion.

For any further information about the property, call on or address the subscriber at Marion, North Carolina.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

JOHN CARSON, Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd. and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dec'd.

aug 12-d12t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

MOUNTAIN HOME.

THE subscriber will sell the above farm on which he lives, about one mile from Brinkleyville, and thirteen from Littleton, containing 204 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, the balance principally in heavy original growth, lying on Little Fishing Creek and Bear Swamp, which afford a superior water power. Also five hogsheads good tobacco.

P. W. YARRELL, Brinkleyville, N. C.

aug 12-6t*

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE, AND

Commission Merchant, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.

july 14, 1864—d3m.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to ALLEN S. GIBBS, Agent Treasury Department. Wilmington, N. C.

july 22-tf

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary.

(*Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.*)

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to REV WM. HOOPER, Or T. C. HOOPER, Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the mineral water.

aug 18 d6t

$100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREWCY, aged 40 years, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from.

I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them.

BENJ. ELLIS, Concord, N. C.

aug 17 d26t

Negroes Wanted!

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.

THOS. J. PERSON, Garysburg, N. C.

aug 16-20t

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address SAPONA IRON CO., Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.

july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz.,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Smithville, Lexington, Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

july 8-14t

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 5½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by

july 21 5 d1f CRESCH & LITCHFORD.

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT NON TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of those loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury.

RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-tf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY, RALEIGH, N. C., July 20th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.

C. R. HARRISON, C. S. Depositary.

july 27-tf

Conservative copy till forbid.