

and the others made of green silk, with State arms and mottoes emblazoned.

Yankee Officers' Quarters.—A large number of the quarters of the Yankee officers on the Chickahominy, which are now in possession of our brave men, were filled with the choicest edibles, brandies, whiskey, wines, &c., all of which were, of course, confiscated.

The Bucktails Played out.—The Regiment of Bucktail Rifles, of Fremont's command, whose watch word was, "We never Surrender," adorned the streets on yesterday, with their bucktail plumes, on their way to the Confederate States prison. Nearly every one of them was either killed or captured.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

On Monday, about 10 o'clock A. M., there was an artillery duel between Mott's celebrated Federal battery and the batteries attached to Gen. D. H. Hill's division. Both occupied commanding positions on the opposite side of a creek. In the course of an hour the enemy were repulsed, leaving three of their guns on the field. Skirmishes were then advanced beyond the creek. The cavalry followed, and on reaching the other side went forward in advance and took position on the hill on which Mott's battery had been stationed. Discovering the enemy in force to their right, and batteries being placed in position behind some houses, the cavalry fell back across the stream. After a short time the Yankee batteries opened again from the same position, our batteries replying, and the fight continued till night. At dark, a fatigue party was detailed to repair the bridge, the enemy continuing to throw canister and shell across the bridge till after midnight, preventing the fatigue party from accomplishing anything.

About 2 o'clock A. M., the enemy retired, having succeeded in carrying off two of the pieces of Mott's battery which had been previously captured by our troops, but which had not been removed from the fact that there was no bridge, and the infantry could not be carried over.

One fine Parrott gun fell into our hands, and a number of horses and mules, some with artillery harness on. The houses behind which the Federal batteries had been placed were found, upon examination, to be perforated with our shot, evidently showing that the enemy had lost heavily at their batteries. In the morning the bridge was speedily repaired, and the forces of Hill and Jackson were again in pursuit of the foe. The result of the first day was a prize of 200 prisoners. This does not include either the sick or wounded in the hospital which here fell into our possession.

On Monday afternoon a severe fight came off near the intersection of the Darbytown and Charles City roads. About four o'clock, the division of Gen. Longstreet came up with the enemy at that point, who were in strong force and position, and a battle, fierce and desperate, ensued. The enemy are represented to have resisted the valorous onsets of our troops with more desperate determination and greater bravery than in any other of the series of engagements which have occurred since the opening of the grand ball on Thursday. Their pieces were admirably served, and during the whole engagement, which lasted from 4 o'clock until 9, they struggled with the energy of desperation. So fierce was the fire of their artillery and small arms, that three successive attempts were made by our forces before the enemy were finally dislodged from their position. Around their pieces a severe hand-to-hand fight occurred, and they were only driven back at the point of the bayonet by the resistless charges of our Southern soldiery. Our artillery ammunition having been exhausted immediately after their entrenchments were carried, prevented the rout from being a complete one.

Our troops, fatigued and worn down by hard marching and heavy fighting, remained during the night in the captured entrenchments, from whence they renewed the pursuit of the retreating foe at day-dawn Tuesday morning. The losses on both sides in this battle were very heavy. An eye-witness informs us that the field was literally strewn with the dead and wounded of the contending parties. Hard as was the struggle, and heavy as our loss unquestionably was, the victory rested with our troops, and adds another to the series of brilliant successes that have crowned the Confederate arms around Richmond.

The numbers killed and wounded in this fight are variously estimated—some estimates placing our loss as high as 1,500, and the loss of the enemy at from 5,000 to 7,000. These figures seem almost incredible, but that the loss is very great, as we have already stated, cannot be denied.

Fight at Frazer's Farm.

Our forces having pursued the enemy during Sunday and part of Monday, came up with the main body at Frazer's farm, about fifteen miles from the city. Generals Longstreet and A. P. Hill were advancing to the fight, and Gen. Huger by our left, when about three o'clock on Monday our scouts announced that the foe were in strong force in camp, and all things prepared to receive us. Pushing forward on the Darbytown (Charles City) road to the right, it seemed to be evidently a part of the plan that Huger's advance on the left should be made simultaneously.

About 3 P. M., Longstreet advanced upon the enemy and drove in their dense body of skirmishers, supported as they were by a large force of artillery. Huger did not arrive in time for it was reported he had been engaged with the enemy, and consequently delayed. Our attack on the right proved eminently successful, and after much hard fighting our troops found themselves in the enemy's camp, facing the whole divisions of Sumner, Hooker, and Kearney, supported to the right and left of the road by not less than thirty pieces of artillery. Fronting and in the midst of the camp, also, artillery was stationed, and maintained a very heavy fire upon our advance, but when our infantry had ensconced themselves in the edge of the timber to the left of the enemy, their fire was so destructive that the Federals immediately began to fall back. Our artillery, and particularly the Maryland company, worked their pieces so fast and accurately, that every horse of the foe was slaughtered and their artillery stationary. When the infantry and artillery simultaneously advanced upon the enemy's masses the carnage proved frightful, the Federals rushing from the field into the woods in the greatest confusion. Their Generals did everything possible to retrieve their losses, but the men could not be prevailed upon to stand; hence, in the wildest manner, they threw away arms and accoutrements, abandoning to our hands not less than seventeen fine field pieces, hundreds of small arms and stores.

It is reported that during the fight Gen. Hooker was killed on the field, Gen. Kearney wounded, and Gen. Sumner taken prisoner, all Federals. Their whole loss is estimated at 5,000, killed, wounded, and prisoners. From all accounts we are compelled to say that both infantry and artillery behaved as they always do—magnificently; the Federal army being assailed by our men with such fury that they were unable to endure the fire. Those regiments of Longstreet's division (Wilcox's,

Pryor's and Featherstone's, &c.) maintained their reputation, and added to the laurels won on many fields of glory. Among the brigades which were present or participated in the fight, we may mention Peedler's, Archer's, Field's, and Braese's.

TUESDAY'S BATTLE.—Another Victory.

The battle on Tuesday, at White Oak Swamp, continued with great fury until a late hour in the night. The enemy in their desperation had massed their artillery in ponderous batteries, and clustered their infantry so as to send forth tremendous volleys. Their sphere of action was necessarily limited, but their fighting, like that of any other desperate man when driven to extremities, inflicted severe loss upon the portion of our army engaged in the attack upon them. The issue was long doubtful, but our men were determined to do all that human energy and courage could, and, long after night had closed around them, were at length successful, driving the enemy from his position and capturing some 15 or 20 of his guns. The loss of men on both sides was severe.

This fight commenced at 2 o'clock Tuesday evening and continued until after night. At 6 o'clock the enemy were reinforced, when for three successive hours there was one unbroken roar of artillery and musketry, which, for its fierce intensity, exceeded anything that has occurred in the whole series of bloody battles around Richmond. The very earth trembled beneath the deafening and incessant peals. Notwithstanding the fatigue and well nigh exhausted condition of our men from their almost superhuman labors of the previous six days, they entered the fight with an ardor and readiness plainly indicating their unchangeable determination to conquer or die. About 10 o'clock the enemy's batteries were silenced. The brigade of Gen. R. Ransom, consisting of the 24th, 25th, 26th, 35th, and 49th North Carolina Regiments, was hotly engaged. The brigades of Mahone and Arnstid were compelled to fall back to rest the men, Gen. Ransom's brigade was ordered forward and charged two batteries that were supported by not less than five Federal brigades, and while making the charge were under three fires. They did not falter, however, but went forward into the very teeth of the enemy without the slightest hesitation. This one brigade engaged the main body of the enemy at this point, and when compelled to withdraw did so in order. Col. M. W. Ransom, of the 35th, was wounded in the arm, but remained with his men until struck by a piece of shell in the side and prostrated. Lt. Col. Pettway of the same regiment was killed. Col. Ransauer of the 49th was wounded, to what extent is not stated. The brigade slept on the field. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight. On Wednesday morning the enemy were out of sight.

of the Army of the Potomac, and General D. H. Hill's division, debouched from the woods on the South side of the Chickahominy, and crossed that river at Mechanicsville. The position of our army on Friday night may be described as forming, with the Chickahominy, an acute angle; our left still in advance under General Jackson, lying over towards the Pamunkey; General Hill occupying Mechanicsville and the centre, and General Longstreet with General D. H. Hill, composing our right, lying immediately along the Chickahominy.

Friday morning the general advance en echelon again began, General Jackson in advance and far to the left, gradually converging to the Chickahominy again; General A. P. Hill in the centre, and bearing towards New Coal Harbor; General Longstreet and Gen. D. H. Hill, coming down the Chickahominy to New Bridge. Arrived at Hogan's House, near New Bridge, Gen. Lee awaited the consummation of his magnificent strategy—courier after courier arrived informing him of the approach of each division. As soon as Jackson's arrival at Coal Harbor was announced Gen. Lee and Gen. Longstreet, accompanied by their respective staffs, rode by Gaines's Mill and halted at New Coal Harbor—here they joined Gen. A. P. Hill. Soon the welcome sound of Jackson's guns announced his arrival and that the battle had begun.

The enemy now occupied a singular position; one portion of his army on the south side of the Chickahominy, fronted Richmond, and was confronted by Gen. Magruder—the other portion on the north side, had turned their backs on Richmond, and fronted destruction in the persons of Lee, Longstreet, Jackson, and the Hills.

These last were therefore advancing on Richmond with their backs to the city; such was the position into which General Lee had forced McClellan. The position which the latter here occupied, however, was one of great strength.

Jackson having begun the contest, it was taken up by General A. P. Hill in the centre and by D. H. Hill on the left; Longstreet, in reserve, supported immediately the centre under General A. P. Hill. From the beginning of the conflict Jackson pressed up and D. H. Hill down the Chickahominy. Our wings were thus approaching each other, while our centre was driving the enemy back upon the river. From 4 o'clock until eight the battle raged with a display of the utmost daring and intrepidity on the part of the Confederate army. The enemy's lines were finally broken and his strong positions all carried, and they covered the retreat of McClellan's broken and routed columns to the south side of the Chickahominy. This retreat to the Richmond side of the river was continued through Friday night, and the morning of Saturday. Closely watched and pressed by our army, he held his fortified camp on the south side of the Chickahominy during Saturday, but evacuated it during the night, and resumed his retreat, taking direction towards James River.

Evacuation of James Island.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—The official report from James Island states that our pickets have penetrated as far as the thick woods at Grimball's. They found extensive entrenchments in an unfinished state, and apparently abandoned. Four steamers had left, supposed to contain troops.

Later.—Information comes that the enemy have retired from their advanced positions on James Island. Our pickets have penetrated as far as Rivers' House.

Still later.—The enemy have entirely abandoned James Island, and removed the guns which had been placed on Secessionville. A few are on Battery Island. The rest may be on Cole's Island, or have been carried away.

SALT.—We are happy to be able to inform our readers that Gov. Clark has taken certain steps, which need not now be explained, by which he hopes to secure an ample supply of Salt for the entire State the ensuing season. We state this to allay the anxiety which has necessarily been felt on this subject, and can assure the people that his Excellency has the best of reasons for believing in this matter. Efficient agents have already been employed, and are now engaged in perfecting the arrangements.

Gov. Clark, always studious of the wants and welfare of the people, will greatly subserve their interests and command their gratitude by this timely and laudable undertaking.—Raleigh Jour.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal adjourned on Thursday last. The following opinions were delivered at its close:

By Pearson, C. J.—In ex dem, Dobson v. Finley, from McDowell, affirming the judgment.

By Battle, J.—In Mason v. Williams, from Wake, in equity, from Davidson, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Manly, J.—In Neal v. Wilmington R. R. Comp., from Edgecombe, judgment affirmed. In Albright v. Tappan, out of Alamance, judgment arrested. In State v. Brandon, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error. In Tomlinson v. Long, Iredell, venire de novo. In Ledbetter v. Arledge, judgment reversed. In Chambers v. Reid from Mecklenburg, decree in favor of defendants. In Rhine v. Holman, from Gaston, plaintiffs entitled to distributive share. In Quickle v. Henderson from Lincoln, demurrer overruled.

MR. BUCHANAN ON THE WAR.—The editor of the Christian Observer has seen a letter from President Buchanan, in which he takes the position that the subjugation of the South is impossible. He argues that the Northern troops now in the South will fall a prey to the diseases of the climate, and this fact, connected with the determined spirit of our people, convinced him that it were vain to make the attempt at subjugation.

ON THE WANE.—Lincoln's call for 200,000 more men to defend the National Capitol, is not being obeyed with much alacrity it seems. Ohio has a quota of 12,000 and yet she has only 3,000 men in the field. According to Northern accounts Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, have done almost nothing. The charge of cowardice which was heaped upon the Pennsylvanians at Bull Run, and upon Casey's division in front of Richmond, seems to be well founded. Now that the Old Quaker State has refused the tyrant's last call, it would seem that the Washington despot might well distrust her loyalty.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—On the 28th of June, 1776, the British fleet was driven off from Charleston harbor by Fort Moultrie. On the 28th of June, 1862, a British man-of-war, the Racer, of seventeen guns, entered the harbor, and was cheered by citizens as she anchored off the wharf.

Take every man who is speculating upon the necessities of life, and place him in the ranks of the army, whether he be over 35 or under 18 years of age. Make him live on half rations of raw, stinking beef and black bread, one half of the time he is in service, or during the war, and we will hazard our reputation as gentlemen that extortion will be put a stop to.—Wilmington Jour.

Good advice.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

We extract the following sketch of an important debate in the English Parliament from the Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ultimo, taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 25th:

In the House of Lords, on the 13th, Earl Carnarvon called attention to Gen. Butler's proclamation, relative to the ladies of New Orleans. He condemned it in severe terms, as without precedent in the annals of war, and asked if the Government had information of its authenticity, and if it had protested against it. He also asked if there was any truth in the rumors of the mediation of France and England. The success of such mediation would depend greatly upon the manner in which, and the time at which, it was offered; but he trusted the Government was in a position to give the subject a favorable consideration.

Earl Russell hoped the American Government would, for its own sake, refuse its sanction to it and disavow it.—(The Butler proclamation.) The proclamation was important to the whole world. The usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this character. He thought such a proclamation, addressed to a force which had just captured a hostile city, was likely to lead to great brutality. He thought there was no defence for this proclamation.

Sir J. Walsh denounced the proclamation as repugnant to the feelings of the nineteenth century. Lord Palmerston thought that no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. (Cheers.) It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. (Cheers.) An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted it, but would not have been surprised. But that such an order should have been issued by a soldier—by a man who had raised himself to the rank of a General—was a subject not less of astonishment than pain.

Mr. Gregory deprecated any fusing or meddling interference with the affairs of foreign States, and entirely disapproved of the homilies which were being continually read to foreign powers by Her Majesty's Government. This, however, was an exceptional case. A proclamation had been issued by a General of the United States repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity, which was to be put in force against a people to whom we were connected by every tie of family, language and religion. It was the duty of the Government to protest against such a proclamation, and appeal to the moral sense of the world against outrage so wicked, so inexcusable, and so useless.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says it is affirmed that France had determined to ask England to join in mediation, which would be refused just at this juncture.

Other correspondents speak as if France was already assured of the co-operation of England in her schemes for intervention. It says that after two discussions in the French Ministerial Council, one of which was held yesterday, within a few hours of the Emperor's departure for Fontainebleau, mediation was resolved upon, and that simultaneous propositions should be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and that, in case of their refusal, either by the North or South, the two powers will impose peace upon the belligerents by force of arms.

The New York Herald, in a long article commenting on the above, concludes as follows: The real meaning of the mock humanity of Palmerston, Russell, and the other British statesmen, is that they desire to inflame the public mind of England and all Europe against the United States, and to prepare the way for that intervention which Earl Russell intimates is only a question of time on the part of the British Government. The London Post, its organ, says "the difficulties in the way of the reconstruction of the American Union are insurmountable." The London Herald, organ of the opposition, asks, "How long is America to be indulged and Europe to endure?" The Paris correspondent of some of the English papers assert that "Napoleon is assured of the co-operation of England in his schemes of intervention in the United States; that mediation has been resolved upon; that simultaneous propositions will be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and that in case of refusal, either by the North or South, the two powers will impose peace on the belligerents by force of arms."

But we rather think, as intimated by Earl Russell and by the Manchester Guardian, that the programme is to let France, for the present, go forward alone, as in the case of Mexico, and that if necessary England and Spain will come to her rescue. The London Times regards the defeat of Banks by Jackson as a most important result for the Confederates, on account of the lesson it teaches the North, in showing that they must make efforts greater than any they have put forth, in order to restore a single Border State to the Union. It also states that the attempt at subjugation of the South grows more and more impracticable.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Richmond Examiner of July 4th, says that it learns from a reliable source that our Ministers in Europe have sent recent dispatches giving assurance that the Confederacy will be early recognized. Mr. Shidell has indicated a prospect of recognition by France.

DROWNED.—MISS LIDDIA LANE was drowned in South River last Saturday, while attempting to cross. The flat had not been secured to the bank and when the wheels of the buggy struck it it was driven out into the stream. The bank was steep, and the water deep. The weight of the buggy drew the horse out of the flat, and in the confusion which ensued upon seeing a lady sinking, and a horse floundering in the water, persons in the flat who might have saved the lady lost their presence of mind, and she was drowned.

This is a sad occurrence. The lady was highly esteemed by numerous friends in Davie county.—Salisbury Watchman.

We regret to learn, through a private dispatch to this place from Richmond, that our young and esteemed friend, Kial P. Harris, son of Dr. K. P. Harris of this place, was mortally wounded, while charging a battery of the enemy. He died on Sunday morning. He belonged to the 20th Regiment.—Concord Flag.

The Salisbury Watchman says the political prisoners at that place attempted to escape a few days ago. "To make short," when their operations stopped, they had constructed a tunnel 28 inches in diameter, five feet below the surface, and sixty feet long. They were going out by the underground railroad, but were stopped—at that time. A number of them, however, escaped, over the wall; on Monday night, and are now at large. The Watchman says they may be distinguished as "a dirty and ragged set of fellows."

REPUDIATED.—We learn from a gentleman late from Lincoln, that Peayune Butler is to be repudiated, and Revery Johnson appointed Civil Governor of New Orleans.

FROM THE WEST.

Col. Tappan, of Arkansas, says Gen. Hindman, with 30,000 men, has the Federal General Curtis completely cornered. The State is blazing with excitement. The battery at Duval's Bluff commands the whole river, supported by 3,000 Confederates. The people along the river refuse to trade with the Yankees.

Jackson's Tennessee Cavalry burned 1,500 bales of cotton last Thursday, within twelve miles of Memphis.

Further particulars state that Jackson's cavalry, besides destroying a train of cars, captured 100 wagon loads of stores, 600 prisoners, a number of mules, and \$150,000 in specie, all of which was saved and brought South.

LATER.—A dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser dated Grenada July 3d, says that four thousand federals advancing south seven miles from Holly Springs, were attacked by 1,500 Confederate cavalry, and after a sharp contest the Federals were routed and driven back through Holly Springs, which place the Confederates occupied.

Intelligence from Arkansas confirms the report that Gen. Hindman is pressing the federals under Curtis with a reasonable prospect of capturing them. Some Confederate rangers captured 21 wagons and 90 horses and mules 12 miles east of Memphis on the 1st inst.

The enemy continued to bombard Vicksburg, Miss., without much effect. The Confederates intend to resist to the last extremity.

FROM HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—We have had a conversation with a gentleman just from Huntsville. He represents the state of affairs there about the same as heretofore published. Citizens are being dragged from their homes every day and are never informed of the cause of their arrest. Our informant was arrested at night, on his plantation, about twelve miles from town, and carried to Mitchell, where he was held for some time. In his absence, the Yankees went to his plantation and broke every lock on the premises, carrying off almost everything of any value. His servants managed to save a few articles of clothing from the thieves. Our citizens are killing the Yankees wherever they have an opportunity. Not a day passes but some of their pickets and cavalrymen are shot down by an unseasoned foe. Railroad trains are frequently fired into also. We hope to see this mode of warfare kept up wherever the enemy come. They come among us with the avowed purpose of subduing or exterminating us; they rob, burn and ravish, and our people should kill them by any means in their power wherever found. It is the very height of impudence to say that we are acting unfairly in slaying them in any manner. The war they are waging is inhuman and unnatural, and we are justified in any means of defence which we may adopt. Let every one firmly resolve that he will slay them upon every opportunity which may present itself, just as if they were so many mad dogs.—Athens Banner.

A COMPLIMENT FROM THE ENEMY.—In a letter from the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer there is a high compliment paid to the Old North State. The writer, after giving a list of wounded Confederate soldiers brought to the Fort, says:

"Many of the above men were wounded at Hanover Court House, at Fair Oaks, and at the different skirmishes had with the Rebels since our advance to Richmond. Of the Rebel wounded twenty-one are from North Carolina, and one each from Virginia and Louisiana. The regiments from North Carolina suffered very heavily in the two above mentioned battles, as they have done in most of the engagements between the respective armies during the war. It looks as if the Southern leaders had more confidence in the men of the Old North State than in those from any other quarter, at least they are always found in the front and hold the post of honor."

NOTICE.

I have received the Tax Lists for the year 1862, and hold them ready for inspection, and request information of any persons not making their returns according to law. I will also receive Taxes due on said lists, for which purpose I will attend at the usual Muster Grounds on the days mentioned in the following table, to-wit:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Date. Includes Morning Star, Providence, Sharen, Steel Creek, Berryhill's, Long Creek, Long Creek, Lemley's, Dewees's, Mallard Creek, Harrisburg, Cross Orchard, Dennis's, Charlotte during Court week.

June 24, 1862. Im A. B. DOWNS, Tax Collector.

Valuable and Desirable FARM FOR SALE.

I will sell my Spring Grove farm, 347 acres—of which there is about 80 acres excellent bottom—a good Dwelling-House, with seven rooms, four fire-places, a new Store-house, and all good out-buildings, such as kitchens, &c. This farm is seven miles north-east of Davidson College. Any person wishing to see the place and ascertain other particulars, will please call on Mr. R. Graham, who resides within half a mile of the place.

Possession could be given in eight or ten days. The growing crop is of corn and part wheat and oats, and would be rendered to the purchasers if sold by the 10th July. M. BOGGER, June 24, 1862. 4t

HIGH POINT FEMALE SEMINARY.

HIGH POINT, N. C. The Fall Session will begin on Monday, July 21st, 1862, with the same corps of teachers and the same leading characteristics as heretofore. For information as to the merits of the school, we refer with confidence to our former patrons.

RATES PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS. Board, at \$3.00 per week, \$60.00 Regular tuition, lower classes, 12.50 Higher of teachers and students, 15.00 Piano or Organ Lessons, 20.00 Wax, Worsted or Feather work, 5.00 Terms.—Sixty dollars in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. No deduction for an absence of less than two consecutive weeks. For further information address, S. LANDER, A. M., June 10, 1862. Principal.

We are authorized to announce R. M. WHITE as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the approaching August election. May 13, 1862. te-pd.

FOR SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce A. I. HOOD as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the next August election. Dec 10, 1861. te-pd.

WANTED, 150 BALES OF COTTON. For first quality 9 cents will be paid, at A. A. N. M. TAYLOR'S. June 10, 1862.

Far worse than the frogs, which God in his wrath sent to infest Egypt, are the tribes of false leaders, croakers and prophets of evil, with whom the Confederacy is now unfortunately cursed.

Probably the presence of these pests is a portion of the punishment with which we are now being chastened. If so, it is a dispensation of Providence which we should endure in pious resignation. In their foolishness these people can see nothing which meets their approval. Ignorant of the obstacles against which the Government has been compelled to contend, they assume that armies, and navies, and arms, and all the materials of war, were already prepared to its hand and that nothing was to be done but to march straight into the enemy's country whipping by land and sweeping his ships from the ocean. Compared to these critics, Jefferson Davis and Alex. Stephens are fools in statesmanship, and Beauregard and Bragg are neophytes in military science. In every reverse, they see the handwriting of inevitable subjugation on the wall; and in every manoeuvre which has not been done, they behold signs of indecency and inefficiency.

N. C. TROOPS.—Gentlemen from Richmond say that North Carolina is decidedly above par in that city at the present time. The North Carolinians have done the hardest fighting and the most of it this time, and indeed there are so many North Carolina regiments there that it would be hard to fight a battle without having a goodly proportion of North Carolinians in it. We take it that there are over forty North Carolina regiments in the army at Richmond. The precise number we do not know, but not less than forty-three regiments at that point. The ranks of several of these regiments are very thin, as the 5th, 18th, 4th, 7th and others that had seen hard service and lost good many men, but again the majority of the regiments are more than usually full.—Wilmington Journal.

CONSCRIPTION.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, New Raleigh, June 26th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1. I. All persons subject to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act further to provide for the Public Defence," approved the 16th of April 1862, and known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to appear at their regular Regimental muster grounds in their respective counties, on the 8th day of July, prox. II. The Conscripts after enrollment are hereby ordered to appear at the Courthouse of their respective counties, on the 15th July, proximo; prepared to proceed forthwith to this camp of instruction.

III. The enrolling officers will have instructions to grant exemptions as prescribed by law, hereto appended.

IV. Officers commanding regiments and companies of the Militia of this State, will immediately notify their respective commands, and warn all persons liable to Conscription to comply promptly with the above order, Nos. 1 and 2.

V. All persons subject to enrollment, who may wish to Volunteer, must join companies in the Confederate service on the 15th April last, according to law; and consequently are prohibited from recruiting or organizing new companies or regiments, Partizan or Rangers excepted.

By order: PETER MALLET, Major and Asst. Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, May 19, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

I. The following act and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of all concerned.

An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to the military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War—all in the service or employed by the Confederate States—all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments—the members of both Houses of Congress and the Legislatures of the several States and their respective officers—all officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law to engage in carrying the mails—all ferrymen on post routes—all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service on river and railroad routes of transportation—telegraphic operators and 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 public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind—in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist—superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by law from military War, shall be, and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. Approved April 21, 1862.

II. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service:

Justices of the Peace; Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs; Clerks and Deputy Clerks, allowed by law; Masters and Commissioners in Chancery; District and State Attorneys; Attorney General; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters; and Clerks allowed by law; Commissioners of Revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt: Military Officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not the above acts; foreigners who have acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

IV. No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, from military service, in conformity with regulations already published, (General Order No. 25,) and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the Captains of Companies, or the Commandants of Camps, &c., whom the substitute have been accepted. Certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department.

S. COOPER, Adj. and Insp. General.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

C. & S. C. RAILROAD, COLUMBIA, June 16th, 1862. The Directors have declared a Dividend of \$5 Dollars per share, payable on the 1st of July. Stockholders in North Carolina and Eastern York who are in arrears for dividends, are requested to call on the agent at Chester, District and Western York by the agent at Chester. Those in Fairfield by the agent at Winnsboro. Those in Charleston at the Bank of the State of South Carolina. All others at this office. It is the interest of all to have the Stock Dividend adjusted at an early day.

C. BOUKNIGHT, Sec. & Treas. July 1, 1862. 1m