

RUST IN WHEAT.

We stated in our last issue that "if the theory of rust, as entertained by most farmers with whom we converse, is correct, we would discuss the many reasons why "underdraining and subsoil plowing in preparing the land, and manuring with vegetable instead of animal manures, and salt, lime or ashes," would prove somewhat of a preventative. The theory is this: "that from the superabundance of rain, cloudy and damp weather that causes the sap to increase more rapidly than can be taken up and conveyed by the little circulating ducts, they, being tender and brittle from the same causes, burst, and the sap that should feed the stalk and ear exudes, and by some chemical action of the atmosphere turns to a rusty color." Now, if this be correct, underdraining conveys away all superabundant water collected during the winter before the wheat begins to grow. Subsoiling prepares the undersoil to receive, out of the way of the growing wheat in spring, any excess of rain; the mellow soil merely holding it by capillary attraction, to be taken up in the right proportion by the plant without producing overabundance. Vegetable manures tend to the production of fruit, and do not stimulate the growth of the stalk and leaves of plants as animal manure. Ashes and lime strengthen the body of the stalk, while salt acts as it were medicinally by killing the minute insects that prey upon the root and sap. But with a modest degree to those who entertain the above theory, since our last issue we have taken some pains to investigate the matter, and we differ entirely from them.

The rust, as a disease of wheat, is as old as the cultivation of the wheat itself. History speaks not of a time when this great crop was free from it. Every year, and wherever wheat is cultivated, in whatever climate, rust exists as a sure and certain attendant of the wheat crop—as much as the worm is of the tobacco. It is spoken of in the Bible under the name of mildew, and this is the oldest account we have of the wheat crop. It has been known in all countries, and spoken of by the oldest writers, both of prose and poetry. The disease, rust, then, is the effect of a minute plant of the same genus as the smut, belonging to the great tribe of "fungi"—the connecting link between animal and vegetable life. The roots of this little plant enter the pores of the wheat stem, and being nourished by the sap that should feed the seed, the grain necessarily perishes for want of sustenance—that is, when there are plants enough to absorb most of the sap, the number being greatly increased in cloudy, cool and rainy weather, under which conditions they increase to such an alarming extent as to be noticed by every one. From the very nature of this disease there is no cure preventative. The seed of the fungus can be blown for miles by the wind—so, should a farmer succeed in destroying it in his fields, the first breeze of the moon would waft the seed from his neighbor's field. But there is a complete remedy for the disease, when taken in time.

Our space will not permit us to pursue this subject further. We hope to refer to it again, when we shall discuss the remedy, which we hope will prove interesting to our readers, as the larger portion of them are interested in wheat growing.—Montana Eagle.

RELATIONSHIP DISCOVERED.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 29th ult., relates the following: "On Saturday last, a party landed above Carrollton from the enemy's ships, and proceeding to the abandoned fortifications, inspected them and took up a small Confederate flag, which they found flying over the works."

Returning down the levee, the officers met a family of ladies and children, accompanied by their servant. The Federals addressed themselves first to the ladies, and expressed a hope that the presence of the fleet was not a cause of fear to them. We will relate verbatim the conversation that ensued:

Mrs. B.—That sensation, sir, is unknown to us. Officer.—Madam, may I ask you if there is any Union sentiment here? Mrs. B.—None, sir, that I am aware of—certainly none among the ladies. Officer.—Then we may take it for granted there is none among either sex, as the ladies generally go with the gentlemen on political questions.

Mrs. B.—I am confident, sir, your inference as to the entire absence of any Union sentiment is correct. As to the ladies following the gentlemen on political questions, I beg you to understand that however it may be in your section, the ladies here advocate that only which is just and honorable.

Officer, (turning his attention to one of the servants).—Well, sir, can you tell me if all the troops have left yet? Nancy being for a moment quiet, the lady said: "Nancy, why don't you answer your brother?" Nancy (with great indignation).—"Don't you call me sis again. I don't want no Yankee for a brother."

The whole Federal party passed on without another word.

The Tennessee papers say Andy Johnson's State Convention at Nashville, was a complete fizzle. A gentleman from Sparta, who was at Knoxville on Monday reports less Union sentiment in Middle Tennessee than when the Federals entered it. The opinion is becoming current that the Satrap will evacuate the City before that day. He is said to be living in mortal terror, and never ventures out, even to answer the calls of nature, without a guard of Federal soldiers tramping at his heels.

JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON, Stock Brokers, Richmond, Va. R. A. LANCASTER, P. J. WRIGHT. March 18, 1862. 6m.

Executive Department of North Carolina. AMUNTYN GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 28, 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 that Department.

By order of Gov. CLARK: J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant-Gen. May 6, 1862. Ordnance Department, RALEIGH, March 24th, 1862. All pure Saltpetre delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. Transportation from any point on the railroads will also be paid by the Department. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. LAWRENCE, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

Repairing, Bell-hanging, &c. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to Repair Locks of every description, Clocks and Jewelry; he will also clean Jewelry for a very low price; will make Keys of all kinds; in fact, all kind of light Repairing done at short notice. Special attention paid to Bell-hanging. He may be found opposite the post-office. W. W. WOODLE, Jan 28, 1862.

Wanted, ten thousand old Keys, of different sizes; also Old Locks, &c. W. W. WOODLE, Jan 28, 1862. opposite the post-office.

THE NEW MILITARY OR CONSCRIPTION LAW.

To this law of Congress as at first published by us, there were subsequently passed several amendments or auxiliary laws. We present the following synopsis of the law as thus modified, which we are satisfied will be found correct, in the hope and belief that it will prove useful in contributing to a general understanding of it.

The conscription law places in the service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall terminate, all white men between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, resident in the Confederate States, and not legally exempt from service.

The law is silent as to exemptions; but an act defining the class of exemptions has been passed, which embraces generally those heretofore exempt, with some additions.

All twelve months' men, between the prescribed ages, are retained in service for two years from expiration of their present term, should the war continue so long; and all those under eighteen and over thirty-five, are to be retained for ninety days after their term expires, unless their places are sooner supplied by recruits.

The twelve months' men, between eighteen and thirty-five, who are retained beyond their term of enlistment, and who have not yet received bounty and furlough, shall receive both; the furloughs, however, to be granted in such numbers and at such times as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and the men may receive in lieu of furlough, the commutation value in money of the transportation granted to furloughed men by the act.

The term of service of those who originally enlisted for the war, or who have since re-enlisted for that period, is not affected by the law.

Men now in service are not permitted to re-enlist in other organizations than those to which they now belong; and all re-enlistments that have been made from one existing company to another, or into a new company, where the re-enlistment has not been perfected by actual transfer, is in effect cancelled.

Companies, battalions and regiments of twelve months' men, retained in service by the act, shall be entitled, within forty days from the date of the act, on a day to be fixed by the Commander of the Brigade, to re-organize, by electing all their officers whom they had a right heretofore to elect.

Companies, battalions, squadrons, or regiments organized, or in process of organization, by authority of the Secretary of War, which are not in thirty days from the passage of the act, leave the whole number of men necessary to complete their organization actually enrolled, not including, however, in that number persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, and be received in that arm of the service in which they were authorized to organize, and elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

To enroll the persons contemplated by the act, and not now in service, the President may, with the consent of the Governors of the States, employ State officers; if such consent cannot be obtained, Confederate officers shall be appointed by the President.

Persons not now in service, who shall be enrolled, shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies of the State, from which such persons are drawn, until each company is filled to its maximum number.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, enrolled under the act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred to the naval service.

If, after filling up the companies, regiments, battalions and squadrons from any State, there shall remain any of the enrolled men, who shall be kept at a reserve, and at stated intervals, not exceeding three months, details, to be made by lot, shall be drawn from the reserve to keep the companies as nearly full as practicable. The persons so reserved remain at home until called into service, and receive no pay until actually mustered in.

They are not, while at home in reserve, subject to the rules and articles of war, except that they willfully refuse to obey a call of the President; they shall be held as deserters, and punished as such.

Whenever the President shall think that the exigencies of the service require it, he may call into active service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, and they shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt, and shall elect their field and company officers.

The reserve from each State, when thus called out, shall be organized separately.

Every man mustered into service, who shall bring with him a musket, shot gun, rifle or carbine accepted as an efficient weapon, shall receive the value of it as ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, or if the owner be unwilling to sell, he shall receive one dollar a month for the use of such arm.

Persons not liable to duty may be received as substitutes, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency.

The President may, however, fill a vacancy by promoting any officer of the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment, who may have been distinguished in the service by valor and skill, without reference to seniority. Vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a Company shall remain vacant until the President may promote to such vacant non-commissioned officers, privates, who have distinguished themselves by skill and valor in the service. Persons not now in service, may, before being enrolled, volunteer with existing companies now in service.

EXEMPTIONS Under the Conscription Law of Congress. A bill entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States."

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War: all judges in service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate States Governments; the members of the Senate of the Congress, and of the legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service; and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; all telegraphic operators; all ministers of religion; in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the regular routes and attendants thereon, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operatives in wool and other factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby exempted, from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

A LIST OF GENERALS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY. Robert E. Lee, of Va. Commanding General. Samuel Cooper, Va., Adjutant General. Albert S. Johnston, Texas, commanding in Ky. Joseph E. Johnston, Va. commanding Northern Va. P. G. T. Beauregard, La. commanding army of Columbus, Ky.

MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY. David E. Twiggs, Georgia, resigned. Leonidas Polk, La. commanding at Memphis. Braxton Bragg, La. commanding at Pensacola. Earl Van Dorn, Miss. Army of Potomac. Gustavus W. Smith, Ky. Army of Potomac. T. H. Holmes, N. C. Army of Potomac. William J. Hardee, Georgia, Missouri. Benjamin Huger, S. C. commanding at Norfolk. James Longstreet, Ala. Army of Potomac. John B. Magruder, Va. commanding at Yorktown. Thomas J. Jackson, Va. commanding north-western Virginia.

MAN-OF-WAR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY. Edmund Kirby Smith, Florida, Army of Potomac. George B. Crittenden, Ky. commanding East Tenn. Virginia.

REGIMENTAL-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY. Milledge L. Bonham, S. C. Army of Potomac. John B. Floyd, Va. commanding Army Kanawha. Henry A. Wise, Va. Roanoke Island. Ben McCulloch, Texas, Missouri. Henry R. Jackson, Ga. resigned. Robert S. Garnett, Va. killed in action. William H. T. Walker, Ga. resigned. Bernard E. Bee, S. C. killed in action. Alexander R. Lawton, Ga. commanding coast of Ga. (killed in action). Philip Van Hook, Tenn. Kentucky. Samuel R. Anderson, Tenn. Kentucky. Daniel S. Donelson, Tenn. coast of S. Carolina. David R. Jones, S. C. Army of Potomac. James M. Withers, Ala. commanding coast of Ala. John C. Pemberton, Va. coast of S. C. Richard S. Ewell, Va. Army of Potomac. John H. Winder, Maryland, Richmond. Jubal A. Early, Va. Army of Potomac. Thomas B. Florean, Ark. died in Arkansas. Samuel Jones, Va. Army of Potomac. Arnold Elzey, Maryland, Army of Potomac. Daniel H. Hill, N. C. Army of Potomac. Henry H. Sibley, La. Texas Frontier. Wm H. C. Whiting, Ga. Army of Potomac. Wm W. Loring, N. C. Western Virginia. Richard H. Anderson, S. C. Pensacola. Albert Pike, Ark. Indian Commissioner. Thos. F. Fannin, Va. resigned. Robert Tombs, Ga. Army of Potomac. Daniel Ruggles, Va. Louisiana. Charles Clark, Miss. Army of Potomac. Rowell S. Ripley, S. C. coast of S. C. Isaac R. Trimble, Md. Army of Potomac. John B. Grayson, Ky. died in Florida. John O. Hebert, La. coast of Texas. Richard C. Gatlin, N. C. commanding coast of N. C. Felix K. Zollicoffer, Tenn. killed in Kentucky. Benj. F. Cheatham, Tenn. Kentucky. Joseph R. Anderson, Va. coast of N. C. Simon B. Buckner, Ky. Kentucky. Leroy Pope Walker, Ala. Alabama. Albert G. Blanchard, La. Norfolk. Gabriel J. Rains, N. C. Yorktown. J. B. Sigbee, Va. Army of Potomac. Lafaire McLaws, Ga., Yorktown. Thos. F. Drayton, S. C. coast of S. C. Thos. C. Hindman, Ark. Kentucky. Adley H. Gladden, La. Pensacola. John Porter McGowan, Tenn. Kentucky. Lloyd Tilghman, Ky. Kentucky. Nathan G. Evans, S. C. coast of S. C. Cadmus M. Wilcox, Tenn. Army of Potomac. Philip St. George Cooke, Va. died in Va. R. E. Rhodes, Ala. Army of Potomac. Richard Taylor, La. Army of Potomac. Louis T. Wigfall, Texas, Army of Potomac. James H. Trapier, S. C. coast of Florida. Sam'l G. French, Miss. Army of Potomac. Wm H. Carroll, Tenn. East Tennessee. Hugh W. Mercer, Ga. James C. Irwin, Jr., Ky. Kentucky. John C. Breckinridge, Ky. Kentucky. Richard Griffith, Miss. Army of Potomac. Alexander P. Stewart, Ky. Kentucky. Wm Montgomery Gardner, Ga. on furlough. Richard B. Garnett, Va. Army of Potomac. William Mahone, Va. Norfolk. L. O. Branch, N. C. coast of N. C. Maxey Gregg, S. C. coast of S. C. R. E. Lee, N. C. Virginia. Edward Johnston, Virginia. Henry Holt, Virginia. Johnston H. Duncan, Louisiana. S. A. M. Wood, Alabama. George W. Randolph, Virginia. Howell Cobb, Georgia. Joseph I. Hogg, Texas. J. J. Caldwell, North Carolina. A. P. Hill, Virginia. Robt. Ransom, North Carolina.

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WHEAT! The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers are invited to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling. July 1, 1862. JNO. WILKES.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or the Artificial.

He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—you may take that for granted. February 5, 1861. Mr R. M. Robinson, an experienced cutter, will superintend the establishment. February 18, 1862. J. A. CALDWELL.

TAILORING BUSINESS, NEW SHOP. The undersigned has opened a Tailoring Shop in Springs' Building, Room No. 1, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. He respectfully asks a trial and a share of public patronage. Military suits furnished to order. Mr R. M. Robinson, an experienced cutter, will superintend the establishment. February 18, 1862. J. A. CALDWELL.

By the Governor of North Carolina. A PROCLAMATION. NORTH CAROLINA! your country needs your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear as a self-governing and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong and executed without right and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self-government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endowments of home and freedom, of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave in the hour of trial and danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain this high reputation. If we are threatened on our coast heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved in new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home as well the foreign foe, until, after a struggle of seven long years, our independence was achieved and acknowledged, and we assimilate their glorious example. The enemy is redoubling his efforts, and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination—his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and animate by our example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army, and for the special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be enacted and executed on my day to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow-Citizens!—Your first allegiance is due to North Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 22d of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. HENRY T. CLARK.

The following Generals were appointed to the old United States Army, without passing through the West Point Academy: David E. Twiggs, Wm W. Loring.

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Hoop Poles, Staves and Cord Wood Wanted at the Charlotte Steam Mill. JOHN WILKES.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for Cotton Seed, at their Oil Works, five miles south-east of Charlotte, at Isaac N. Alexander's mill, near STEPHENS & WHISNANT. Dec 3, 1861. Gold! Gold!! Gold!!! 500 Ounces wanted at J. T. BUTLER'S Jewelry Store, Opposite Kerr's Hotel. The highest CASH PRICE paid for Gold and Silver. January 21, 1862.

WM. & R. TIDDY, Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., &c. Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited, and will meet with prompt attention. Feb. 1, 1862.

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CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE, E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Pure Liquors, Canton Teas, Field and Garden Seeds, &c. Having closed our Books, we intend hereafter to sell for cash. May 7, 1861.

WOOD-WORK and BLACKSMITHING. The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-work and Blacksmithing, such as making and repairing Wagons and Buggies, Horse-shoeing, &c. His Shop is at his residence, nearly opposite Mr W. F. Phifer's dwelling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the back-street in the rear of the Mecklenburg House. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels confident he can give satisfaction both in workmanship and charges. Give him a trial. J. H. PROPEST. January 7, 1862.

WANTED, 4000 BALES OF COTTON, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. Those having Cotton to sell will please give us a call before disposing of it. ELIAS & COHEN. Charlotte, Jan. 14, 1862.

Sequestration Act. Having been appointed Receiver for the counties of Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Irwell and Mecklenburg, I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, former Partner, Trustee, or other person, holding or controlling in said district any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights or credits of any interest therein, for any Alien Enemy of the Confederate States, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render me an account thereof, and as far as practicable to put the same in my hands. Any person wilfully failing to do so, is made guilty by the law of a high misdemeanor. D. SCHENCK, Receiver. My address is Lincolnton, N. C. P. S.—Particular attention is directed to the 3d and 14th sections of the late Act amendatory to the first Act of Sequestration." March 4, 1862. OUR CREDIT CUSTOMERS. BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS, have forced us to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our terms hereafter will be strictly CASH on delivery. FISHER & BERROUGHS. Aug 6, 1861. PEA MEAL. We keep at our Steam Flouring Mill in this place Pea Meal for feeding cows and stock. Also, we have on hand at all times, Family, Extra, Superfine and coarse Flour. We warrant our family flour. Corn Meal and Grits can always be had at the mill. J. WILKES & CO. Jan 1, 1862.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor. EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel. At this time is kept the line of Daily Stages from Charlotte to Asheville. Oct. 1, 1861. The Celebrated Female Pills. These Pills do not cure all diseases, but they are warranted to cure Liver, or White, or Yellow, or Bilious, or Stomachic, or Nephritic, or Catarrhic, or Hemorrhoidal, or Gouty, or Rheumatic, or Syphilitic, or Scrophulous, or Nervous, or Hysterical, or Menstrual, or Puerperal, or any other disease, which arises from a disordered state of the Liver, or Gall Bladder, or Biliary Passages, or any other organ of the Digestive System. They are no "Secreted" and are no humbug, but are prepared by a North Carolina physician of high standing and of long experience in the treatment of female diseases. All that is necessary to convince you of their efficacy is a fair trial. For particulars, see wrappers. Price \$1 per box. For sale at the DRUG STORES. Jan. 15, 1861. J. G. WILKINSON & CO., DEALERS IN Watches, JEWELRY, Silver & plated Ware AND FANCY GOODS, No. 5, Granite Range, Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry. September 18, 1861. New Supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, Solid Silver and Plated Ware. The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be. Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention. Nov. 27, 1861. R. W. BECKWITH. Tailoring. JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store. Jan. 1, 1862.

Headquarters N. C. Militia, AMUNTYN GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Dec 7, 1861. General Order No. 3.] The following persons will be exempt from Company drills, except once in three months: All workmen in any factory engaged in working for the State, or making arms, lead or powder, or in ship building for the State or Confederate States, the necessary employees of Telegraph or Express Lines, or Daily Press, Ferry-men and keepers of Canal Locks, State officers and other persons whose employment in the service of the State is inconsistent with their attendance on Militia drills, and persons engaged under the Militia Law. This order will not be understood as excusing any person from Militia duty when called upon to repel an invasion, or suppress an insurrection, or from Regimental or Brigade drills and musters, by order of the Commander-in-chief. J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General. Dec. 17. TAN BARK. 100,000 CORDS Tan Bark wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid. M. B. TAYLOR. Charlotte, March 22, 1861. ROBERT G. BARKIN, ALPHRED MARTIN, RANKIN & MARTIN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C. Consignments of Produce will meet with prompt personal attention. March 19, 1861. WANTED. Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy. Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certificates to prove which can be exhibited. The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial. Orders addressed to the undersigned in Charlotte will receive prompt attention. W. W. WILKES. April 10, 1860. Price \$1.50 per bottle. PROCLAMATION By the Governor of North Carolina. In pursuance of the power vested in me by the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the council of State, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of the State, of all cotton and woolen goods, including yarns, jeans, Linseys and Blankets except through the office of the proper