Advertisements inserted at three dollars per square of ten lines or less, for first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent insertion. The very large circulation of the Standard renders it a valuable medium for advertising. Money sent by Express at our risk.

## RALEIGH: FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1864.

### The Latest News.

Two Yankee gunboats have been disabled on the Mississippi, and one, the Clara Bell, totally lost .-The river is said to be in a state of blockade. Eight transports are lying at the mouth of White river unable to assend.

The rebels, 1,500 strong, under Gen. Dobbs, charges Col. Brooks' command of 800 men, 12 miles from Helens, forcing him back and following ten miles. Col. Brooks, several prominent officers and 37 privates were killed. Col. Brooks' remains had

The Baltimore American of 1st and 2d has been received in Richmond, giving an account of the explosion of the mine at Petersburg. The entire work mounting 16 guns were blown into the air. The 9th and 18th corps then charged and the 5th was held in reserve. The works were carried, but finally, they were driven out of them with a loss of

Rebel cavalry crossed the Potomec, 15 miles above Williamsport and passed directly across Maryland and entered Pennsylvania, going through Mcrcersburg. About 500 of McCausland's men entered Chambersburg and demanded the payment of half a million dollars, but the people refusing to comply with the demand, the town was fired and the whole of it burned. Gov. Curtain has called the Pennsylvania Legislature together to make arrangements for the defence of the State. Wright's column, ere this, must have reached Winchester, and if the rebels attempt to retain possession of the Shenandoah Valley, a desperate battle may be expected.

Lincoln has been at Fortress Monroe and has had an interview with Grant.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 3. - There has been no fighting for two days. Grant still sapping and mining .-Much dissatisfaction said to prevail in Yankee army From Georgia.

ATLANTA. Aug. 3.-Affairs are very quiet this morning. Some picket firing during the night but nothing important occurred. 650 prisoners were captured near Newman and sent south from East Point. Yesterday about 1000 in all were captured. Other later news will be found elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS .- We publish today a number of government advertisements gratis, for the information of the people. Those who have possession of the Confederate and State governments act upon the principle that Conservatives are fit only to pay taxes, fight battles, and serve them. Conservative journals are not only regarded by them as treasonable in their character, but by withholding the government advertisements from them they deprive a large portion of our people of the means of knowing what the laws of the country are. and their duties under those laws.

We observe also that Gov. Vance has directed the State government advertisements to be published in Destructive papers, and to be withheld from the Standard, which is the "State Gazette," its Editor being the public printer. We allude to this only to illustrate the courtesy by which that functionary is characterized. If we were in his place and he in ours, we should feel that we had stained our reputation as a gentleman by such a course.

But it is useless to complain. Those who administer the governments have seized upon them as their peculiar property, and the strait Conservatives are treated by them as inferiors and underlings. The "hideous mark" with which the Conservatives of this State were threatened by John Spelman in 1862, is at last on their foreheads, and Gov. Vance is aiding his new friends in burning that mark into the flesh of his old friends.

The Confederate continues to manifest its aversion for Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., by a series of squibs that can do that gentleman no harm, but which plainly show that there is some peculiar reason, not known to the public, for these attacks .-Is the Editor of the Confederate—we mean the late associate of George N. Sanders in certain naval stores' transactions-offended with Mr. Phillips, because the latter felt that he, the Editor, ought to have been required, in accordance with the laws of the State, to settle his accounts with him as State

The Confederate says Mr. Phillips voted for Gov. Vance. Very well, Mr. Phillips voted as he pleased, as many other citizens were not allowed to do. It was fortunate for him that he happened to be in a situation to exercise his right of suffrage without molestation. But no matter how Mr. Phillips voted, he is a worthy citizen, a good lawyer, and he made a faithful State Auditor. The only thing wanting to complete the round of his duties in that office was the examination and settlement of Col. McRac's accounts; and the fact that this was not done is to be attributed to Gov. Vance and Col. McRae, and not to Mr. Phillips.

GRANT'S ARMY. - Senator Wilson, of Mass., value. From this official exhibit, it appears that since the 17th of October last, six hundred thoused men, not including black men, have enlisted or re enlisted in the Yankee armies, and that one adred and twenty-five millions of dollars have ten expended in bounties since that period; that ithin the past year seven hundred thousand men have been put in the field, and that since General Grant commenced his march towards Richmond. forcements to the number of forty-eight thousand men, exclusive of the one hundred days mene two thousand more—have been forwarded to m .- Petersburg Express.

The Spanish are thinking of cutting a maritime anal around the rock of Gibraltar, so as supercede p the project. There are no great engineering ficulties to be encountered, and the cost is estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

# Meekly

Vol. XXX.—No. 22.

"I am at Lynchburg to day at the election, and

I have never seen as much meanness and corruption

before. The soldiers voted for Holden, and seeing

this, those who managed the polls said the Holden

voters were all deserters, and threw out their votes.

If nothing had been said, and if the votes had been

fairly counted, Holden would have beaten Vance

ten to one. The men that voted were all from the

same camp, and they counted the Vance votes and threw out the Holden votes. This was done by

Hospital rats who had never seen a battle field .-

When the Yankees were raiding around Lynchburg

these rats went into their holes, and as soon as the

Yankees left they crept out. I told them of their

rascality, and they ordered me to hush, but I told a man with stripes if he would make himself my

equal I would tan him on the spot. More than seventy-five men join me in this letter. If Vance

is elected it will be by such dishonorable means as

This letter comes from a good soldier and a man

of character, and is no doubt a faithful record of facts. Let the friends of these men remember this

to-morrow and vote against those who would inau-

gurate such infamous proceedings.

Extract of a letter from a soldier dated Head-quarters Co. I, 22nd Regiment, N. C. 1 roops, July

"I worked had for Holden but the officers en

masse were against him. Holden got 22 votes in

this company and Vance 3. The vote in this Regi-

ment is Vance 114, Holden 67; though I under-

stand the statement is out that Holden got but eight

A soldier writes us from Fort Caswell that the

vote in his company was Vance 12, Holden 17, and

that the men who manifested a wish to vote for Hol-

den were told that their battery would be taken

away from them, and that they would be sent to

"Caused some of the timid to flag and fall back,

We might make similar extracts from a number

of letters already received. A soldier has a "hard

time" in service, and he has a "hard time" when

We do not think, however, after all the force and

fraud that have been employed, that Gov. Vance's

majority in the army will exceed 8,000. We be-

lieve this majority, or even a larger one, was turn-

ed by the people at home vesterday, unless they

were prevented from voting as they desired by th

juterference of the military. We shall soon know.

The Voting in the Hospitals.

We very cheerfully give place to the following

statement of Dr. E. Burke Haywood, in relation to

the manner in which the voting was conducted in

Pettigrew hospital. Dr. Haywood admits that the

names of the Counties to which the soldiers belong

were written on the backs of their tickets; and the

clear inference is that this was done by the inspec-

tors or poll-holders. This is, in substance, what we

The tickets or ballots of the soldiers were, there-

fore, opened and the names of their Counties writ-

ten on them. This, as we stated in our last issue,

was not only unconstitutional and illegal, but un-

necessary. If such writing on the backs of the

tickets was necessary, in order to distinguish the

tikets from each other that were cast by the sol-

diers from the different Counties, the soldiers them-

selves should have been directed to do this; and

they might have been told, in advance, that every

ticket that might be found in the box not thus

written on, would be counted as a blank. But the

idea of an inspector opening a ticket and writing

on the back of it! The law of the State is most

emphatic on this subject. It declares that "every

person qualified to vote shall give to the returning

officer, in presence of the inspectors, or, in the ab-

sence of such officer, to one of the inspectors, a

ticket rolled up, in which shall be written the name

or names of the person or persons for whom he in-

tends to vote." The presumption in law is that

the voter will hand in a folded ticket, and provis-

ion is, therefore, made against frauds by declaring

that it two tickets shall be found rolled up together

they shall not be counted. There is no authority

whatever in law for opening a ticket and writing

on the back of it; and though we have no idea of

contesting the election, and especially votes cast in

any manner by soldiers, yet we have no hesitation

in expressing the opinion that if the election should

be contested all such ballots thus marked on the

What we meant when we said that Dr. Haywood

"did all in his power to have a fair election," was

this: That he caused it to be understood that every

one under him would be allowed to vote as he

pleased, and that he resorted to no means of any

kind with the view of influencing votes. But Dr.

H. and others have involved themselves in grave

error in adopting the plan of marking the ballots

themselves, and not leaving this to the voters. If

voters in Pettigrew Hospital were not deterred from

voting as they wished by the adoption of this plan,

they certainly were in other hospitals and in the

camps generally, especially when this was accom-

panied by violent threats against the Holden men

We may feel it our duty to dwell at some length

The Late Election at Pettigrew Hospital.

who suggested that endorsing the name of the county in which the voter resided would obviate

the difficulties of obtaining a correct result where voters from fifty-two different counties deposited

by those having control of the polls.

hereafter on this subject.

back would be declared illegal and void.

have heretofore stated.

he attempts to vote for the man of his choice.

though some of us stood the fray and did the best

we could, though we had a hard time of it."

LYNCHBURG, July 28, 1864.

Extract from a letter dated

I have stated."

votes in the regiment."

Virginia. This he says-

Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, AUG. 10, 1864.

The Sof the Army. [Frem the Petersburg Express.]

From the Front. We continue to hear of the coercive measures An Exciting Day on Our Lines—The Enemy Spring a Mine—A Battery and Several Men Blown Up—A Portion of Our Works Taken— Gallant Charge of Southern Troops—The Works adopted in the hospitals and camps to influence the votes of the soldiers of this State. We copy the following from the Progress of Wednesday last:

Retaken, Guns Recaptured, etc. The monotony which has prevailed for several days past, in front of Petersburg, was broken on Saturday last, by an event, which though not altogether unexpected, took our troops by surprise, and created for a while considerable confusion. SPINGING A MINE.

For several days past, prisoners and deserters have stated that the enemy was mining, and our officers and men have been convinced that the statement was correct, but whether apprised of the exact locality at which the enemy was conducting his mining operations, we have no means of ascertain-All doubts on this point, however, if any existed, were removed Saturday last at an early hour. About 41 o'clock, a dull, heavy sound was heard, and this was followed by several other similar sounds, the enemy at the same time opening with their batteries all along their lines.

It was then discovered that the enemy had sprung a mine on one of our salients, near the centre of the lines, and a few hundred yards beyond the Blandford Cemetery. The chief sufferers by the explosion, were Pegram's Battery, (formerly Branch's,) from this city, and three companies of Elliott's South Carolina Brigade, which occupied position immediately to the left of the battery for its support. The battery lost 22 men missing, two commissioned officers included. Some of these men, a list of whom we publish elsewhere, are known to be killed, their bodies having been recovered, but others whose bodies have not been found, it is hoped are prisoners in the enemy's hands. Prisoners taken subsequent to the explosion, from the enemy, and near the spot, state that several of our men were dug out of the ruins alive. They describe one of the men, a lieutenant, so minutely, and the description is so nearly like that of Lieut. Hamlin, one of the missing, that there are strong grounds for hope that he is yet alive and in the enemy's hands. The remains of the bomb-proof under which be slept, and where Lieut Chandler was seen arousing him just previous to the explosion to go on duty, are yet to be seen near the edge of the chasm created by the explosion, and the presumption is, that he was not very deeply buried in the earth. Lieut H. was a young member of the Petersburg bar, and his many friends feel great anxiety regarding his fate.

Of the casualties in Gen. Elliott's (formerly Evans') South Carolina brigade, we have no information except that Gen. Elliott was severely wounded by a ball through the breast. He was doing well yesterday, and hopes were entertained that he would recover.

EFFORTS TO DETAKE THE WORKS As soon as the nature of the disaster was made known, Gen. Hill despatched a courier to Gen. Mahone's headquarters, and that vigilant officer moved off immediately at the head of his own br gade with instructions for Saunders' (Ala.) brigade, Wright's (Georgia) to follow.

Arriving upon the ground, Gen. Mahone found twelve of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our line, carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black yankee troops.

Getting his troops into position, Gen. Mahone

ordered his brigade to revake a portion of his works, and instructed Wright's brigade to come up in such position as would ensure the re-capture of the remaining portion. Under command of Col. Weisiger, acting Brigadier, Mahone's brigade formed into line, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out, and made a charge. The Confederates reserved their fire, until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured into them such a storm of bullets, that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion. A charge was now ordered, and Weisiger's men dashed forward with a yell, driving the enemy up to and over the breastworks. On the works our men halted, and delivered a plunging fire, which proved so destructive that the enemy never again rallied on this portion of the line, but left our men in undisturbed posses-

In the meantime, Wright's brigade, commanded by Col. Hall, instead of coming directly up, by some means deployed, and came round, and thus failed to retake that portion of the line assigned to them. At a late hour Wilcox's old brigade, now ably commanded by the young and intrepid Sanders. came gallantly up to their work, and by a charge drove the enemy from the remaining portion of the works, and thus enabled us to re-establish our lines. precisely as they were before the explosion.

DESPERATE FIGHTING. The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed for safety in the immense hole or chasm, made by their explosion, and around the edge of this great basin. our men closed and fought hand to hand. This was done chiefly by Mahone's old brigade, and Sanders' Alabama men. Here the slaughter was terrific, and here too, many a gallant Confederate fell to rise no more. As an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest around and in this chasm, we would state, that Gen. Saunders' men, after removing a large number of wounded, buried in the hole on Saturday night, 55 Yankee negro troops, THE TERRIBLE POWER OF GUNPOWDER-A GHASTLY

SCENE. At a late hour Staurday evening, we visted the chasm caused by the enemy's explosion. It appeared to be about 40 feet in depth, and some 200 feet in circumference, and resembled more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than any thing else to which we could liken it. Immense boulders of earth were piled up rudely one above the other, and great fragments of bomb-proofs, gun carriages, limbers, etc., were lying promiscuously in every direction. One man was caught between two boulders, near the surface of the ground, and literally crushed between them. He still remained in this painful position, with his head and neck visible, our men not having had time to extricate him. Life had long been extinct, but the ghastly looking face was unmarked by a scratch, and the head perfect, but slightly reclining on the shoulder.

The sides and bottom of the chasm, were literally lined with Yankee dead and the bodies lay in every conceivable position. In one spot we noticed a coporal of infantry, a sergeant of artillery, and a big, burly negro, piled one upon top the other .--Some had evidently been killed with the butts of muskets, as their crushed skulls and badly mashed faces too plainly indicated, while the greater portion were shot, great pools of blood, having flowed from their wounds and stained the ground.

Between our breastworks and the enemy's, large numbers of dead and wounded were still lying, the latter begging piteously for water, and praying to be cared for. Our men could not relieve them, as they were in full range of the enemy's sharp shooters, who had not ceased their firing, even under such appalling circumstances as we have described.

The length of the "sap" made by the enemy, is upposed to have been about 600 feet, but the work is not so great, as many unacquainted with the appliances used for such purposes, would suppose.—
Immense augers, made specially for such occasions,
are brought into requisition, and by this means, we
are informed, a vast deal of work can be accomplished in a short space of time. Just where the mine was sprung and the explosion cocurred, the earth is formed of a hard substance, such as is generally known as "pipe-clay," and this accounts for the great boulders of earth which were rent asunder and unturned by the force of the explosion. Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well der and upturned, by the force of the explosion. | were turned over to his

been poorly repaid. It is not be denied, that by the sudden and terrible nature of the explosion he produced a temporary confusion in our ranks .-With a little more energy, he might probably have poured such a column through this breach, as to have given us very serious trouble. But the the very timely arrival of Gen. Manone, and the quick perception of his military mind, soon placed our gallant boys in position, and retrieved the disaster.

manger and man Alah dibian,

WHOLE NUMBER 1525.

Later from the North.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—Nashville papers of the 20th ult. mentioned the death of M'Pherson. The Yan-

kees estimate their losses in the battle of the 23d

at 2,500. Geary's, Ward's, Williams', McCook's, Newton's, Johnson's and Thomas' Federal divis

ions were engaged. The New York "Herald" of

July 27th has a special dispatch from Nashville

ta 22d, published in the Northern papers, were

quite false. The "Herald" was of the impression

that Atlanta had not been taken, but probably it had been surrounded. Reliable information had

been received that everything was going on right.

The Baltimore correspondent of the "Times" says Morgan has joined Early and Breckinridge. The Washington correspondent of the "Herald," July 27th, mentions the defeat of Averrill, Crook and

Hunter by Early, who immediately advanced on

Harper's Ferry. It was believed that Early would

cross into Maryland, but will attempt to raid into

Pennsylvania. Senator Mallory, of Kentucky, was

killed by a soldier on the 27th July. Edwin Pas-chal, editor of the Nashville "Press" was arrested

on the 15th ult., and gave bond in the sum of \$5,000.

had arrived and reported a fight between the Kear-

sage and Florida. An influential delegation had

waited on Palmerston on the 11th, urging media-tion on American affairs on the plea of humanity.

Palmerston said both the North and the South were

equally sanguine of success, while the South was

especially jealous of interference. If an opportu-

nity for mediation occurred, the government would avail themselves of it. Mason had an unofficial in-

From Georgia.

Macon, August 2.-Trains from Atlanta arrive

and depart regularly on time. Affairs there wear the usual aspect. There was some picket firing

and shelling yesterday afternoon which did no damage. The Yankees have apparently abandoned

their advanced position across the Georgia railroad and are massing on the centre and right, endeavor-

ing to work down between the city and the river.

railroad were driven to Newnan by Jackson's cav-

alry. Their advance reached Newnan just after

the arrival of the train carrying Roddy's command

to Atlanta. He attacked them in front and his

pursuers coming up the Yankees broke and fled

leaving 500 prisoners, all their artillery 6 pieces,

700 horses in our hands. The rest sought to es-

cape across the Chattahooche and it was supposed

Three pieces of artillery captured from Stone-

man were brought here. Six hundred horses and

800 mules are reported to have been captured from

him. Gov. Brown left this morning for Atlanta .-

The militia pour in and are sent rapidly to Atlanta.

Sona Cake-One quart of flour, one tea cup of

buttermilk with a teaspoonful of vinegar in it, a half

teaspoonful of soda, one spoonful of salt, made into

and baked in a quick oven. Put in lard according to

means and taste. Two or three table spoonfuls of

vinegar will answer in place of buttermilk, though

A Yankee paper says the following note was found fastened to a tree near Washington city, just

Now, Uncle Abe, you had better be quiet the bal-ance of your administration, as we only came near

your town this time just to show you what we could

do; but if you go on in your mad career, we will

come again soon, and then you had better stand

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, in this City on the 1st instant, of consumption, Mr. Wilsz W. Johnson, in the 58th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Wayne County, but had resided some thirty-seven years in Wake County. He was an intelligent and worthy citizen. He gave the most satisfactory evidence of his preparation for death. He was buried with Masonic honors.

Died, at York Institute, on the 27th July, of typhoid pucumonia, Mary Tulla, infant daughter of J. E. itheim, Esq., aged one year, two months, and fourteen days.

WRS. MILLER CONTINUES TO ACCOM-

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C., )

EXTRACT.

No. 4.
L Captains of Senior Reserve, in the several

counties of the State of North-Carolina, where Com-

panies have been organized, will assemble them at

Raleigh, August 1st, 1864.

modate Boarders by the day, week, or month.
August 1, 1864, 42:

NEAR WASHINGTON, July 12, 1864.

FIFTY-EIGHTH VIRGINIA INFANTRY.

after the Confederate troops left :

The raiders who cut the Macon and Western

terview with Palmerston.

more would be taken here.

The steamer Scotia from Liverpool of the 16th

ch says the sensation dispatches, dated Atlan-

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES. The enemy losses from all causes are estimated at 3,500 men. We have over 1,000 prisoners in our posession, 14 battle flags, and upwards of 2,000 stands of small arms. We took no cannon, because the enemy brought none with them. The four pieces captured by the explosion, attached to Peram's battery, were afterwards dug up from the rubbish uninjured.

Our entire loss is ascertained to be about 800 .-Among the killed we regret to thate, are some of our very best men. Petersburg alone has sustained a great loss, and many a household in our midst, has been plunged into grief. In the 12th and 41st Virginia, were several companies, made up of the young men of Petersburg. Their commanding general has borne testimony to the brave manner in which they defended the place of their birth, the home of their kindred, and the spot where lies all which can nerve the hearts and strengthen the arms of patriots. The memories of those who fell in this struggle will ever live in the grateful recollection of those who survive them. Their names will be found recorded in another column of to-day's

The enemy opened a severe fire on the city with his siege guns simultaneously with the explosion, and for two hours his shell fairly rained upon our streets. Thanks to a kind Providence, but one accident occurred, and that was the loss of a finger by the Chief Engineer of our fire Department, Mr. Robt. Green. It was cut off by the fragment of s

shell. The few houses burned, were small wooden buildings, very old, and of but little value. Saturday was the first time that the Army of Northern Virginia has been regularly engaged with the Yankee negro troops. The disastrous results to the enemy, have proved that this favorite element of the Yankee army, is no match for Confederate soldiers. The negroes rushed wildly forward immediately after the explosion, with the cry of "no quarter." At a later hour of the day, the time for the Confederates came, and our brave boys took them at their word, and gave them what they had so loudly called for-" no quarter."

Among the prisoners captured, is Brig. Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts. This officer commanded the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, of Burnside's Ninth Corps. He lost a leg, while Colonel, at Williamsburg. He was badly wounded in his wooden leg Saturday, a ball having splintered it .at Andersonville, Ga. The prisoners report that Brig. Gon. Griffin was killed, but that his body was carried off.

We have seventy-five commissioned officers in our possession, among them are three Colonels, and every other grade known to the army. The officers and men, white and black, have been

supposed to ask the privilege of burying dead and caring for wounded, many of whom still remained outside of our breastworks yesterday. Such is war, as conducted by the enemy with whom we are con-

The Yankees moving to the Southside. RICHMOND, July 31.—The Yankees on the North side of James river at Deep Bottom, have recrossed to the South side, reuniting with the main body of

## Interesting from Petersburg.

Petersburg, Aug. 1.—Our losses in Saturday's affair foot up 1,200; 300 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners from Elliott's S. C. Brigade. Mahone's losses are about 450 killed and wounded .-A mine was sprung on Bushrod Johnston's front yesterday evening. Burnside sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury his dead.

Great complaint is made against Burnside for his failure.

prisoners 1,100. grand raid against the Weldon railroad.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 1.—Bishop Pierce of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has called upon the Methodists of the State of Georgia, to meet on Wed-

MACON, July 31 .- A force of Yankee cavalry appeared in Jones county day before yesterday, and night before last cut the Central railroad in two places, at Gordon and near Walnut creek bridge, two miles from here. At the same time they made a demonstration on the Macon road, and were then repulsed yesterday evening after some severe skir-

During the fight several shells were thrown into the surburbs and one fell into the city. It is not known what damage was done to the road. The Yankees are reported falling back near Clinton .-Their strength is not known. Our loss was forty killed and wounded.

## Northern News.

RICHMOND, August 1 .- The Baltimore Gazetts of the 30th is received. The accounts from the upper Potomac are very meagre, in consequence of a request made by military authorities, that no mention be made hereafter of operations there, unless it is on information of an official character. It appears that the Confederates have not re-

The latest official despatches from Georgia state that Sherman was steadily drawing his lines closer

The condition of affairs in Missouri is represented as deplorable in the extreme. A war of retaliation has commenced. Martial law is rigidly enforced in Kentucky.

Gold in New York 252.

## From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2. -Official information was received this morning of the capture of Gen. Stone-man and 500 raiders near Macon, Ga. His command was routed and at last accounts was flying in the direction of Ratonton.

An official dispatch from Petersburg states the there was a cessation of hostilities yesterday at 'che

-CIRCULAR, District Enrolling Officers will proceed immedi stely to action in accordance with Circular No. 26, from Bureau of Conscription, herewith published. Its provisions apply as well to persons whose applications are now pending as to those who may

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

hereafter apply.

Applicants for renewal of detail will not be permitted to remain at bome or at work after the expiration of the time allowed by the terms of the de

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, )

WAR DRP'T, BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, Richmond, Va., July 8, 1864. No. 26.

The Secretary of War directs, that hereafter no furloughs be allowed by the officers of conscription to applicants for exemption not sustained as required by regulations; or detail, whilst their applicawarded to the Camps of Instruction, and at once assigned to commands in the field, entitled under existing orders to receive conscripts.

Enrolling officers will, with the aid of the Tem-

porary Boards, proceed diligently to investigate all such applications, in accordance with the instructions heretofore given, and forward them to the Bureau, with their reports and opinions, for such action as the War Department may take in reference to said applicants.

Upon transmitting the applications to the Bureau Commandants will state the commands to which the applicants were assigned. By command of Col. Thos. P. August, Acting Superintendent. C. B. DUFFIELD,
A. A. General.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

The special attention of all persons exempted er detailed under the provisions of the law for the protection of farming interests, is called to the following extract from Circular No. 24, from Bureau of Conscription, published for their information:

By order of the Commandant : E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, Richmond, June 27th, 1864.

Raleigh, July 80th 1864.

CIRCULAR, ) No 24.

II. The sale to the government or to the families of soldiers at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act of the marketable surplus remaining after furnishing the government with the stipulated quantity of provisions and which he may raise from year to year, while his exemption continues, is made by the act of Congress, approved February 17th, 1864, one of the conditions of exemption allowed to an overseer or agriculturist. A claim is asserted by some of those exempted as agriculturists to exchange such part of the aforesaid surplus as they may please for supplies of provisions, clothing and the like, to be consumed in family use, and to sell the government or the families of soldiers only what may remain of such surplus after making said exchanges. This claim is in violation of law and of their contract

with the government, and cannot be allowed. Upon satisfactory evidence being furnished that persons exempted as overseers or agriculturists. have or are thus disposing of their surplus productions by exchange as aforesaid. Enrolling officers will arrest all such persons, forward them to their nearest camps of Instruction to be retained there until final action shall be taken and announced in their cases, and forward through the proper channels of communication to this Bureau a report of

all the facts and circumstances of each case. Every agriculturist or overseer upon receiving his certificate of exemption should be informed that the action indicated above will be taken in the event of his not disposing of his marketable surplus in accordance with the requirements of law.

By command of Brig. Gen. Jno. S. Preston, Superintendent C. B. BUFFIELD.

Yours, respectfully, the worst rebel you ever saw.

August 3, 1864.

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

A. A. General.

1864 : At Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September. 5th

Banks' Monday, Barney Jones', Tuesday, Lashley's ⋈ Roads, Wednesday, Green Level, Thursday, Morrisville, Friday, 9th Busbee's, Monday, 12th Hood's Tuesday, Wakefield, Wednesday, 13th Rolesville, Thursday, Forestville, Friday, 16th Dunnsville, Saturday, Laws', Tuesday, Oak Grove, Wednesday, G. W. Thompson's Thursday,

The tax-payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated. nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, he.d 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, ground peas, 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 saparately.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &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, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSUE, R. H. JONLS, Assessors.

DOCKET BOOK FOUND AT THE WOODpile on the Central Ratiroad above Cedar Fork No papers except a pus-port of 20 days for ALFRED WILLIAMS, and a small amount of mouey.

Any person applying to me at Cedar Fork and describing the contents fully, can have the same.

DANIEL JACKSON.

August 1, 1864.

42—11waswpd.

SHERIFFS' NOTICE. -TAKEN UP AND SHERIFFS' NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND committed to jail by Julias Ramssy, a negro boy about twelity-one years of age, who says his name is Emanual, and be longs to John Hope of Cleaveland county. He had on when put in jail a brown suit of jeans cloth. He is about five feet, elevan unches high, of a dark black color, weighs about 150 pounds. The owner will come for him, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with an the law directs.

WM. 4. WALTON, Sheriff of Rowan Co.

THRINGTY COLLEGE .- THE NEXT SES-Intion from \$1 to \$10, per month in advance. Board pay-

The following statement is made in justice to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military afauthorities and to correct any error that those who fairs, in the course of a recent debate in the Senate, do not know me may have been led to entertain in regard to the fairness of the election held at this gave some statistical information relative to the strength of the Union armies, &c., of very great ospital. I received no orders from any one how the soldiers should vote. The manner of voting was the same at all the hospitals in this city, and was adopted after consultation with a legal friend.

se of the Straits, and the French are talking

is concerned, we expressly stated that he did all in his power to have a fair election." E. BURKE HAYWOOD. of you! for so did their fathers to the talse pro-

their tickets in one box. This plan was also submitted to a gentleman who has acted as an inspector of elections in this city for a number of years. He pronounced it fair and just to all parties and the only one practicable under the circumstances. Mr. Holden says: "So far as Dr. E. Burke Haywood

confined together. They have engaged in this unjust and unprovoked war, and fight side by side, and our authorities will not be so cruel as to separate such bosom and deeply sympathizing friends in their captivity. A flag of truce was sent by the enemy yesterday afternoon to General Inc's headquarters, the object of which we have been unable to ascertain. It is

No communication was returned with the endorsement that an application from the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac would be entertained. Meade then sent a flag and permission was granted and the hours from five to nine were named; this period was diligently occupied and over seven hundred dead Yankees were buried .-Yankee officers state that their loss in wounded

Our captures in battle flags reach 20, and in Yankee prisoners say that Grant is organizing a

nesday, August 10th, for special prayer for victory, and the expulsion of the foe from our soil. From Georgia.

around Atlanta. Nothing from Stoneman.

Dispatches from Grant's army are unimportant.

crossed the Potomac into Maryland.

faster than the Salt can be made to exchange. We have on hand between five and six thousand

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT SIX-PASSENGER Stage Coach with deck seat, newly tired and painted, Stage Coach with deen sens, account of the stage Coach with deen sens, account of the stage of t R. L PATTERSON,
Patterson, Caldwell County, N. C.
48—waswat.
Fayetteville Observer copy in Weekly and SemiWeekly 4 weeks.

their respective Court Houses, every Saturday at their respective Court Houses, 5131, 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction.

By Command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES. JNO. W. HINSDALE,

To the Salt Commissioners for the Several Couu-

It may be known to most of you that our railroad communications with the Salt Works in Virginia are, and for some months have all been interrupted by raids. I now take this mode of informng you that in consequence of this suspension of transportation, the corn purchase in North Carolina in the Spring and shipped for the State Salt Works,

is yet on the road, at Petersburg and elsewhere, while some remains unshipped. The consequence of this is the suspension of manufacturing Salt during the great part of the summer at our Works, while all other manufactures have been entirely suspended, and it is believed most of them must continue in suspense, for want of provisions. Hence, Salt must be scarce and command a high price, and especially as the Works on the coast have suffered so much by raids.

In view of these facts, I ask you each to send forward wagons wherever it is practicable, and send grain out by them. You will be allowed two bushels of Salt for one bushel of Corn, Wheat or Rye, and one bushel for

a bushel of Oats. The teams can carry twice as much as will feed them, and in most cases more. Then the remaining half will pay for a full load of Salt. But if each wagon will bring one-third or one-

fourth of a load of grain, it will give an abundant

Please make it known to your citizens that the same terms will be made with any of them who may send on their own acronnt. We give preference to the counties, but mast have grain and have no fear that we will get 'oo much, or that it will come in

cords of good dry wood, capable of producing at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of Salt. This wood must be hauled, and for that pur-Lee we want additional teams, and under the late order of the Conscript Bureau, none will be detailed as teamsters who are under 45 years of age. I therefore ask each of you to endeavor to send me a

THE odation

5th and llywood

of Jack-

's Grove