

THE LAW OF RETALIATION.

Highly Interesting Correspondence between Gen. Lee and Halleck.

The President communicated to Congress on the 25th ult., the following correspondence between Gen. Lee and Gen. Halleck:

Headquarters Department of Va., July 21st, 1862.

To Major General G. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL.—It has come to my knowledge that many of our citizens, engaged in peaceful avocations, have been arrested and imprisoned because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, while others, by hard and harsh treatment, have been compelled to take an oath not to bear arms against that Government.

I have learned that about one hundred of the latter class have recently been released from Fort Monroe. This Government refuses to admit the right of the authorities of the United States to arrest our citizens and extort from them their parole not to render military service to their country, under the penalty of incurring punishment in case they fall into the hands of your forces. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that such oaths will not be regarded as obligatory, and persons who take them will be required to render military service. Should your Government treat the rendition of such service by these persons as a breach of parole, and punish it accordingly, this Government will resort to retaliatory measures as the only means of compelling the observance of the rules of civilized warfare.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

Headquarters, Army of the United States, Washington, Aug. 13, 1862.

To Major General G. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL.—I have just received from the Adjutant General's office your letter of July 30th, enclosing a letter from Gen. R. E. Lee, of July 21st.

The letters of General Dix and Major Moore will furnish you with the proper information for a reply to Gen. Lee's complaints in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Fortress Monroe. The Government of the United States has never authorized any extension of oaths of allegiance or military paroles, and has forbidden any measures to be resorted to tending to that end.

Instead of extorting oaths of allegiance and parole, it has refused the applications of several thousand prisoners to be permitted to take them and return to their homes in the rebel States.

At the same time this Government claims and will exercise the right to arrest, imprison, or place beyond its military lines any persons suspected of giving aid and information to its enemies, or of any other treasonable act, and if persons so arrested voluntarily take the oath of allegiance, or give their military parole and afterwards violate their pledged faith, they will be punished according to the laws and usages of war. You will assure Gen. Lee that no unseemly threats of retaliation on his part will deter this Government from exercising its lawful rights over both persons and property, of whatever name or character.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL.—Your letter of July 6th was received at the Adjutant General's office on the 14th, but supposing from its endorsement that it required no further reply, it was filed without being shown to the President or Secretary of War. I learn to-day, for the first time, that said letter had been received, and hasten to reply.

No authentic information has been received in relation to the execution of either John Owen or Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of those alleged executions, of which you will be duly informed.

I need hardly assure you, General, that so far as the United States authorities are concerned this contest will be carried on in strict accordance with the laws and usages of modern warfare, and that all excesses will be duly punished.

In regard to the burning of bridges within our lines by persons in disguise as peaceful citizens, I refer you to my letter of the 22d of January last, to Gen. Price. I think you will find the views there expressed as not materially differing from those stated in your letter. In regard to retaliation by taking the lives of innocent persons, I know of no modern authority which justifies it except in the extreme case of a war with any uncivilized foe, which has himself first established such a barbarous rule. The United States will never countenance such a proceeding unless forced to do so by the barbarous conduct of an enemy who first applies such a rule to our citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

Headquarters Army of the C. S., Near Richmond, Aug. 24, 1862.

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington:

GENERAL.—On the 24th of June last, I was instructed by the Secretary of War to inquire of Major General McClellan as to the truth of alleged murders committed on our citizens by officers of the United States Army. The case of Win. B. Mumford, reported to have been murdered at New Orleans by order of Maj. General B. Butler, and Colonel John Owen, reported to have been murdered in Missouri, by order of Major General Pope, were those referred to. I had the honor to be informed by Major General McClellan that he had referred those inquiries to his Government for a reply. No answer has as yet been received.

The President of the Confederate States has since been credibly informed that numerous other officers of the army of the United States within the Confederacy have been guilty of felonies and capital offences which are punishable by all laws, human and divine. I am directed by him to bring to your notice a few of those best authenticated. Newspapers received from the United States announce as a fact that Major General Hunter has armed slaves for the murder of their masters, and has thus done all in his power to inaugurate a servile war, which is more than that of the savage, inasmuch as it superadds other horrors to the indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

Brigadier General Phelps is reported to have initiated in New Orleans the example set by Major General Hunter on the coast of South Carolina. Brigadier General G. N. Fitch is stated in the same journals to have murdered, in cold blood, two peaceful citizens because one of his men, while invading our country, was killed by some unknown person while defending his home.

I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to repeat the inquiry relative to the cases of Mumford and Owen, and to ask whether the statements in relation to the action of Generals Hunter, Phelps and Fitch are admitted to be true, and whether the conduct of the

Generals is sanctioned by their Government.

I am further directed by His Excellency, the President, to give notice that, in the event of not receiving a reply to these inquiries within fifteen days from the delivery of this letter, it will be assumed that the alleged facts are true, and are sanctioned by the Government of the United States. In such event, on that Government will rest the responsibility of the retributive or retaliatory measures which shall be adopted to put an end to the merciless atrocities which now characterize the war against the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

To the General Commanding, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL.—In obedience to the order of His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, I have the honor to make to you the following communication:

On the 23d July last a cartel for general exchange of prisoners of war was signed between Major General D. H. Hill, in behalf of the Confederate States, and Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, in behalf of the United States.

By the terms of the cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole till exchanged.

Scarcely had that cartel been signed when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice changing the whole character of the war, from such as becomes civilized nations, into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder.

The general order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the very day the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs the military commanders of the United States to take the private property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies, without compensation.

The general order issued by Major General Pope on the 23d day of July, the day of the signing of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies, if found quietly tilling the soil in his rear, even outside of his lines, and one of his Brigadier Generals, Steinwehr, has seized upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants, held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood, if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as "bushwhackers."

We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress towards a practice which we abhor and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Under these circumstances this Government has issued the accompanying general order, which I am directed by the President to transmit to you, recognizing Major General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position they have chosen for themselves, that of robbers and murderers, and not those of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war.

The President also instructs me to inform you that we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and will continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of General Pope's army as prisoners of war; but if, after notice to your Government that we confine repressive measures to the punishment of commissioned officers, who are willing participants in those crimes, the savage practice threatened in the order alluded to be persisted in, we shall be reluctantly forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our enemies, until the voice of an outraged humanity shall compel a respect for the recognized usages of war.

While the President considers that the facts referred to would justify a refusal on our part to execute the cartel by which we have agreed to liberate an excess of prisoners of war in our hands, a sacred regard for pledged faith, which shrinks from the semblance of breaking a promise, precludes a resort to such an extremity; nor is it his desire to extend to any forces of the United States the punishment merited by General Pope, and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous order.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Aug. 9, 1862.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL.—Your two communications of the 2d instant, with enclosures, are received. As these papers are couched in language exceedingly insulting to the government of the United States, I must respectfully decline to receive them. They are returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

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H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

NORTH CAROLINA ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

We have been favored with a very interesting letter written by the brave and distinguished Colonel of the 1st Maryland Regiment—Bradley T. Johnson, who has been in nearly all the battles fought in Virginia since the war commenced. It was addressed to a North Carolina friend and not intended for publication; but it is so graphic in its description of battle-scenes which he witnessed, and so just to the gallant troops from our good old State, that we have obtained permission to make liberal extracts from its contents, to which we invite the special attention of our readers.

Col. Johnson is, in all respects, a competent and unprejudiced judge, whose courage has shown conspicuously on every battle-field, and whose skill has placed him in the front rank of commanders.

EXTRACTS FROM COL. JOHNSON'S LETTER.

"You know it was my fortune to fight the battle of Front Royal by myself, having only Wheat's Tigers with me. We in all not 300—they 800 and two pieces of artillery. Not a shot was fired by infantry, except my regiment and Wheat's men; and after a three hours fight we drove the enemy, and the cavalry captured those we left. Forty escaped—the rest were killed or captured.

Of course we had quite a number of congratulations, and the capture of one 1st Maryland regiment by another was considered in our army a capital joke. However, early Sunday morning, just at daylight I was ordered to the front again. There I found Kirkland, and the 21st North Carolina, who had occupied a hill overlooking Winchester since midnight. He was deployed on our (Ewell's) right as skirmishers. I was to take the same position on our left and open communication with Jackson, who was approaching by the Strasburg road. The crest of hills we occupied sweeps along in a semi-circle, southeast of Winchester, overlooking the town, and half a mile from its suburbs. As the mist of the morning melted before the advancing light, I looked over towards the North Carolinians, who were feeling their way down the hill slowly—but with the regularity and precision of veterans. Soon they formed a line of battle, and with a *hurrah* charged in a run. I did the best I could to beat them, but just as I got on their flank some hundred yards to their left, a brigade of Yankees rose from a stone wall and poured into them a sheet of lead and fire which nothing could withstand. Kirkland went down—the Lieutenant Colonel fell, the front rank was shattered as a wave on a rock—but still many kept on with a shout and gained the wall only to meet death there, at the muzzles of the guns of the concealed foe. I ran on to turn the flank of their position—got there just in time to be seen, and in the smoke which was then so thick you could see nothing ten yards off, the enemy retired. All firing ceased for fifteen minutes and when the curtain raised from the field, the wall was clear and the Yankees had gone. Banks' Adjutant General, in an address to Massachusetts said, 'it (the 23d Mass.) retired because a large force suddenly appeared behind them to their right.' It was only my small regiment—but the truth is they had no stomach for another charge from the North Carolinians. That charge was the closest I have ever seen—some of the men were not ten yards from the enemy.

"But afterwards, on the Peninsula, they must have done even better fighting, though I did not witness it, and only judge from the field after the battle.

"At Coal Harbor my men were lying down to avoid a terrific fire from a battery and infantry for a moment, preparatory to charging it, when a regiment came running back in disorder. We tried in vain to rally them. Sword and rifle were unavailable, and the men got far beyond control by word of command. Again this happened, but this regiment stopped and formed. Then came hurrying back two small bodies of men, each with a battle-flag. 'Who are you?' I cried out, 'The—' and—'North Carolina,' was the answer. I forgot the numbers—the 6th was one, I think. 'Col. McRae ordered us to take that house, but most of our men are killed and we are obliged to fall back.' 'Halt!' I shouted; 'by the love you bear the Old North State, rally and charge!' 'Hurrah for the Old North State!' they went up with a shout heard above the din of battle, and in the murky smoke over the dead and dying, the two North State flags flying aloft in the rear of battle, these two little battalions, remnants of North Carolina regiments, marched straight and steady into the hottest of the fire. McRae was in command of his regiment or brigade elsewhere, but he or any other brave soldier would have been proud to see that rally and charge.

"The scene at Malvern Hill ought to be immortalized by the artist and transmitted to your posterity. I have been on all the hard fought fields except 'Seven Pines,' and nothing anywhere, that I have seen, is even comparable to it. Early in the afternoon of July 1st, I rode forward with my Adjutant General and Adjutant of the regiment, beyond where Generals Jackson and Ewell were in the road, towards some heavy firing, and a quarter of a mile in front met George Anderson, late of the 4th North Carolina, now a Brigadier-General, unhorsed, with not a company around him. He had, with two of his regiments, charged a force twenty times his number and been cut all to pieces. We then galloped ahead and soon came to some dead and wounded, and ran right into a line of Yankees, but escaped by a quick turn and hard riding. I did not get to the position again till after dark, but was ordered to lay still and take the most infernal artillery fire that ever was heard on this side of the water, from 50 to 60 field pieces, in addition to which those tremendous 120 rife shells from the gunboats, came all the time crashing through the trees, falling timber larger than a man, and filling earth and air with iron and lead. At dark, though I was ordered up and pushed beyond the position attacked by Anderson, and during the long night our ears were filled with their pitiless cries. They would cry out '14th N. C.' '23d N. C.' &c., and it was dawn before many could be carried off. Daylight showed the dead heroes and what they had done, and what suffered. In front of a country house, on a hill, with a road running in front of it, had been this enormous park of artillery. On either side of the enemy's guns, their line of battle stretched far away, on their left over an open hill for a mile or two, their right through woods and broken ground, in front of them morass, and ditch and running water with high banks. Four North Carolina regiments had charged this impregnable fortress of death—the 3d, 4th, 14th, and 30th; but, I think, in succession, and not all together, and they had died by file and rank and company. They lay in rows each way, with their guns grasped in front of them, face forward to the foe. In some places there was a gap in a hedge, five or six feet piled together. They had fallen, stepping over their dead comrades; but in every case, with their guns grasped in both hands, ready for the bayonet, and front forward. Thus all up that road and in every gap of that hedge they lay, and the field in front was covered with them. They lay close up to the dead enemy, and must have died at the very muzzle of the cannon. The Henry house at

Manassas is always referred to as a scene of unparalleled horror. The orchard there, near which Bee and Bartow fell, was filled with dead. I saw it all. But this house of Littleton's was far beyond it. It was torn to pieces, with grape and canister and shell and minnie balls; perforated and shattered from cape to foundation, and the yard around it and road in front of it, as far as the number of dead about the Henry house as the forces at Malvern Hill did those at Manassas. In a space of twenty-five yards square, on the third day, when the wounded and dead had been cared for by friends, I had buried 15 men, and this only in one space just in front of the front door of the house. How it was, I don't know, that Anderson was ordered to attack with so small a force, but I do believe that the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava was not equal to it. The difficulties of the ground, the marsh, the ditch, the steep bank, all gave the enemy enormous advantages, and a fire on them as they came on. But notwithstanding every obstacle, and up to the muzzle of this terrible battery, they charged over all, and through all, right into the mouths of the cannon. Had they had sufficient force there, the battle of Malvern Hill would have been ended three hours before it was.

"I have changed somewhat my opinions since this war commenced. I once believed that discipline so far equalized men that no great difference in fighting would exhibit itself between troops of equal discipline. I think not so now. Our men can beat the Yankees. They fight better, and could we but have the discipline they have, they would never stand before us for any determined fight."

INTERVENTION.

The intelligence from Europe, as has been before stated, is not of a character to confirm the hopes of favorable action there. Nothing, in fact, could be more unwise than for us to rely on aid from abroad, or to spare any effort or exertion in the hope that foreign assistance will render such efforts unnecessary. We have to fight this battle by ourselves. We have done it so far with fair success, and there is no reason why the future should belie the past.

But we had a right to expect that considerations of interest would have prompted the leading powers of Europe to the duty they owe us of recognizing us as an independent people. We believe that such recognition would exert a moral power which would tend greatly to a restoration of peace. England, intimidated by Seward's empty threats, has, however, concluded that recognition will not bring peace, but involve her in the war; and so judging, she still stands aloof, to her own great injury and ours. She would exert her moral influence, if she were sure it would not impel her into armed intervention; but on this point she takes counsel of Seward and her fears.

Nations are, indeed, very unwilling to be involved in armed intervention. It is forbidden by their interests. In modern times, consequently, intervention in behalf of revolutionary movements has been infrequent. Two cases occur to us where such interference has taken place, viz: Greece and Italy. In the case of the first, Europe for a long time looked on and saw the feeble band of Grecian patriots struggling against their Turkish oppressor. The war was waged with various success, until finally, after it had become a scandal to the age, the leading powers interfered in behalf of humanity. It deserves to be considered that this was a case where Christians were struggling for their liberties against infidels, who spared no sex, age or condition; and further, that Turkey was a feeble Government, unable to contend against any one of the powers which combined to dictate terms of peace. In this intervention, the combined powers risked nothing.

The late intervention of the Emperor Napoleon in behalf of Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia, against the Austrian Empire, was avowedly to protect French interests in Italy, which would have been compromised by the success of the Austrians. Accordingly, a peace was made as soon as practicable, leaving Venice, Rome and Naples to the control of their former rulers. Some feeling was excited in Italy by this step, but, by the judicious, peace of Villa Franca was looked upon as a master stroke of policy. The previous high estimate of the Emperor's abilities was increased by this act.

On the other hand, the practice of Governments has been general not to interfere in behalf of a revolutionary movement. Poland was dismembered, but Europe did not raise her hand to stay the consummation of a policy which mankind has always condemned. Napoleon, although he wished to reconstruct the Polish Kingdom, declined to do so from motives of State policy. Many years after, Poland made an abortive effort for independence, but received no aid from Europe. The case of Hungary is fresh in our recollection. The only intervention that ensued was that of Russia, to put down the revolt of a brave and oppressed people. England, France and the United States sympathized with the Hungarians, but declined to risk a war in their behalf. Ireland supplies yet another instance. For many years, it has been the received opinion of the Yankee States that Ireland was grievously wronged and oppressed by Great Britain. Such topics have formed the staple of many a speech and Fourth of July oration. But, with all their meddlesome propensities, the Yankees have never gone to war to help the Irish to throw off the British yoke. Nevertheless, they are fully persuaded that Ireland only awaits the opportunity of a foreign war for this.

So, too, in the time of the Canadian uprising a few years ago. There was, all along the Canadian border of the United States, a very deep feeling of sympathy with the Canadian rebels. Some assistance was indirectly and illegally given them, but the United States Government never once dreamed of any interference in their behalf. Even in the case of Texas, when she threw off the Mexican yoke, although there was a universal wish for her success, our country did not intervene even against the weak Government which sought to reduce her to submission. Interference in behalf of Greece and of the various Spanish American Colonies, when they revolted, was repudiated by the good sense of the American people.

Such has been the general practice. It is contrary to all rules of probability that the European powers should do otherwise than act according to what they think to be their interests. Their sympathies are very decidedly with us; but while they are of opinion that they will lose more by a war with the United States than by a continuance of the struggle, they cannot be expected to intervene.

But although foreign aid seems entirely out of the question, the present aspect of our struggle, is more encouraging than it has been at any period of the war. At all points our armies are victorious and advancing. The enemy has raised, by various modes, some seven hundred thousand soldiers. This gigantic army has been so broken and defeated in the short space of fifteen months that the enemy has been forced to call for six hundred thousand additional men. What European power can boast of having done so much?

With a total population in our limits of nine millions, of which less than six millions are white and

free, we have repulsed an invasion by a people numbering twenty millions, under an organized Government, with a powerful navy and unrestricted access to Europe for munitions of war. When has the like ever been seen? Hungary had a population of eleven millions, and she put 135,000 men into the field. With a greatly inferior population we have even surpassed this number. We have now to brace our energies to resist the last desperate effort of our enemies. If we repel this wave of invasion, it will be the last effort that will be required of us. Let us banish all discord, suppress every feud, summon our whole energies, and all will be well.—Richmond Equiper, 22d.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHNSTON. VANCE.

Alamance, 173 970
Alexander, 115 749
Anson, 108 826
Alleghany, 12 227
Ashe, 15 618
Beaufort, 102 524
Bertie, 105 525
Bladen, 344 352
Brunswick, 204 316
Burke, 239 886
Buncombe, 274 1,223
Cabarrus, 504 537
Caldwell, 40 828
Canden, 13 127
Carteret, 900 600
Caswell, 270 510
Catawba, 555 605
Chatham, 127 1,518
Cumberland, 364 1,015
Cherokee, 000 000
Chowan, 000 000
Clay, 38 279
Cleveland, 575 523
Columbus, 496 297
Craven, 113 117
Currituck, 14 31
Davie, 132 736
Duplin, 961 100
Davidson, 162 1,568
Edgecombe, 508 113
Franklin, 578 525
Forsythe, 241 1,371
Gaston, 427 379
Gates, 000 000
Guilford, 71 1,377
Granville, 445 342
Greene, 144 530
Halifax, 538 451
Harnett, 204 414
Haywood, 600 000
Henderson, 82 1,208
Hertford, 15 190
Hyde, 15 287
Iredell, 161 1,544
Jackson, 117 604
Johnston, 194 1,000
Jones, 29 63
Lenoir, 140 267
Lincoln, 367 605
Macon, 000 000
Madison, 165 619
Martin, 230 282
McDowell, 104 728
Mecklenburg, 1,355 425
Mitchell, 000 000
Montgomery, 18 727
Moore, 120 1,000
Nash, 282 317
New Hanover, 127 287
Northampton, 290 385
Onslow, 372 1,451
Orange, 293 342
Pasquotank, 20 163
Perquimans, 13 85
Person, 191 559
Pitt, 229 649
Polk, 000 000
Randolph, 55 1,357
Rowan, 407 1,345
Richmond, 97 434
Robeson, 320 431
Rockingham, 273 569
Rutherford, 257 1,147
Sampson, 704 463
Stany, 10 913
Stokes, 82 653
Surry, 204 658
Transylvania, 000 000
Tyrrell, 000 000
Union, 417 556
Wake, 489 2,269
Wayne, 465 796
Warren, 464 174
Washington, 000 000
Watauga, 62 423
Wilkes, 75 1,615
Wilson, 468 188
Yadkin, 58 1,172
Yancey, 186 714

20,174 52,833

Mr. James Read, a resident of Lynchburg, Va., accidentally shot himself Monday evening last. He had in his possession a revolver which had been long loaded, but which a few minutes previously he had, as he thought, discharged of all its charges. On entering his house, he in a playful manner snapped the pistol at his sister two or three times, and upon her remonstrating with him, to show her it was not loaded, put it first to his mouth and then to his breast, when the loaded barrel exploded, passing entirely through his body. He fell into his brother's arms, exclaiming "I am killed."

IRON FOR SALE.

I have on hand, at my Farmhouse in Lincoln county, 5 miles east of Lincoln, about 20,000 LBS. of WROUGHT IRON—type, plow moulds, bars, &c. I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-wares, and pans, &c. Orders solicited—terms cash. J. W. DEER, Spring Hill Forge, July 22, 1862 6m-pd.

Finley High School.

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C. The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 6th of August next. Board in good private families \$3 per week. Tuition per session of 20 weeks, Classics, \$20 00 English " " \$12 and 15 00 Contingent Fee, " 50 No deduction for lost time, except at the option of the Principal. E. W. FAUCETT, July 22, 1862 3t

WANTED.

Twenty hands can find immediate employment by applying at the Envelope Manufactory of J. H. STEVENS & CO., June 17, 1862 tf Opposite the Postoffice.

NOTICE.

A Hospital having been established in this place for the care of transient sick and wounded soldiers, all such will report to R. KIDDER GREGORY, Act. Asst. Surgeon C. S. A., in charge of the Hospital at Charlotte, N. C. P. S.—Ladies in the town and surrounding country are requested to send bandages, lint, and old linen, as large quantities are necessary. July 15, 1862

SALT WATER SPRING IN WILKES COUNTY.—Col. T. C. Land, of Wilkes county, has left at our office a vial of Salt-Water, which flows from a fissure in a rock, about twenty miles west of Wilkesboro, in a stream the size of a man's finger, and is never failing. The water is very salt, and the fountain, no doubt extensive, is covered by a large flat rock, which, if removed, might reveal, by sinking wells, water sufficient to manufacture salt upon an extensive scale. Col. Land thinks the fountain a tributary of the Salt Springs in Virginia, and has no doubt but that the water contains saline qualities in an equal degree. He has made salt from the water. We would suggest that our State authorities appoint a commissioner to develop these