

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON, N. C.

We learn from reliable authority that the yankees are committing great outrages in and around the town of Washington. They arrested Mr. Allen Grist, who resides in two miles of Washington, put him in prison and kept him there for several days—Mr Grist has since been released. At the same time, Mr Grist was arrested, they arrested his wife, Wm. Howard, a boy about 16 years of age. There was no apparent cause for the arrest of Mr Grist or his wife. Mr William Grist, son of Mr Allen Grist, hearing that they were coming to his house, took his family in a wagon and went through the woods, and came out again into the main road, a few miles above his house, and when nearly in the main road he saw a squad of armed men, whom he took to be our pickets, but upon getting near them he found out his mistake and ran off; the yankees fired twice in him when he stopped. He was taken and tied in the road, carried to Washington and put in prison, notwithstanding the entreaties of his wife, who got upon her knees and implored them to release him. Mr Jas. R. Grist, who lives almost in the edge of the town, is made a prisoner in his own house, and a guard of yankees stationed around it. They have stopped all operations on his farm, and will not allow his negroes to go into his farm, alleging as a reason that they would interfere with their pickets. Mr Grist is a large farmer, and such interference must inflict serious loss upon him, as he will not be allowed to make any crops by which to support his family. They also went to the residence of Mrs. Thos. Blount, about half a mile from the town, and took off all their poultry, hogs and every thing valuable about the premises, and then they flew from her home. The most serious loss and greatest outrage has been committed upon Major William B. Rodman. Maj. Rodman has two farms, one about twenty miles, and the other about two miles from Washington. They have gone to each and taken the negroes and all the provisions, together with all his horses, mules, wagons and carts. Major Rodman went also to the residence of Mr Alfred Stanley, about three miles from the town, and seized him and his son, a boy 15 years old. Mr Stanley resisted them to the last, he abused them outrageously—told them that the presence of his wife only prevented him from killing at least one of them; and shaking his fist in their faces, told them he only needed the power to inflict merited punishment upon them. They confined him, put him in a buggy, and proceeded to the residence of Mr Perry—and were about to arrest him, but for reasons unknown to us, he was allowed to go un molested. While they were talking to Mr Perry, one of the yankees came riding up the lane towards the house, when his horse fell down, throwing the rider on his head—whereupon Mr Stanley exclaimed at the top of his voice, I pray to God that you have broken your infernal yankee neck. Mr Stanley was then sitting in the buggy firmly tied. Mr Stanley and his son are now confined in prison, and when a yankee comes in speaking distance, he makes known his opinion of him. Mr Stanley is about 60 years of age, and a brother of the Hon. Edward Stanley, of California, who, Gen. Burnside says, is to be the Provisional Governor of this State. Note the contrast between the two brothers. It is needless to comment upon these outrages.

The yankees will find it rather a slow way of restoring the Union by such means. But this is only the beginning of the end, should the yankees ultimately triumph in their work of subjugation. We warn all honest citizens, not hereafter to trust themselves or their property within the enemy's lines, unless they are willing to submit to all sorts of indignities, spoliation and outrages. The only safety for the lives, property and honor of our people is within the lines of our own army. Mark and heed what we say.—Raleigh Journal.

MATTERS ABOUT NEWBERN.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to give the refugees from Newbern the latest news from home. I have just seen an inhabitant of that ancient borough who had ran the Burnside lines, and from him I have been posted up. All the trees above the town, for two miles or more, (nearly up to Harrison's plantation) have been cut down, and the miasma that will arise from the mud, that is thereby exposed, and from the decaying vegetation generally, will fight a battle in August, September, and October, the most deadly of the war. When General Climate puts on his uniform he will certainly be found to be an antagonist, indeed. Already the army are getting very sickly, and an average of fifteen corpses are deposited in the Cedar Grove Cemetery daily. When the war is over, many of the good inhabitants of old Athens, will have lots of brawny Irishmen, low Dutch, and sneaking, penny-bunting yankees, to disinter from their private burial lots. All the vaults, except Judge Gaston's, have been entered, and the silver plates, and other valuables from the coffins, stolen. A good many bodies, that were in metallic cases, have been emptied out, and the cases taken to send dead officers home. Judge Gaston's vault has thus far escaped, from the fact that it is entirely underground, and therefore unseen. The coffin of a lady who had lately been deposited in one of the vaults, was opened and one of the fingers of the corpse was cut off to get a ring from it; this was probably done by some low, common soldier, but the taking of the metallic cases, most of course, have been known at headquarters. History will be searched in vain for a parallel case. The rumor that an entrenchment had been made from the Neuse to the Trent, is untrue, but an extensive battery, armed with heavy guns, has been built near Mr Jenkin's vineyard. The railroad bridge across the Trent was being rebuilt. The oppression to the citizens who remained, was almost unbearable—a great many of them had from time to time, been imprisoned, and it was dangerous for two to be seen in the street in close private talk. Many leading men from the country around, had been brought into town tied and some hand-cuffed. Mr Frederick P. Latham (than whom a better man never lived) was in jail, and the Daily Progress says he was arrested because arms were found concealed in his house, and remarks that he was a fit subject for a henpen neck-tie. The arms found were left at Mr. Latham's house by Captain Lane, when he evacuated the battery on the north side of the Neuse.—Cor. of Raleigh Standard.

AGAIN EXISTING.—We learn by a Northern journal, that in both the Eastern and Western States the work of enlistment has again commenced. Lincoln finds 700,000 men inadequate to the suppression of the rebellion, and must have additional troops. He will find it a rather slow business. The novelty of the war has worn off, and those who are caught now by Lincoln's bait, are reduced to great straits for subsistence, but they may come any number, and they will all to suppress this "rebellion." Fourteen hundred thousand men would be as little likely to accomplish such an object, as half that number. Id Abo has a hard road to travel.

FROM EUROPE.

The visit of the French Minister to Richmond. The steamship Great Eastern brings London and Liverpool dates to the 6th. The Paris Patrie says that the visit of the French Minister to Richmond was entirely political, and that its purport was known to President Lincoln.

The London Morning Herald argues from the reports of M. Mercier's visit to Richmond that the beginning of the end is not far distant. It says France and England suffer more than neutrals ever suffered from any contest, and both begin to regard the war as interminable and atrocious.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. PARIS, May 2d, 1862.—The rumors of intended intervention grow hourly more persistent. France is said to have declared her intention to Great Britain of not delaying beyond the month of July next to recognize the independence of the South. This fact is asserted to be true on very high authority. No one doubts that proposals of intervention have again been made by the Imperial Government to the Cabinet of London, and so far accorded to that instructions on that basis have been sent to M. Mercier by the Foreign Minister. Hence the journey of M. Mercier to Richmond. The presence of M. de Morny in England is also attributed to the same cause. No doubt the material pressure on the government grows every hour more severe. The aspect of things looks very ominous for the North, so far as Europe is concerned, and causes much anxiety here to the friends of America and the Union.

And a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from London says: "If England were to-morrow polled, by ballot, on the question, I would stake my existence that the North would not have twelve votes. Do not, therefore, inquire about the Southern Commissioners, what may be their intrigues, or the dispositions of England. All that is decided, cut and dry. Keep the care of your government and people but to two things—that they maintain their present advantages and energy, or in case of reverse, keep on good terms with France. Either of these positions, and these alone can save them from what they would have months ago to meet but for Napoleon."

GIN-HOUSE BURNED.—Some scoundrel, on Tuesday night, set fire to Maj. McLure's gin-house, about four miles from Chester, and burned it to the ground. Fortunately there was only a small quantity of cotton in or under the house, all of which was saved excepting some eight bales and about fifty bushels of corn. A few days after Capt. McLure left here last spring for Charleston, at the head of his company, his gin-house and contents were burnt, and now the new building has met the same fate, both evidently destroyed by the hand of some villainous incendiary.—Chester Standard.

VEGETABLES.—Vegetables for the soldiers are called for by Gen. Beauregard, and we presume as a matter of course they are very desirable for all soldiers in camp. It is hoped that every farmer or gardener will pay attention to the raising of large quantities of every description of vegetables, and have them at convenient places, in order that our brave men in camp may be supplied. The troops need particularly during the spring and summer seasons, okras, carrots, parsnips, cabbages and tomatoes, &c.; also the squash, cantelope, &c. Let not this indispensable branch of industry be neglected. The troops should be furnished with a plentiful supply when they can get had. Vegetables should constitute a portion of their rations.

COTTON SEED.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes on the 1st ult: Fifteen hundred bushels of cotton seed from Newbern, N. C., arrived yesterday, consigned to the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office. More than a hundred women have been employed by Mr Newton to pack the seed for distribution with all possible dispatch, in order that the experiment of its culture in the grain growing region may be fairly made. The North Carolina seed has been selected as best fitted for the soil and climate of the border and Western States.

The Secretary of the Interior sent a communication to the House to-day; in reference to the disposal of the appropriation of three thousand dollars for cotton seed. Walter Collins, of Virginia, has purchased fourteen hundred bushels for four hundred dollars, in General Burnside's department, which arrived here on the 28th. D. C. Donohue was sent to Tennessee with 1000, and purchased 300 bushels, which has been distributed in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, through State agricultural societies. Five hundred dollars more have been forwarded to enable him to supply Iowa and Kansas. Nineteen hundred have been paid for seed, and the remainder is needed for transportation, &c.

A NEW PHASE IN YANKEE TACTICS.—A WOMAN APPOINTED MAJOR.—The Yankee Government of Illinois has paid a rather unusual compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Reynolds, of the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment, conferring on her the appointment of Major. The Peoria (Illinois) Transcript says: Mrs. Reynolds has accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign, sharing the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. She was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Gov. Yates, hearing of her heroic conduct, presented her with a commission as Major in the army, the document conferring the well-merited honor being made out with due formality, and having attached the great seal of the State. Mrs. Reynolds is now in this city, and leaves to join her regiment in a day or two.

The Raleigh Standard has taken a great fancy to Col. Z. B. Vance of late. The reason is obvious. Colonel Vance is popular, and the Standard desires to touch the hem of his garment. The Standard desires to know why Col. Vance has not been made a General of a Brigade, &c., and says that President Davis is neglecting Col. Vance.

Would the Standard have Col. Vance break faith with the thousands of men who within a few weeks have volunteered in his Legion, and have them turned over to one, not of their choice, or dishonor and damage the public service, no one knows how much? It was the opinion of the genuine friends of Col. Vance, that his services would be made more valuable at the head of his Legion, than in any other position, in serving his country, and he has promptly organized his corps and put himself at the head of it ready to march where duty calls him. When Col. Vance shall desire promotion, he will no doubt get it—from the President, or from his constituents. We who have all the time stood by Col. Vance will stand by him hereafter, but we shall be very cautious who else we admit into the sheep-fold.—Statesville Express.

GEN. JACKSON'S VICTORIES.

The following despatch to Adjutant General Cooper has been received. It is from "Stonewall":

WINCHESTER, May 26, 1862. During the last three days God has blessed our arms with brilliant success. On Friday the Federals at Front Royal were routed, and one section of artillery, in addition to many prisoners, captured.

On Saturday, Banks' main column, whilst retreating from Strasburg to Winchester, was pierced—the rear part retreating towards Strasburg. On Sunday, the other part was routed at this place. At last accounts Brig. Gen. G. H. Stewart was pursuing with cavalry and artillery, and capturing fugitives. A large amount of medical, ordnance and other stores have fallen into our hands. T. J. JACKSON.

SPLENDID STRATEGY.

The operations of General Jackson, which resulted in the capture of Winchester, formed a series of movements and combinations which have not been surpassed since the days of Napoleon. Jackson was at Woodstock, Banks, with his main body, was at Strasburg, where he was strongly entrenched himself. He had a strong detachment at Front Royal. Jackson made a demonstration against Strasburg with 5,000 men, who advanced half way to that point from Woodstock. With the rest of his army he suddenly turned to his right, fell upon the enemy at Front Royal, utterly routed him, and took two regiments, Banks, at Strasburg, hearing the firing, stampeded for Winchester. Jackson, however, was too quick for him. He immediately set out from Front Royal, suspecting what would happen, to cut Banks off from Winchester. The parties met at the junction of the roads at Stephensburg. Jackson followed the portion that fled to Winchester, took that town and 2,000 prisoners, and sent Stewart in pursuit of the fugitives in the direction of Martinsburg. The part that fell back on Strasburg has not been heard from; but if it does not go over the mountains, doubtless care will be taken of it by the column of 5,000, already mentioned as deployed between Woodstock and Strasburg.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE SPOILS IN THE VALLEY.—The victories of General Jackson at Front Royal and Winchester are fully confirmed by despatches from the old hero himself, published in this morning's paper. The material and moral results of these brilliant *coups de main* are believed to be fully equal, if they do not surpass, the combined results of any others that have been accomplished upon the soil of Virginia. At Front Royal the spoils of the victory were rich in arms, and included a sufficient number of splendid sabres, as yet unused, to arm the entire cavalry force of the command. At Winchester the acquisition of munitions of war which fell into our hands was exceedingly valuable, and occurs at a time when their capture secures a dispensation of Providence. The prisoners, we learn, will be marched down to Staunton, and probably thence to some point in the South.

When Gen. Jackson entered the town of Winchester the Vermont Cavalry were panic-stricken at his approach, dismounted from their horses and fled to the woods. Their horses, twelve or fifteen hundred in number, were captured. The first Maryland Regiment (Federal) were quietly amusing themselves, principally in playing bluff, and were taken prisoners, and handed over to the gallant Marylanders of the Confederate army, to be taken care of.—Richmond Enquirer.

JACKSON PUSHING ON.

RICHMOND, May 28.—The following telegram was received to-day by Gov. Letcher from Staunton: Banks has fled with his army in broken squads across the Potomac. The stores we captured at Martinsburg are innumerable. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is effectually broken up.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in our Possession.—Intensely Affecting Scenes at Winchester.—The Lynchburg Republican of 28th says: It is reported that a government bearer of despatches reached Staunton early yesterday morning with intelligence that Jackson's cavalry had entered the town of Martinsburg, in Berkeley county, and taken undisturbed possession of the place. If this report be true, and we obtained it from such a source as to entitle it to be believed, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is again in our possession, and has no doubt been effectually destroyed for such a distance as to make it of no use to the enemy for some time to come, even if our troops should be compelled to retreat. Jackson's men were mostly in the rear of the enemy who were completely routed and dispersed, fleeing on the roads that held out the least chance of escape. But our troops were catching them hourly, and the occupation of Martinsburg would no doubt lead to the capture of nearly the whole army, the larger portion of it having fled by that route. Winchester was Banks' depot of supplies, and the amount of commissary and ordnance stores captured by Jackson is reported to be immense.

Twenty-three hundred prisoners are reported to have left Front Royal on Monday, and are expected to arrive at Staunton to-morrow or Friday. Other detachments would be sent to the same place as they were assembled. The Yankee force in the Valley at the time of the attack, it is believed only numbered about twelve thousand, and they were distributed at three points, Front Royal, Strasburg and Winchester.

When our men entered Winchester the scene is described as affecting beyond measure. The streets were crowded with all sexes, ages and classes, who enthusiastically welcomed their deliverers. Old men, with tears of joy streaming down their withered cheeks, and eyes uplifted to heaven, called down blessings on the heads of the bronzed veterans to whom they owed their freedom. Beautiful women crowded around them, and vied with each other in acts of kindness to the wearied soldiers, and amid the cheers and prayers of all, our brave men pressed on after the flying foe.

MORE PARTICULARS.—The Lynchburg "Republican" of the 29th says that a Staunton gentleman who left that place yesterday morning, informs us that the rumor was extensively circulated that Jackson had bagged Banks, several of his aids, and a daughter, who was staying at his headquarters. He did not know the source of the rumor or whether any reliance was to be put in it. It was further reported that nearly the whole of Banks' army had been captured, and this we are told may be relied on.

Twenty-five hundred prisoners were at Woodstock on Tuesday night, en route to Staunton, and would arrive there to-day. They were those that were captured at Front Royal and Winchester. A number were at last accounts in the latter place waiting to be sent off. The reports that our cavalry had possession of Martinsburg is confirmed. They captured at that place a number of cars, and a passenger train, with a large quantity of stores, ammunition, etc.

They also have possession of Charlestown, capturing at that point many of Banks' fugitives and commissary stores.

The result thus far of this brilliant achievement of Jackson, has been the utter annihilation of an army of 12,000 or 15,000 men, the capture of an amount of provisions, ordnance stores, small arms, horses, wagons, and camp equipage, almost incredible, and last though not least, the possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the main artery which connects the Yankee capital with the West. Truly may Jackson say in his dispatches, that "God has blessed our arms with brilliant success."

FROM JACKSON.—It was currently reported in town yesterday that Jackson had crossed the Potomac and was now in Williamsport, Maryland. Although we could not learn that official dispatches had been received to that effect, still the information was very generally believed and we deem it more probable than otherwise. Williamsport is on the river above Harper's Ferry, six miles from Hagerstown and on the Fredericktown turnpike. This rapid advance of Jackson has caused great consternation in Washington and is said to have made the diversion in McClellan's plans spoken of elsewhere. We hope to be able to chronicle Jackson's entrance into Fredericktown, in which place he will meet with powerful additions to his army.

We are told that seventy thousand Marylanders stand ready at a moment's warning to join the banner of the old hero. Many of these men have arms hidden, and those who have none are ready to fight with scythes, sticks or pickaxe. It must be a happy thought that deliverance is so nigh. The fact that Jackson is the first man to lead an army into Maryland will stamp him as the hero of the war, and will win for him the lasting gratitude of a people who have long suffered from tyrannous rule.—Richmond Dispatch, 30th.

[Special Dispatch to the Raleigh State Journal.] KINSTON, May 22nd, 1862.

What used to be "the Hon. Edward Stanley," arrived in Newbern last Monday. This is authentic and reliable. The above is certified to us by a gentleman who arrived in this city, yesterday morning the 29th. It needs no comment, as its very announcement will stamp him a traitor through all future time. What a contrast he presents to his patriotic brother at Washington, of whom such honorable mention was made in our last issue. That brother has our warmest sympathies, and we hope the press will be careful not to stigmatize the name of Stanley, because of the infamy of this bad man. We learn that a number of paroled prisoners came to Newbern in the same ship with Stanley and it is greatly to be feared he may have attempted to poison the minds of some of them by his insidious representations. We hope, if he has made dishonorable propositions or misrepresentations to any of them that such will let it be known.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A lady from New Orleans makes statements which confirm other accounts, and the tenor of Butler's orders, to the effect that the conquerors are making the unhappy citizens feel the iron heel of their power. Every day the military surveillance becomes more rigid, and the regulations more stringent. Butler, as the most infamous of his orders indicates, is levying fierce warfare upon the ladies. They grievously offended his Yankee highness by wearing as trimmings of their bonnets, &c., semblances of the Confederate flag, and the Southern colors, red and white. Piety alone ordered them to indulge no more in such demonstrations of rebellious sentiments, under penalty of condign punishment. How many obeyed and how many were punished, our informant does not say forth. But she does state that Mrs. J. B. Walton, the lovely and accomplished lady of Col. J. B. Walton, of the Washington Artillery, is now in close confinement, because she refused to trim the little flag which formed part of the trimming of her bonnet. It is thus that the valorous Pietyeune avenges so much of the rout at Bull Run as was due to the well served guns of the Washington Artillery. Persons were being arrested and consigned to dungeons at the whim of the Yankee despot.

Our intelligence from the above mentioned source is to the effect that fifty thousand men had been landed in the city, and were now quartered within and about it, and garrisoning the works of the coast, lakes and rivers. A great deal of sickness, and of a very fatal type, was prevailing among the unacclimated yankees of New England, and seventy dead invaders were carried out from one hospital and buried during a single night. Large numbers of buildings are being converted into hospitals for the accommodation of the great number of sick rascals, who, if they do not die from actual disease, probably do from fear, their imaginations being tormented with terrible visions of Yellow Jack. If all signs do not fail, they have every reason to be worse frightened than ever they were by a bayonet charge of the Confederates.

MORE OF BUTLER'S TYRANNY.—Pietyeune Butler has suppressed the New Orleans Delta and Bee, for styling the burning of cotton patriotism. He has also issued a proclamation, that after Tuesday, the 27th of May, Confederate money will cease to be a medium of trade in New Orleans. It is stated that the foreign Consuls at New Orleans have protested against the suppression of the Confederate currency, and that the English and French owners of cotton burnt at N. Orleans were making out bills against the Federal Government for their loss.

AUGUSTA, May 30.—The Memphis Appeal of the 23d inst., says that it is reported at Corinth that large reinforcements, under Gen. Seigle, had arrived on the Tennessee River. The enemy's gun and mortar boats opened a furious, but harmless bombardment upon Fort Pillow, Thursday afternoon. A cravass occurred recently near Napoleon, Ark. The place has been completely under water. A large lot of sugar was destroyed.

DESTRUCTION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS' RESIDENCE.—The Vicksburg Citizen says that the enemy have battered down and completely destroyed President Davis' residence; also that of Joe Davis. The DeSoto Depot, opposite Vicksburg, was burnt Thursday night—supposed to have been fired by the yankees. The Federals are committing serious depredations below Vicksburg.

GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON.—All tongues (says the Charleston Courier) are now ready to speak the praise of this victorious hero, who exhibits and applies the spur, while other Generals seem inclined to prefer the spade.

He is a native of Virginia, and a Cadet from West Point in 1846, one year later than Bernard E. Bee, who gave on the bloody field of Manassas the epithet "Stonewall," which honorably designates Thomas J. Jackson, there being several Generals bearing the name of Jackson. He was honorably distinguished in Mexico, and is now renewing gloriously his honors in defending his native State.

AN ORDINANCE

To enlarge the Police Powers of the several corporate Towns in this State.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that the corporate authorities of the several cities and towns of this State, shall have power to regulate, restrain or prohibit, within their corporate limits, or within one mile thereof, the sale of spirituous liquors: Provided, nevertheless, that where any tax shall have been paid for an annual license, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to make a *pro rata* compensation for such time as such license shall be suspended.

Sec 2. Be it further ordained, That for the violation of any by-law, or rule made by said Commissioners in pursuance of this ordinance, they may prescribe penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars, for each offence, to be recovered before the Mayor, Intendant, or Magistrate of Police, without any stay of process, mesne or final, and when judgment shall be given for any such penalty, the party convicted may, unless the penalty and costs be paid, be immediately committed to jail for the space of thirty days, or until payment thereof shall be made, or else the Mayor, Intendant, or Magistrate of Police may issue execution therefor: Provided, That any party dissatisfied with such judgment shall be allowed an appeal to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county, upon entering into recognizance with sufficient security for his appearance to said court, and also for the penalty and costs.

Sec 3. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance may be altered, modified or repealed by the General Assembly.

Passed and ratified in open Convention, May 9th, A. D., 1862.

W. N. EDWARDS, Pres. of Convention.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.—The Wadesboro Argus publishes the following:

MR. FENTON.—Dear Sir: The town of Monroe (Union county) was visited yesterday evening, (Thursday the 22d ult.) a little after dark, by a terrific storm of hail, wind and rain. It came from a north-west direction, and continued some ten or fifteen minutes. Great damage was done to our gardens, beans, cabbage, peas, onions, potatoes, &c., cut to pieces, torn into ribbons and beat into the ground. Our fruit trees, which only a day ago promised a bountiful crop to ungrateful man, are now almost entirely deprived of their abundant treasure. I fear the wheat and oat crop is seriously damaged in the country over which the storm passed. The hail was about the size of common marbles. Much window glass was broken, grown chickens were beaten off their roost, and young chickens and turkeys that were exposed, killed. Truly yours, D. A. COVINGTON.

BEN WOOD, OF NEW YORK.

Ben Wood, of New York, resisted so long and so stoutly both the mob at his doors and the usurpers at Washington, we are glad to see preservers manliness enough to utter the following bold and truthful words in the Yankee Congress: "Mr Wood, of New York, maintained that it was the intention of the abolitionists in this war, to emancipate the slaves. They first applied the torch, and are now more busy than ever with throwing fresh fuel to the flame. Should history ever trace (which God forbid) the record of this country's ruin, that page will seem the strangest to those that read, which shall tell of the madness of abolitionism."

"In the dark recesses of the temple of infamy, the gloomiest niche will bear the inscription of their names. He would not even deprive fanaticism of free speech. Already, with one year's bitter experience, we have beheld some of the dearest privileges of American citizenship wrested from our grasp. How long, at the same rate, before, upon the plea of necessity, we shall be stripped of the rights which heretofore have rendered us freemen? He then spoke of legislators having been hurried off to prison before they could assume the functions of their office. Self-government was the God of his political idolatry, and the Union was but a temple in which he worshipped. Should that temple be destroyed he would not forsake the creed."

STRAYED.

Strayed from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, a mouse-colored Cow. She is about seven or eight years old, and is marked with a swallow crop on her left ear and a small clip close to the hair of her right ear; no other marks recollected. A reward of \$5 will be paid to any person delivering the said cow, or giving me such information that I can get her again. I think she came from the upper edge of Union county, though I do not know from whom she was purchased. Any information may be left at this office. ISAAC REID (colored.) May 20, 1862, 31-pd

WANTED.

I want to purchase leather in the rough. Tanners wish to dispose of their stock, without the trouble of finishing, can now do so at fair prices. M. B. TAYLOR. April 29, 1862 1m

Notice

TO MACHINE MAKERS, GUN & LOCKSMITHS, BLACKSMITHS, FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.

The Directors of the Mecklenburg Gun Factory desire to know who are prepared to work on their own premises on Stocks, Locks, and Gun Barrels. As soon as arrangements are made the company will receive offers for such work and supplies of machinery and material. L. S. WILLIAMS, Secy and Treas. Mecklenburg Gun Factory. By order of the Board of Directors the Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Mecklenburg Gun Factory are re-opened. All who wish to add this undertaking will apply at once to the Department. L. S. WILLIAMS, Secy & Tr. May 6, 1862 1f

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 29, 1862. General Order, No. 6.]

All Companies authorized by the Governor to be raised prior to the passage of the law known as the "Conscription Bill," must come to Camp Mangum, near this city, before the 17th day of May, otherwise they will not be received. All those not in by that time will be subject to the War Department under that law, and had better remain at home till ordered by the Department. By order of Gov. CLARK: J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant-Gen. May 6, 1862

Music.

MISS V. C. FRAZIER will give instruction on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence. Also, lessons in French. CHARLOTTE, Feb 4, 1862

Blank Deeds, Attachments, and Court Blanks, for sale at this Office.

In consequence of the great advance in paper, we are compelled to advance the price of Blanks to \$2 a quire.

THE DESPOTS IN WASHINGTON, N. C.—We

have been kindly permitted to see a private letter from a lady formerly a resident in the vicinity of Washington, but who has been forced to make her escape from the insults and deprivations of our invaders, who have run off most of her servants, ransacked her house, searched every nook—opened every drawer or closet, taken what they wanted and given the rest to the negroes to take away. On Tuesday of last week, after the lady had gone, they returned to the house—told a servant, who would appear to have remained, that there was some blackberry wine hid, saying that they had heard so from the negroes. They then made another negro come and dig it up. They found out where her meat was concealed and took away all of that they could find. They also said they knew there was china and glass buried, and they intended to have that. The information about these things, they got from a negro woman. In fact, they used and took every thing they wanted. They of course entice the negroes away from their owners and paralyze all farming operations.

It is said that the jail in Washington is being cleaned out to be used as a place of imprisonment for females. People staying in the town of Washington can get nothing fresh to eat, either in the way of meat or vegetables, as the yankee troops seize upon everything. Indeed, the ladies that are there would give anything to get away.—Wilm. Jour.

WILMINGTON, May 25.—The steamer Gordon, Capt. Geo. Walker, commanding, was captured by the blockaders at 10 o'clock this morning, off the main bar of Cape Fear. One boat's crew escaped, and report no one hurt. The cargo consisted of five thousand stand of arms and twenty-five tons of powder.

SQUADRON "PARTIZAN RANGERS."

Having been authorized by the Secretary of War and Maj. Gen. Holmes to raise two companies of "Rangers" to act together under the command of the same Captain, an opportunity is thus offered to those "not afraid of getting hurt" to enter this popular branch of the service. The Ranger service is authorized by act of Congress, and thus occupies the same legal ground with any portion of the army, with this difference, however, that the Partizan Act was passed subsequent to the Conscription Act, and in all cases where the two conflict the Ranger prevails. The Ranger furnishes his own horses, other equipments furnished by the Government. Forty cents a day paid for use of the horse, and his value, if killed in battle. If they furnish themselves with a shot-gun, \$1 per month for the use of the same. Arms and munitions of war taken from the enemy belong to the company. As there is urgent present need of these companies in Eastern Carolina, and "picked" men are desired, the Colonels of the different militia regiments are requested to bring the matter immediately to the attention of their commands. Any person liable to conscript duty can join this service, receiving the same bounty, pay and rations as in the regular army. Persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, can communicate with Senior Capt. P. G. Evans, Greensboro, N. C.; Capt. J. M. Galloway, Wrentworth, Rockingham, N. C.; Lieut. George J. Moore, Goldsboro, N. C.; John L. Morehead, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. W. W. Avery, Morgantown, N. C.; Lieut. L. W. Hughes, Goldsboro, N. C. May 20, 1862 4t

Guns Wanted.

Holding a commission under the State to purchase rifles and double barrel Shot Guns, a call is made upon all our citizens who can spare them, to bring them in. A fair price will be given. L. S. WILLIAMS. April 20, 1862.

WANTED

50,000 SHINGLES. Apply to YOUNG, WRISTON & ORR. Charlotte, April 29, 1862 1f

Selling off.

The largest stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, TAPES, &c., in the State, must be sold in 90 days, to make room for other business. All those wanting bargains had better call soon. Those in the trade will do well by calling on Dec. 31, 1861. 1f Opposite Post Office

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of J. W. Moore, dec'd, are requested to come forward and make settlement; and those having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. D. HENDERSON, April 15, 1862 1m-pd Adm'r.

BARLEY WANTED.

I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid. MARTIN MUEZLER. Charlotte, Oct 9, 1861. 1f

BONDS FOR SALE.

The first Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic, Tenn., & Ohio Railroad Co. are offered for sale. They are secured by the endorsement of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Co. There is no better investment for capitalists, and securely any bonds offered in the market to-day. Apply to M. L. WRISTON, Treas. March 18, 1862 1f

TAKEN UP

By Joseph Barnett, on the 1st of May, near Huger's Ferry, on the Catawba River, five or six below Beattie's Ford a bright bay MULE, either branded or collar marked, rather bare on the back, about 13 hands high, and supposed to be 14 years old. Said Mule has been valued at fifty dollars. The owner is hereby notified, to come forward, pay charges, and take charge of his property, or it will be disposed of as the law directs. J. H. HEDDERMAN, Lincoln county, May 6th. 3t-pd Ranger.

TAN BARK WANTED.

I WANT to purchase a large quantity of tan bark this Season and will pay Five Dollars per cord delivered at the Tan Yard or Four Dollars per cord loaded on cars on any Rail Road any distance not exceeding 40 miles. March 18, 1862. 3m. M. B. TAYLOR.

N. C. GULLETT,

COTTON FACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Union street, NEW ORLEANS. Strict attention given to purchasing. Jan 7, 1862 1yr pd

DR. J. M. MILLER,

Charlotte, N. C., Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in Braxley's Building, immediately over Drucker and Heilbrun's Store, or at his residence, Feb. 25, 1862.