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DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1864.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE VALLEY

WIGHT. New York and Philadelphia papers of the 28tl, received at Richmond, give the following inter-sping

particulars of the late fight in the Vallage.

The battle of Gedar Oreck- Yankee accounts of itthe splendid fighting of the Confederal - retreat and losses of Sheridan's army-the final repulse of the enemy.

The Northern papers are chiefly filled with accounts of the present battles in the Valley. The whipping which Sheridan's army received in the opening the fight, and before it was reinforced by the corpin reserve, cannot be concealed by even the Yankers correspondents. We copy on account from the New York Herald, who is shows that the plan of the batile and the conduct of the troops on the Confederate side was such as would have tosured success but for the overwhelm by udds which were encountered. The

Herald's correspondent, describing the battle, says Quiet reigned along our lines, and even the numes, naually secrety, present to doing. Four clock approached and the robel commercia put in main.
Kershaw's divisor was the first to move, and the real attack commercial.

THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE. The Eighth caps was the first banific Pasmonstration on the extreme right had been interedeas a feint to draw the attention of on pickets form their columns snoving towards the left. The rehals must have moved their troops along the live of the Managers railroad and crossed the Cedar Criek far to the 'eft of General Crook's sorps. Rebel prisoners subsequently stated that they commenced to move at two o'c.ock in the morning. They would consequently have had about two hours to get note position before attacking the left of our line. General Early succeeded in getting is nen well on the rear flack of General Crook's corps, by four o'clock in the morning, without being discovered. During the precent ing days the utmost confidence and been expressed in the impregnability of the flank, but the big had the rebel advance, and before the long roll was beaten through the camps of General Crook's corps, Early! men were inside, and instantly charged on the artillery. Large numbers of men were surprised and instantly captured without having a chance to fire a shot. The rebels took possession of several batteries and turned the guns on General Crook's men. Notwithstanding the periloss position in which he corps

Damer. This Eighth corps had been compelled to changfront, and shortly siter the rebel assault their front was fronting east, and the rebelline extended down to the cemp of the provisional division. Colonel Kitching's command, which was surpris ' a mi-

was placed General Crock made a galbert of tom

but the rebel troops strapped his flank and front is

lar manner to the Eighth corps,
This division originally innatured between three and four thousand men, but all ex ept about five bundred had been taken away to guard trains and perform other similar cutties. Colonel Kitching, howperform other similar duties. Colonel Kitch, ever, succeeded in forming the small malares division on the left of the Fig. in corporated into and determined and. During this stand Colonel Kitching succeeded in rallying a large number of stragglers and placing them in position to check the rebel movement

The efforts, however, of General Crook and his staff were insufficient to stem the rebel advance. For upwards of an hour the unequal contest was sustained, when the corps began to waver, and soon after-wards fell back with great rapidity. Colonel Kitching was severely wounded in the foot while endeavoring to rally his men.

EARLY STILL FLANKING.

About this time the sun began to rise and the mist to disperse, when a clearer view could be obtained of the operations on our left. The rebel plan of battle had already developed itself. It was evidently Early's intention to keep flanking us on the left, thus to double up the army and get in between us and Win-The Eighth corps having been pressed back for a considerable distance, and their works occurred by the rebels, preparations were mule by the Ning-teenth corps to resist the advance. Unfortunately sufficient time was not allowed for the purpose. The retreat of the Eighth corps, at first slow and orderly, was, by the impetability of the rebel advance, converted into are ey disorderly retreat.

On the left of the Winchester and Strasburg pike the bills were of considerable elevation, and bu these eminences the Eighth corps had been camped when surprised. About sunrise, however, stragglers began to come down, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole corps was en route for the rear. Many regiments of General Crook's corps behaved nobly. and contested the ground such by inch. Others, however, to their shame be it speken, broke up entirely and came streaming down the hills across the turnpike and away to the rear of the Nineteenth corps and even much further. General Emory and staff and other officers did all in their power to st p these stragglers, but without avail. Strong, able-bodied men, when stopped and asked where they were hurt, would rub the palm of their hands over their stomschs and reply, "I am sick."
Shells from the rebel guns began to drop in the

ranks of the Nineteenth corps, and General Grover, whose division was on the left, and resting on the turnpike, was busily engaged getting his men into position to protect General Creek's flying troops .-Suddenly the rebel line of battle was discovered parrallel with the turnpike and extending far in the rear of the Nineteenth corps. Their plan of flanking on the left which succeeded so well with the Eighth

corps, was again to be tried on the Nineteenth corps. General Wright at this time sent for the Sixth corps to come up, and General Emory superintended the formation of his corps into line of battle. General Grover, commanding the Second division of the corps, was hard at work reversing his line and having his guns trained on the rebel columns. It was at this critical juncture that Colonel Daniel Maranley, f the E swenth Indiana, commanding the Third brigade, tecon'l division, Nineteenth corps, was seriously

wounded and fell from his horse. RESISTICES SWEEP OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Relentless as fate, and rapid as thought the rebel columns advanced, preventing the formation of a perfect line of battle by the Nineteenth corps. Lapping over their flank, and pressing on in front, came the rebel line of battle. General Emory, commanding the corps, had his horse shot under him while encouraging and forming his men. General Grover at the same time had the heel of his right boot carried away by a shell, but, singular to relate, neither the General nor his horse sustained any injury.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V RALEIGH, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1864

With wild yells and withering volleys the rebel advance, both frost and flank, continued. At this moment old Jubai Early's boson must have swelled with a pride at witnessing the magnificent impetuosity of his grey conted soldiers, and his heart doubtless bear high with the hope of at last aunihilating the Yankee atmy. The Nineteenth corps, however, stood firm for some time longer, although outflauked and outsumbered. The wagons and ambulances were being driven rapidly away in a westerly direc-tion. The greater part of General Cook's ambulance train had fallen into the hands of the rebels at an early stage of the battle. The Sixth corps had come up to m their position on the right. It was then under the command of Brigadier-General James B. Ricketts.

General Wright, on seeing the Nineteenth corps om; letely outflanked, ordered both the Sixth and the Numteenth corps to fall back to some rising grand in the west side of the small stream already mentioned in the former part of this report. The Same corps covered the retreat, and gave the Nineout to mot Stine resample time to cross the stream when the Ninetcenth west into position on the right, the Sixth in the or tre, and the eighth on the

During the time the Sixth corps was crossing the streum, tiererai Ricketts was struck in the right breast by charilet, and was compelled to leave the field, when General Getty assumed command. The worstel seas a very "augrous one, but the ball has show been extracted at Winchester, and the General is progressing very favorably. He is accompanied by Captain Richards of his staff. The line above described was med a me time noder a teraific fire from the celed artiflery. Early's infantry, however are said, the stream and again came into action; for operation in minutes the masketry rolled contina usly, and the assession both sides were great. Our e it not time was facing almost due cast. Again were, it fell back; out this time in a soldierly and

The principal efforts of the rebels were directed towird-our left tlank, which occupied a thickly tinbered piece of ground. The cavalry divisions of Generals Custer and Merritt were sent around to strengthen this point, while the Nineteenth and 6th erros swang slowly back, the left being the pivof on which the line swung. A snort time before this movement was ex-cuted, a musk at ball had struck Mejor-General Wright on the chin. It was a flesh wound, and for some time afterwards bled very reely. Gen. Wright made very light of his injury, and continued on the field, close up to his main line of attle, during the whole day.

The off of made by the rebels to break our left and centre was terrible. There seemed to be no cessation to the yorlog of the combatants and the roar of arallers and musketry. Shortly after ni o'clock, histor's and Mafrin's cavalry got to work on the emy's dark, when for a time, their advance was ked, but the artillery was never silent,

During the entire day the evemy bandled their as with great rapidity and precission-a act which was remarked by soons near whom their iron components ware hursed unpleasantly close. The next time chosen was on the crest of a bill con-. higher if an the one which had just been va-Early trad already driver us several miles, and we were then be, ween two and three miles from the Winds or ad Strasbuag turnpile. The rebels however, somed determined to push meir advantage to the utmost and again they do ned their principal efforts towards our left flank. The position last occupied was not destined to be held for any length of time, as an order was shortly afterwards received to retreat by right of column to take up a new position. Had the order been carried out, and the retreat continued, the army would joubtless have struck the turnpike in the vicinity of Newtown. But the retreat was not destined to take us so far, for the battie was about to be turned, and the advancing rebel column driven back, routed and demoralized.

ANOTHER RETREAT I was now about half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Long lines of infantry had commenced to file off through the woods, and battle was apparent-

the wagons had been passed down the road to Winchester with but slight loss, though the rebels had made several despara', efforts to secure so valuable s orize as the wagon train of the Union army.

The results of the contest were otherwise gloomy We had been surprised and driven out of a splendid position; had lost multiplyingly in prisoners; had lost wenty-four pieces of artillery, thirty-four ambulanes, including all the medical wagons and medical supplies of the Nineteenth corps, and several head-quarter wag us. We had yielded more than two miles of the battle-field to the enemy; many of our finest officers were killed and disabled, and the kill-

ed and wounded were thick around. A CHANGE IN THE SCENE. A mil. The enemy, relinquishing his attack, contwited himself with a lively use of artillery. At this moment a faint cheer echoed along the line in the General Sheridan who had ridden post haste from Winchester, was approaching .-His appearance created wild enthusiasm. Beginning at the lett of the line he rode along whole frost of the army, waving his hat amid upreations cheers. Retreat was stopped in an instant from that time notil 3 p. m Every nerve was strained to get the army into an offensive position, and, at 3 o'clock, the whole army, the Sixth corps in the centre, the Ninetecath corps on the right, Crook's command on the left, Merritt's cavalry division on the extreme left. Custer's division on the extreme right, made a magnificent, resistless charge, which swept the enemy off the face of the earth before it

The enemy had actually begun to throw up breastworks, and was preparing to go into camp when this charge was made. He was driven back at a doublequick through Middletown, across Cedar run, where he came from, and was thence pursued by our cavalry through and beyond Strasburg. Forty-three pieces of his artillery, some guns taken from us during the day, were captuaed at Strasburg; also, over a bundred wagons and ambulances, and calssons innumerable. The rebel General Ramseur was captured in an ambulance, seriously, if not mortally, wounded. Probably one thousand prisoners were picked up along the road. Two Lours of daylight would have given us the rebel army almost entire. Any just estimate of our own losses or those of the enemy is at present impossible. The army is ordered to move against the chemy at 5 A. M. to-morrow.

THE EXPEDITION INTO LURAY VALLEY. The Herald has a long letter from its correspondort who accompanied the expedition of destruction sent by Sheridan into the Luray Valley. We take

two paragraphs from it The orders of General Sheridan to Colonel Powell were to destroy sall flouring mills, bayes, grain factories, and to drive off all live stock and cattle that he found on his route of march. On Sunday, the 24 | ward to Montgomery. The Coosa is navigable

instant, Colonel Powell broke comp and moved to the | for steamboats from Greensport to Rome. The town of Luray. As the troops proceeded, the roads were found in a wretched condition and aim at im-bractible for the passage of the division train. The troops encamped for the night at Luray. While at the latter town, Colonel Powell ordered the destruction of several barns, well stocked with hay and grain, While several of his men were engaged in this duty, one of them, a private of the Eighth Ohio cavalry. was seized by two rebels and murdered in cold blood -his throat being cut from car to ear. The body of the soldier was found the next day, and a careful investigation was made as to the cause of his death. with the above conclusion.

The result of the expedition was the carture of six thousand five hundred head of cattle, five hundred horses, the .' struction of thirty-two targe flour-ing mils, thirty distilleries, four blast furnaces, and upwards of fifty bares.

[Co: espondence of the Mobile Advertiser.] LETTER FROM THE ARMY OF TENNES. SEE.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Oct. 10, 1864. I arrived at this place yesterday from "the front." having left the army on the morning of the 11th inst. * * * I gave you my views of it in a leter writte on the 28th of September. before the campaign commenced. In one point my advice was not followed, and our cause suffered by it. i left the arn.y on the 11th, having that morning received an order detaching me from my command, and assigning me to Jacksonville. I find the change a delightful one, from the hard march and short rations of an active campaign to the quiet and luxurious repose of a hospitable mansion, presided over by a charming and noble matron, and furnishing such rare delights as a bountiful and excellent table, a beautiful chamber, a bed of the softest down and the cleanest and whitest sheets! So glorious is it to be dotached from the army and be master | of one's own time. How long this elysium will continue, I know not, but I hope it may be long. must, at least, admit that I have been treated with "distinguished consideration"

Where the army is I cannot tell you, for indeed I do not precisely know. I left it near a place called Dirt town, (Phoebus what a name!) and its face was then northward, and its legs in motion. I hope it may safely return, but I fear that the bold and vigilant Sherman may deal it a heavy blow before the campaign is ended.

I am estopped from telling you what is past, but I can give you my speculations about the future. I do not know wast our Generals will do, or attempt to do, but I know very well what they can, and what they cannot do. I therefore give you my views of the future operations in

Our people are a weak and foolish people .-They a a too easily and too excessively d presad, or exalted in spirits. A disaster does 3 them to despair and a little success exalts in into ecstasies and the most extravagant expectations. When Atlanta was lost, the j were depressed as if the blow was irreparable, and now that our army has taken the aggressive and regained lost territory, they are wild with hope, and are deluded with the idea that our army will go triumphantly forward into the heart of Tennessee and Kentucky. I regret to have to spoil this pleasing vision. What then, is the situation ?-Our recent move was, no doubt, a surprise to Sherman, though he soon discovered it, and responded to it He was obliged to move back to meet it, and under great disadvantages. It is believed that his army at Atlanta had been dismissed by many thousands. One corps had been discharged from service, one corps and two divisions had been sent after Forrest, two divisions had been sent to Kentucky to recruit, and one

corps had been sent to Rome. Sherman's teams were poor and weak, and unfit for traveling. And we must have had the start of him, by two or three days. This railroad would have given him some advantage, but we were on it, and commanded it. What to do with Atlanta was an embarrassing question. He had either to abandon it altogether, and lose his sick and wounded, and his accumulated stores there, or to leave a garrison. To leave a garrison there, was to diminish his army in the field, and, perhaps, finally to sacrifice the garrison .-But political considerations controlled military policy, and he left a garrison of about 7,000 men in Atlanta. Having sacrificed so much to gain Atlanta, its political value to Lincoln in the pending election, and, indeed, Sherman's own vanity, induced him to take great hazards, and make great sacrifices to hold it, even for a few weeks. With the remainder of his arms he returned, as readily as he could, towards Kingston and Rome. On the 12th inst, after leaving our army, I passed in ten miles of Rome. My opinion is, that on that dry, Sherman's army was at Rome. It was impossible for him to have been further North at that time.

The theatre of war in this department is henceforth to be on new lines. Our move already made, transfers it from Atlanta to the country between Blue Mountain and the Atlanta and Chattanooga railroad. Atlanta will never again be the scene of conflict Here, over this mountainous country, or upon any other line farther west, the war for the possession of Tennessee,

Georgia and Alabama will be fought out. It is of much interest, then, to know the localities, distances and topography of tuis region, which is to become historical by this struggle .-The distance from Atlanta to Rome is about 60 miles; to Dalton, 100; to Chattanooga, 140 .-The distance from Blue Mountain to Rome is 58 miles; to Kingston, 70; to Dalton, 75; to Chattaneoga, 104; to Bridgeport, 85; to Huntsville, 95. The topography of the country is rugged and mountainous, with many streams and bad roads. This region contains four rivers, the Chattahoochee, the Oostanaula, and the Tennessee. The first flows in seven miles of Atlanto, and thence to West Point. The two latter unite at Rome, and form the Cross, which flows southTennessee flows by Chattanooga and Bridgeport, near Huntsville. It is necessary to understand the topography of this region in order to know what can be done by our Generals in future operations on this line.

NO. 198

There are many who think that our army is now on its triumphant march to Ter asse or Kentucky, and that it will not halt or turn back I cann believe it, for I believes ... h a movement Whence will such an army draw impracticable its supplies? It cannot draw them from Blue Mountain-the head of the Alaba a and Tennessee r 'Iro ' from Selma-becau the distance is too great, and the line of communication icommanded by the enemy It cannot subsist on the country, for the only condition upon which this would be possible, would be a contonment of the troops, and the absence of an enemy. In the prosence of an enem, the army must remain massed, and cannot subsist on any territory limited by its own lines. It would, in a few days, exhaust the richest portions of Tennessee, and be compelled to constant change of position. And it must be remembered that the season for miliary operations is now past. The rigors of winter are now upon our balielad, shivering army and it is unprepared for the severities of a winter campaign. The streams will soon be swollen and the roads blocked up by mud. Therefore, I do not believe that suc'r a campaign is practicable, or will be attempted. Some think thet cur army will shift its base to the Mobile and Ohio Railgoad, and be thus supplied by that road and the road from Memphis to Decatur or Stevenson .-This is not practicable. That line is too near the Yaukee lines to be secure o. reliable. The Yank-es can advance from many points upon it and d stroy it—from Vicksburg, from Memphis, from Nashville, Murfreesbore, Tullahoma, and, indeed, from any point between Stevenson and Nashville This road is cut by a perpendicular one from Nashville. Besides, our possession of Mobile is very precarious, and its fr'l would cut us off from that base. That route would not do. It is too near the Yankee lines, too open to attack, and too easy of destruction. It follows. then, that a recovery of Tennessee, this winter is not at all probable.

There are three lines by which we can assail the Yankees if they remain in Ceorgia. The first is by the road terminating at 'lue Mountain; the second is by the Mobile and Ohio railroad. and the third the East Tennessee coad, from Virginia to Chaitanooga. The second will not do for the reasons already stated. The third will not do, because, besides being insecure, and lia-Lle to attack, it is too long and indirect . line to supply an army. Virginia is exhausted and cannot supply an army. The other States are too remote to supply an army by this route.

The only practicable line is that by Blue Mountain. It is far from the enemy's lines, and is protected from assault by rivers and mountain; It is, therefore, secure and reliable. Therefore it is, in my coinion, the best line of operations. Still it has some disadvantages Its terminus is too far from the enemy's line to serve as a convenient base . w us The distance from Blue Mountain to t ... Yankee line of communication in Georgia, the Chattanoogs and Atlanta railroad. is about 70 miles. This is five days' march, and is only practicable in tolerable weather and roads. Our army cannot remain never the enemy's line than Blue Mountain Our operations, then, must, for the present, be limited to frequent raids upon his railroad. In five days we can reach his railroad; in five days we can destroy it for thirty miles, and in five days return.

Thus, we can make the raid in fifteen days -We can do damage enough to employ the Yankees thirty days ... rebuilding the road. When nearly completed, we can ake another raid, and destroy it again. repeating the operation as often as he rebuilds. He cannot keep an army in Atlanta or near it, under such conditions. How then is he to prevent our destruction of his road? He cannot defend the road between Kingston and Chattanooga, without leaving Atlanta, and putting his army between Kingston and Rome. This involves the abandonment of Atlanta. But this is not all If he puts his army between Kingston aud Chattanooga we can then strike it in Will's Valley, near Bridgeport, and destroy it there. He cannot defend all points at once. Even on the road from Kingston to Chattenooga, he cannot defend all points. If he divides his army bereen severa points, thus "vided it cannot resist. If he ma ses it at wingston, we can strike the road near Dalton. If he masses his army at Da'ton, we can strike t' a road near Kingstor and so on. Neither dispersion nor concentration will avail him And the advantages of this position and plan on our part are great and obvious. We make the Yankee abandon Atlanta, which he has so dearly won and which he prizes so highly. We put him on the defen-sive, the weakest of all polices, and keep him so. lle has come for conquest, and must move forward and aggress. When he is driven to the defensive he is beaten. Our line is perpendicular to his, and opposite to the centre of his line from Bridgeport to Atlanta. We can strike any part of his line for 170 miles.

There is but a small diff rence in the distance from our base to any part of his line. Our line being perpendicular to his, only one point of it, the terminus, is exposed, and our army covers that He cannot reach it without encountering our army. If he had Blue Mountain he could not hold it for twenty days for want of supplies It was in view of these considerations, that, before the fall of Atlanta, I proposed the Blue Mountain line of operations as the true one .-Your columns attest the fact that I did this ou the 8th of August, and nearly a month before the fall of Atlanta. I urged it again on the 14th of September , shortly after the fall of Atlanta On the 29th September the plan was executed by "the powers that be " For the reasous which I have thus minutely detailed, Blue & Bept 5-dtf

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Mountain is our best and most saftest line erations. For these reasons I believe that i will, of necessity, be the theatre of war during the ensuing winter. It is important that the railroad be extended about 26 miles further --This can easily a done, as the road is already graded, and iron can be broug't from the Georgia roads Congress, or not waiting for the meetgress of Congress, the President should have this done immediately. It is not to be forgonen that the new lines to which the war has shiften, and may shift, render our possession of Mobile question of paramount importance If Mobile falls, we cannot use the Mobile and Ohio rond ...s a base. The fr'11 of Mobile would open the Alabama, Warrior and Bigbee river to the encmy, and lay the best portions of Alabama open to the enemy. It would then be difficult even to hold Selms, the other terminus of our road lt would require an army to do ! The fall of olobile would, very probably drive our army from this line of operations. Mobile has thus become a point of the highest energetic value. It musbe held at all hazards and to the last extremity

Such, then, is the situation, and such the p. doabilities of the future. I am merely giving my speculations. I hav no knowledge of the planf our leaders. I only think for self. 1 have no knowledge of facts that are not patent to ali. Any man who has a map, and who anderstands the science of war, has all the means of making up opinions that I have. I am tell ing no secrets t 'ie enemy. He knows all the as well as I do. If anybody flatters me by saying that I herman will prout by my suggestions. I have only to say, that if my opinions a. s. valuable as to be adopted by the greatest of Yaukee Gnerals, then my own government had bet ter appreciate them more highly than it does.

I advise your readers to lay this letter aside for ninety days, then re-read it and see how it has 'een verified by events

There are many rumors from the front of a fight at Resaca, in which some of our Generals are reported killed. They are not reliable. But it is certa... that Lierman has attacked a part of our force near Rome and got the best of it. BEN LANE.

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