The Raleigh Register. "Ours are the plans of tair delightful pence Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1862 CONFEDERATE TICKET ! FOR GOVERNOR : COL. WM. JOHNSTON OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY CICKET FOR WAKE COUNTY FOR THE SENATE : MOSES A. BLEDSOE. FOR THE COMMONS: QUENT. BUSBEE, JOHN C. MARRIOTT, ANDERSON K. CLEMENTS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD ... SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE. In passing the depot of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad a day or two since we observed a beautiful new passenger car standing on the track, and upon inquiry learned that it had just been completed at the workshops of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, under the superintendence of thes superior workman, Mr. O. D. Lipscomb, Foreman of the Workshops. This car is 54 feet long, is very strongly built, and will carry 63 passengers seated. Everything about this car was made at the workshops of the railroad, with the exception of the handsome Brussels carpeting with which the seats are covered. All the scats, hat racks, &c., were cast at the foundry of the depot, and the car is tho. roughly southern made in every respect .--This is the second passenger car that has been made at the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad workshops since the first of January, and the third is nearly completed. This enterprise reflects great credit both upon the builder, Mr. Lipscomb, and upon the company which sustains and encourages his praiseworthy efforts.

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is one of the best managed roads in the Confederaoy. An accident of a serious nature never occurs on this road. No doubt one of the principal reasons for this may be found in the fact that it has always been the policy of the company to give employment to native Southerners, in preference to reckless adventurers, either from the North or elsewhere. The Board of Directors have recently declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., which fact, sufficiently attests the good management of the affairs of the company.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Friday. OPENING OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

HEAVY ENGAGEMENT OF THE LEFT OF OUR LINES.

Our city was startled, late yesterday evening, by reports of heavy ordnance, and by one consent it was universally announced that the Great Battle had at last opened, and that the greatest and most momentous conflict of the age was fully inaugurated. As far as we can ascertain, at a late hour of night, it appears that our forces attacked the enemy with upparraled fury at Mechanicsville, and from the suddenness of the attack, the enemy were totally non-plussed and driven from three large redoubts in rapid succession, seizing the guns and turning them with terrific effect upon the foe. This accomplished, our forces advanced and captured two lines of entrenchments and fieldworks, taking everything before them in gallant style. Co-operating with the movement on the extreme right and rear of the enemy, our Generals crossed the Chickahominy at two points, viz: by the Mechanicsville bridge and Meadow bridge, attacking the enemy with great dash and ardor, driving in their outposts, and ascending the opposite hills, seized the batteries erected thereon, and fully commanding the future movements of our forces in crossing the stream. In doing this, the rapidity of movement was such that the enemy was unprepared, and lost a monster battery, which had long annoyed our troops to the right and left of the York River Railroad. This achievement in itself is of incalculable value, and is equivalent to the saving of five thousand lives. Gen. Branch we understand, ted the advance down the Meadow Bridge road with a brigade of North Carolinisns, and on crossing, were instantly reinforced by other troops of Gen. Hill's division. The numerous field works and batteries opposed to their advance were assailed by our men in the coolest and most nonchalant style imaginable, and while driving the heavy masses of Federal infantry bethem, were ably seconded by our heavy fore guns, which, thundering with terrific noise, threw large shells thick and fast upon the enemy's chosen positions and camps, thus preventing our first forces from being overpowered by the swarming hordes of McClellan's birelings. While these brilliant movements were progressing in the neighborhood of Meadow Bridge, our troops beyoud the Mechanicsville Bridge formed a juncwith them, thus forming a perfect cordon with others operating from the village of Mechanicsville itself. Our line being perfect, a general advance took place, but the brave Confederates had not progressed far ere they were encountered by the Federals in great force, and a terrific fight ensued ; but onward pressed our infantry and artillery, until at 9 P. M., when the heavy cannonading ceased, it was generally known that the enemy had been driven fully three miles, having

experienced great loss in every shape, but particularly in artillery. Purcell's battery, we are informed, immortalized itself, and was the first corps that crossed Mechanicsville bridge, and opened fire on the enemy. At Mechanicsville, the heaviest fighting is said to have taken place on Watt's farm, but resulted magnificently to us. All the heights be yond the Chickshominy are in our possession, thus ensuring the safe and speedy transportation of troops and munitions to the other side. From the late hour at which we write, it is impossible to obtain particulars of the sanguinary engagement of yesterday, but the facts stated are ubstantially correct, while much more was effected by the forces engaged than the most sanguine could have expected or predicted. The enemy were totally routed whenever they made a stand -batteries, entrenchments, field-works, camps, and arms, were captured with great rapidity, and our loss is much less than could have been imagined. In all like!ihood, the engagement to-day will prove a general one at all points, and let us rever-ently hope that the God of Battles will smile propitiously upon our efforts, and crown our forces with a complete and glorious triumphover maligant and salantlant an From the Richmond Examiner of Saturday. THE LINES ABOUT RICHMOND-HEA VYENGAGEMENTS-THEENEMY FALLING BACK. The splendid contest of Thursday afternoon, resulted in the wresting, by A. P. Hill's division. of Mechanicsville, though without decisive results, except the possessing of the place served to attract the attention of McClellan from a movement in his rear which overwhelmed him -There Hill's division of 12,000 men stood successfully opposed to at least four times their number. behind earthworks, which they, one after another, evacuated, careying off their guns, which, mounted on wheel carriages, were not captured, as some of our cotemporaries announced yesterday, though and was in the act of waving them over his their positions were gained and held. Many valuable lives were lost at Mechanicsville, but they received immortality there. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the grand coup de main of General T. J. Jackson was accomplished. With his army; which failed to get into po-GALLANT EXPLOIT OF A RALEIGH sition the previous evening, he, fresh from the fields of exploits in the Valley, came down the and vowed eternal vengeance against them, de-Chickahominy on the right flank of McClellan's termining to lay some snare to entrap them. At army to Coal Harbour, in the enemy's rear and put 8 A. M. Tuesday the pickets along the Williamshis front upon it at Old Church. The enemy had burg road, near the old battle ground, gave warntallen back still further during the night, and Hill's and Longstreet's division pressed him in as usual, to their supports. tached to one of the Petersburg companies, front and left flank early yesterday morning .-Thus, by a strategy unparalleled for its brilliancy, was McClellan circumvented. Up to this wribut McClellan and his main army was reported Point, where the gunboats were lying ready to It was six o'clock when the enemy gave way, after leaving their breastwork battery of thirteen The mutterings of the fight could be eccasoinwas removed by the retreat of the enemy and the The retreat of McClellan's army, and the pur-

skirmishers and a battery, which, when charged upon by the advance yesterday morning at daylight, was found to be empty of men and guns. A pursuit of three hours brought signally repulsed, the enemy with how under forces upon a formidable battery of our forces open a millinear the New Kent thirteen guns at Gaines' Mill near the New Kent road. Here occurred our heaviest loss. The breastworks were situated on a bluff, across a mill dam, canal and swamp, with rifle pits in front. Our troops charged through and over all with a val our and determination that swept everything; clearing rifle plts and battery at the point of the bayonet. The troops that did this splenddid act of gallantry were from North Carolins-the brigade of General Pender. This was accomplished through terrific volleys of musketry, shell, round shot, grape and canister, that piled the ground with the valorous dead and wounded.

In the retreat bodies of cavalry were thrown road to intercept them, but it failed to succeed.ducted in good order, and that the enemy carried forward all their dead and wounded. It was said but few prisoners were taken; however that may be, but few have arrived in Richmond. As far as our limited knoweledge extends this moment there is a very fortunate lack of general and commissioned officers killed.

We hear the light batterries suffered severely Purcell's battery, of Richmond, Colonel Walker, went into the action on Thursday evening with above ninety men, and brought out only thirty or forty. Seventeen of their horses were killed .--The Maryland battery, Captain Snowden Andrews, in the same battle lost five men killed and wounded, and several borses. Doctor Hunter, of Maryland, the surgeon, was killed. The Chesa-Longstreet's division on the right and was not, gard their capture a great blessing engaged.

We hear from the Appomattox river, near Petersburg, below Port Walthall, the fighting between some of the enemy's ganboats and our forces had commenced. The enemy had destroyed all the shipping at City Point. Several lives were lost.

LATER-THE ACTION BECOMES GENERAL-THE SITUATION OF THE TWO ABMIES AT NIGHT.

We learn from Major John M. Daniel, of the General's staff, serving with General Hill in these battles, and who about 4, o'clocck last evening was obliged to leave the field in consequence of having had hisright arm shattered by a Minio ball, that at the time he left the field Hill's division, which had been engaged the whole day, and victorious throughout, was engaged in a terrific battle with the eveny near New Coal Harbour, and were ovemached by large masses of the enemy. Just as the the Major was wounded several large bodies of troops were appearing on the field, which were supposed to be reinforcements under Jack-

Later accounts brought from the field of battle are deeply interesting. The reinforcements that reached the field, and which were supposed to be which gives the purport of the advices from Euunder General Jackson, were troops of General Longstreet's division. General Jackson was engaged on General Hill's left during the day, but was also in time to join the general engagement which ensued about five o'clock in the evening. At this hour the action became general for the first time on the Richmond iines. No such collision of numbers has yet occurred in the history f the war. Nightfall has caused an intermission of the ter rible conflict.

chusetts, 2d New York, 20th Indiana, 9th New

engaged consisted of but four regiments. Being signally repulsed, the enemy with how under cover of their guns, but Capt. Hoger's bettery galloping forward engaged them in gallant style, driving them ignominiously from the field, with heavy loss. The enemy sent in a flag of truce vesterday to bury their dead and admit a less of 1,200 killed and wounded; our casualties in killed and wounded and missing will not be more than one third that loss. Among the 1st Louisiana we may add the names of Lieut. Colonel Shivers wounded in the arm and rapidly recovering : Major Nelligan, Adjutant Cummings, and Sergeant-Major Entzininger.

Towards evening on the same day, the 25th North Carolina were sent out on picket on the conquered ground, when the enemy endeavored forward on the Prospect road and the Tuckertown to flank and cut them off. Several Federal regiments advanced stealthily for this purpose, but the North Carolinians met them with heavy volies, held them in check, when the gallant fellows of the 4th Ga, opportunely arrived upon the ground, and attacking the enemy in flank, routed them with greater slaughter, following them for more than a mile in the woods, mercitessly butchering the Yankees at every turn. The ground conquered by us on both occasions during the day was occupied by our troops, and, together with many trophies, they brought in sixty or seventy prisoners. The prisoners confess that a deep scheme bad been planned by Sickles and Meagher for the destruction of the Louisianians and Georgians, but think the loss inflicted upon their forces was so severe, and the gallantry of our men so irresistible, that the Federals were only too happy in effecting their becape. The prison rs thempeake Artillery wis ordered to join General selves were particularly jovial, and seemed to re-



ing for an editorial from the New York Herald. rope, with a brief sketch of the debate in Parliament on the recent order of General Butler : [From the New York Herald, 25th instant.]

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES

The intelligence from Europe by the Arabia. published by telegraph' from Halifax in our col umns to-day, is of the highest importance. foreshadows the intention of the Emperor of the French, in co-operation with England to interpose by an armed intervention in the American war, in order to put a stop to it and t enforce peace on the basis of a separation between the North and the South. Taken in connection with the visit of Count Persigny to London, with an article in the Paris Constitutionnel, with the tone of the English press and Parliament, and with the fact of the invasion of Mexico, for the avowed purpose of changing its institutions and subverting its present government, the news is of a most startling character. The same protence set forth in the Spanish Cortez by Unlderon Collantes for intervention in Mexico-namely, to "prevent a fratricidal war"-is held out to the ear of humanity and civilization for intervention in the United States. But cotton and tobacco. and hostility to free institutions, are at the bottom of British and French philanthropy. The Lonstantly. don Times, of the eleventh instant, raves about promised cotton, and takes no comfort in our capture of New Orleans. Their ruined commerce and manufactures, and the revolutionary tendennulses. cy of their own population in consequence of prolonged distress, are the real incentives to the action of the powers of Western Europe, and not any sympathy for the sufferings of humanity in the New World. The English journals and the English nobility 1062 : in both houses of Parliament affect to be greatly Armfield, shocked at the course of General Butler in New Amis, Jas Orleans. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, stigmatizes it as "infamous," and such that an Englishman should blush for the Anglo-Saxon race. Earl Russell on the same night denounces it in the House of Lords, while Earl Carnaryon Banks, W A says 'it is, without a precedent in the annals of war." Have they forgotten Packenham's watch-s Banks Jno word of "beauty and booty" before New Orleans Butler, S L at the close of the war of 1812-'15, or the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage in the war of American independence, when the British Government paid a certain price for overy scalp pro-Corbite, C B duced by the Indian as the result of his slaughter Caster, Thos A of the white skins, whether men, women or children ? Have they forgotten the massacre of Wy oming, and the flendish deeds of their hireling Frensley, Capt L Ressians? Could they not call to mind the bloody | Faison, Miss Nency scene of Glencoe, in Scotland, or the atrocious Fitzgerald, Ira A butchery of Cromwell, at Drogheda, in Ireland, where, by his own confession, he treacherously put man, woman and child to the sword after the the Chinese, to compel them to ent opium to their tish commerce? And, finally, is their memory so Jordon, M

GENERAL BUTLEE'S ORDER IN THE BRITISH PAR-LIAMENT. the House of Lords, on the 13th of June,

Earl Carpervon called attention to General Butfer's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans. Be condemned it in severe terms, as without precedent in the annuls 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 trath in the ramours 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 favourable considera-

Earl Russell said that, from Lord Lyons' dispatches, the government believed the proclamation was anthentie; but with respect to any action of the United States Government in the way of approval or disapproval they had no information. Lord Lyons had made no representations to the American Government on the subject, and he did not appear to have any official information concerning the proclamation upon which he could do so. For his own part, he (Earl Russell) hoped the American Government would, for its own sake, refuse its sanction to it, and disavow it -The proclamation was important to the whole world. The usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this character. He thought that such a proclamation, addressed to a force that had just captured a hostile city, was likely to lead to great brutality. He thought there was do defence for this proclamation, and he sincerely hoped the American Government would disavow it.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Walsh made enquiry as to the authenticity of General Butler's proclamation, which he denounced as repugnant to the feelings of the nineteenth century, and moved for any correspondence on the subject. 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 thisk 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. He could not bring himself to believe that the Government of the United States would not, as soon as they had noice of the order, have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. Her Majesty's Government received a dispatch yesterday from Lord Lyons enclosing a copy of the proclamation of General Beauregard, in which allusion was made to the order of General Butler. There was no objection to lay the dispatch on the table. With egard to the course that the government might think fit to take, that a was matter for their discussion; but he was persuaded that there was no man in England who would not show the feeling so well expressed by Sir James Walsh and Mr. Gregory The London Post of June 11 denounces, in the trongest terms, the proclamation of General Butler relative to the ladies of New Orleans. It re-

gards it as the greatest insult that could be offered to the Federal army, and thinks the government is bound to recall General Butler and have im court martialed. Such an act as that of But-

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION. Near RALEIGH, June 26th, 1862. SPECIAL ORDER

No. 1.

No. 1. 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 Conseription Act, are hereby order. ed to appear at their regular Regimental man grounds in their respective counties, on the Sth i of July, inst.

II. The Conscripts after enfollment are hereby dered to appear at the Courthouse of their response counties, on the 15th July, proximo, prepared to , ceed forthwith to this camp of instruction. 111. The enrolling officers will have instruction

grant exemptions as prescribed by law, hereto ended.

IV. Officers c mmanding regiments and companies of the Militia of this State, will immediately noted their respective commands, and warn all persons his ble to Conscription to comply promptly with the about order, Nos. 1 and 2.

V. All persons subject to enrollment, who may but to Volunteer, must join companies in the Confederat service on the 15th April last, according to law, at consequently are prohibited from recruiting or organ izing new companies or regiments, Partison Range excepted.

FETER MALLETT, Major and Ass't Adj't Gen'l P. C. S. A By order :

WAR' DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, May 19, 1862

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 37. I. The following Act and Regulations in reference, therete are published for the information of all one

carned :

An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment 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 be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Sceretary of War; all in the service of employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive efficers of the Confederate or State Govern-ments; the members of both houses of the Longress and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers ; all clerks of the officers a the State and Confederate Governments, allowed by law; all engaged in earrying the mails; all forrying on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service and in actual service on river and rail road routes of transportation ; telegraph operators and ministers of religion in the regular discharge ministerial duties ; all engaged in working in iron mines and furnaces ; all journeymen printers actual employed in printing newspapers ; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars ; superintendent of the public bospitale, lupatic asylums, and in regular purses and attendants therein, and the teach ers employed in the institutions of the deat and dent and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing who is a practical druggist ; superintendents and on e atives in wool and cotton factories, who may be er empted by the Secretary of War, shall be and are hereby exempted from military service in the armier of the Confederate States. [Approved April 21, 1862. II. By the above act of Cangress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service :

Justices of the peace ; sheriffs and deputy sherifs clerks and deputy clerks, allowed by law; masters and commissioners in chancery ; district and state at torneys; attorneys general; postmaster and deputy postmasters and clerks, allowed by law; commission ers of revence, and foreigners who have not acquired domicil in the Confederate States. III. The following are not exempt :

THE LATE LIEUTENANT DUNCAN CAMERON HAYWOOD.

The remains of this gallant and lamented young officer were brought to this city on for a short time at the residence of his afflieted mother, were followed by one of the largest funeral processions we ever saw in Raleigh, to the public cemetery, where, after the appropriate funeral exercises by the Rev. Dr. Mason, they were interred.

Lieutenant Haywood was killed about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. He was the Adjutant of his Regiment (the 7th) but acted in the battle as Captain of one of the companies. The color bearer having been shot down, young Haywood seized the colors head when a grape shot struck him in the forehead, tearing off the top of his scall and killing him instantly.

BOY.

Young Robert E. Jones, (familiarly known by his companions as "Fet Jones") son of Benson Jones, Esq., of this city, and aton seeing the color bearer of his company lived.

favorably, where the 4th and 22d Georgia were For 50 Kegs and over, For under 50 Kegs,' \$10.75. } Cash. sured of the co-operation of England in his schemes bounds of said Regiment will assemble in front of the suit of the Confederate army, has moved our base of hotly engaged with the enemy, who, after some wounded painfully, but not dangerously, in of intervention in the Un ted States; that mediainformation concerning the fight, which, we learn, was kept up at intervals with great severity; but, through the kindness of an officer from our lines, old Factory in the Southeast part of Raleigh, on the 3d Nails \$1.00 higher. tion has been resolved upon; that simultaneous his left wrist. He reached here on Monday Sth July, at 10 o'clock, A: M. CHEEK & FICKLEN, . ted that the conduct of the 48th N. C., 1st La., By order of the Colonel. morning, and is now with his family. propositions will be made by England and France Danville, Va. D. W. BAIN, and 4th Ga., was beyond all praise. The first of at Richmond and Washington, and that in the case we have been supplied with a very intelligent july 2-2mpd jy 2-td Adi't 38th N. C. Militie. these regiments was perfectly fresh from home, THE LATE COLONEL CAMPBELL. of refusal, either by the North or South, the two pencil diagram, furnishing the positions of the reand had never been under fire before ; yet there powers will impose peace on the belligerents by force of areas." But we rather think, as intima-TWO ABLE-BODIED MEN OFFER treating and pursuing forces. Attention Militia !--- Company A Among the casualties of the battle near they stood, in open field, waiting for the cowerds their services as substitutes, free from State of Sackson's army was represented as moving down to advance, and although Col. Rutledge reports a VOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO Richmond, none is more deeply to be deted by Earl Russell and by the Manchester Guar-Confederate service, well skilled in military tactics, considerably, this side of the Pamunkey for a infautry, artillery, cavalry or broad sword exercise Prefer the latter, but willing to serve anywhere in any capacity in the Southern Confederacy. For each, \$1200. Address P. O. BOX 38, jy 2-52d Raleigh, N. C. I assemble in front of the Old Factory, in the Southeast part of Raleigh, on the 8th of July, dian, that the programme is to let France, for the loss of 100 killed and wounded, his brave fellows trusssel bridge spanning it at the railroad, with plored than the loss of the gallant and heroic never gave an inch of ground, but kept up a present, go for ward alone, as in the case of Mexico, the intention of outstripping McClellan, whose Col. Campbell, of the 7th N. C. Regiment. at 10 o'clock, A. M, murderous fire upon the foe, who suffered so much and that if necessary England and Spain will come forces were making for the same bridge to secure it By order of the Colonel commanding 38th N. C. Militia. W. H. DODD, Capt. Co. A. Raleigh, July 1st, 1862. jy 2-2tpd that, although five to one, they did not dare to He received three wounds before his noble it as a crossing before it was seized or burned by to her rescue. leave the woods. The Louisianians went into ac-Raleigh, N. C. Jackson. Gens. Longstreet's, A. P. Hill's and But the United States will know how to deal spirit took its flight for a higher sphere. He tion with 300, and lost 144 killed and wounded. D. H. Hill's divisions were pressing hard upon with these powers should they attempt to inter-Classical and Military School, fell but a minute or two prior to young Hay-These figures are more than enough to demon- fere in her domestic concerns. We will soon have McClellan's rear, while Magruder and Huger on Notice. strate their conduct in the fight-for every secont an army of three-quarters of a million of men SCOTLAND NECE, HALIPAX COUSTY, N. C. the Chickshominy, held our right wing in the diwood's death. THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SEVman fell! The 4th Georgia, it is said, acted like very devils, and fought and charged three regi-ments three several times !—and, more than this, M. L. VENABLE, JOSEPH VENABLE, A. M., Principals. rection of New-Bridg. with a portion of the ene-I eral Districts for the County of Wake of Indi-L eral Districts for the County of Wake of Indi-gent Families are requested to meet at the Court House in Raleigh on Saturday, the 12th day of July, and report the number of Indigent persons in their respective Districts, and to receive their shares of the Salt procured by T. G. Whitaker, Esq., one of the Salt Agents for the County of Wake. jy 2-td J. J. FERRELL, Clerk. DELICIOUS FRUIT. my in front of them. This was the supposed situation of the armies up to yesterday afternoon. As THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTI-tation will begin on Monday, the 4th of August, We are indebted to our friend and neighrouted them, lossing not less than 50 in killed Spain from the face of the ocean; nor willow ever regards the battle, or series of battles, that closed the eventful day we have little that is reliable.— So, too, of our loss and that of the enemy, but it ninety cdd in killed and wounded, and behaved of foreign sway in the New World. Meantime bor, Mr. Badham, for a present of delicious the eventful day we have little that is reliable .--1862. Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks : Apricots, a fruit which being first to bloom splendidly. Among the Yankee brigades engaged were Meagher's Irish Brigade, Sickles's "Excelsior of the republies of America and erect out of their Tuition in Classical Department, \$25 00 " English " \$15 00 in the spring is oftener than otherwise killed great; but we will not venture on figures. It ap-" English pears to be conceded that the enemy successfully withdrew their forces from the position held by in this latitude. We have always "had a PERSONS WISHING TO EMPLOY FE-MALE TEACHERS may consult their interest by applying to J. H. MILLS, Contingent Fee, Brigade," and another, unknown, some of their debris monarchical systems extending from Hudweakness for Apricots." Board per month (including washing) 12 00 them on Thursday night, after the capture of All communications must be addressed to Prize-als, at Scotland Neck, Halifax Co., N. C. other regiments being the 15th and 19th Massa- son's Bay to Cape Horn, Oxford, N. C. Jy 2-6t Standard copy 6 times.

There is occasion to apprehend that McClellan, in falling back on his present line of defence, has improved his position. The advantages of his present position are mainly artificial, but they are considered important and serious, although he gave up-vesterday several positions of great hatural advantage, especially that at Mechanicsville, upon which he had expended every resource to make it impregnable.

It is impossible to estimate the loss in vesterday's engagement.

THE FIGHT ON WEDNESDAY.

The Richmond Dispatch gives the following account of the engagement on Wednesday, from which it will be seen that the 48th N. C. Regi-ment greatly distinguished itself :

The Enquirer says our loss in this engagement was 392, about 60 or 70 of whom were killed,-The loss of the enemy is estimated to be at least 2500

. The more we learn of the fight near the old battle ground of Seven Pines, on Tuesday, the greater are we satisfied that it was one of the most brilliant affairs of the war, redounding greatly to our honor, and worthy of fitting memory and commendation.

From the best information, we learn that the 1st Louisiana and 3d Georgia had brought upon themselves the especial hatred of the Yankees, while on picket service near Barker's farm ; for on one occasion last week these two regiments suddenly appeared before the affrighted enemy, (Sickles's Excelsior brigade,) and, without much ceremony, drove them from their picket posts, and chased them through adjacent camps, inflicting much loss. From deserters and others, it was uscertained that the officers of Sickles's brigade had offered \$100 to any one bringing in any man of the two named regiments, whether dead or alive, ing of the enemy's approach in force, and retired,

Believing an attack was imminent, General Wright ordered up the 48th North Carolina WHITAKER'S Foard, Jno Todd, Augustus either fall or about to retreat, seized the flag ting we have no accounts of the battle that has (Col. Rutledge's) regiment, which moved up the Gordon, Mrs W H SWEET OIL AT Tinmay, Pratt road and took position to the left of it, in an open Gibbs. Jackson Thompson, Miss Cornel WHITAKER'S and held it until his right arm was shot off, been progressing that would justify particulars, field, and with dense woods on their left flank. The Goodman, Sol. surrender of the town ? What of the war against Thomas, P Gardner, F J right of the road was occupied by the 1st Louis-Tomlinson, W M when, of course, it was necessary to take R OPE AT Gossett, H C retreating down the Chickahominy, bearing off certain destruction, but for the advantage of Bri-Vaughan, Hilery L ians, and to their right were the 22d and 4th WHITAKER'S him from the field. He is now in Manchester, Henry, J W from "Stonewall's" guns in the direction of West Georgia. The North Carolinians were in an ex-Wheeler, Jacob H Hill, Nelson Waters, Miss Le Clark CALL ON THE INDISPENSABLE WHITAKE where he has the consolation of his father's treacherous that they do not remember the atroposed position, but maintained their ground Holden, F E Ward, Miss Addie cities of Hastings and Clive in India, and of the cover him without flinching; losing not less than 100 killed Hudgins, J M presence, and is doing as well could be ex-Warren, E J more modern proceedings of the British army Notice. and wounded. The position of the 1st Louisiana Hopson, Jeremiah Wade, Peter D. compelling the Sepoys to bite the dust because pected. He has two brothers in the army, T HAVE TURNED OVER MY AGENCY was equally disadvantageous. Before them was a Hutchings, C M Williams, R R they would not bite greased cartridges, contrary to guns, which was their best, mounting heavy siege thick chapparel, in which the enemy were strong-Hicks, Miss Cinthey Wilson, Miss Emma and they represent a fighting stock, their the precepts of their religion, and of the blowing guns. MeClellan retired, burning up his stores Jones, Leo Wilson, ly posted. Behind this, also, several brigades of their miserable victims from the mouths of canat the depcts of his lines. From the top of the grandfather, the late General Jones, of Pe-Wierman & Brady were drawn up, their flanks extending beyond, so non. Let us hear no more, therefore, about pro-Kline, Henry capital in the square, shafts of white smoke could. that they kept up a continual fire upon the Louistersburg, having been as brave a man as ever The List. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M. be seen rising in the direction of Old Church and cedents for cruelty in war. ianians, isflicting sad loss. Being ordered to of the List. The real meaning of the mock humanity of the White House. At first this was thought to charge, the 1st advanced nobly, with the cry "Butler ! and New Orleans !" and at the first Association. originate from the firing of cannon, that could Palmerston, Russell and the other British statesjuly 2-1t GEN. BRANCH'S BRIGADE. not be heard from the distance, the wind also be-men is, that they desire to inflame the public mine LADY OF ELEVATED SOCIAL PO-MARTIN, Esq., Superintendent Army Committee Y MARTIN, Esq., Supernoond, Va. M. C. Association, Richmond, Va. P. F. PRSCOD, It gives us great pleasure to see the com-A SITION, and fully qualified, wishes to take ing contrary, but later in the lay it was ascertainof England and all Europe against the United charge of a Female Seminary the coming fall, in pliments which have been bestowed on the ed to have been caused by the destruction by the were astonished to discover not less than three States, and to prepare the way for that interven. some healthy portion of Morth of Buressing, Communication had with her by addressing, M. L. W., Box 469, some healthy portion of North or South Carolina .-tion which Earl Russell intimates is only a quesenomy of his immense stores off to the right of Medical Parveyor, Baleigh, N. C. brigades opposing them, viz : Thomas Francis Brigade of Gen. Branch. Let those who the Mechanicsville Pike, on the farm of Dr. Meagher's Irish brigade, Sickles's Excelsior brigtion of time on the part of the British Governjuly 2-1t ment. The London Post, i's organ, says "the have carped and sneered at this officer, and Gaines. ade, and another one, the name of which we could july 2-1ne Petersburg, Va. not ascertain. Bravely holding their ground, the diffiulties in the way of the reconstruction of the "Old Dominion Nails," the government which bestowed his commis-American Union are insurmountable." The HEADQUARTERS 38TH REG'T N. C. MILITIA,) ally heard through the report of heavy guns, but Louisianians maintained the unequal contest with WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE "OLD DOMINION NAIL WORKS" of Richmond, London Herald, organ of the opposition, asks, sion upon him, "go and do likewise," or it died entirely away as the scene of the couffict RALEIGH, July 1st, 1862. great dash and boldness, the enemy qualing and How long is America to be indulged and Europe THE MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY. retiring before their steady and deadly fire. To and furnish Nails at their prices in Danville, Virgin ever hereafter hold their peace. to endure?" The Paris correspondent of some EIGHTH REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA, and advance of the Confederate forcest their right, however, things were progressing is, adding the freight-all sizes. of the English papers asserts that "Napoleon is asthose subject to the Conscription Act within the Major Blount, aid to General Branch, was

ler's, says the Post, if not promptly disavowed, would soon turn the scale, finally and decisively, in favour of the Confederate cause.

DIED:

DUNCAN CAMERON HAYWOOD, Son of the ate Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, of this city, was slain in battle on Friday morning last, in the vicinity of Richmond.

He was a Captain in Col. Campbell's Regiment in which his elder brother, Ed. Graham Haywood, is Lieut, Col.

In the charge which the Regiment was making, the bearer of the flag was shot down, when the Col. seizing the colors called on his men to follow him, and in a few moments was himself killed. Capt. Haywood then raised the flag-staff and waving it over his head exclaimed, "Now Boys, this is our chance, follow me !!

He was soon pierced by a large ball and died in-

Capt. Haywood was 22 years of age, a brave youth and a general favorite : kind and affectionate in his domestic relations, and of ardent and generous im-

His body was brought here by a younger brother who participated in the same fight, and was interred on Monday last in the city cemetary. COM.

IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UNa called for in the Raleigh Post Office, June 30th, McClanaban, Mrs Susan McCulloch, Miss Sallie Abernathy, S S Martin, E C Moore, Jas R. Baker, Miss Martha Brinkley, Miss Susan Marior, Green J Bernhard, T P Mann, Jno T Blackwell, Jas W Murray, W A Nelson, W J Price, Master R Barlow. Francis Pearce, B F Patton, M A Bishop, Miss Martha A MPhillips, Miss Mannie M Cathbertson, Lieut J D Reed, Miss Polly Curley, Mrs Nancy Sox, Rufus E Strickland, Mrs S A Cook, Mrs Sarah A Sandford, Bitha Scott, Miss Bettie Sherron, Miss Faunie Estes. Miss Laura Fife, Miss Chloe Selly, Mrs J and others Swain, Wm Spruill, Jas G Sikes, Tilman N

Militia officers not in actual service : persons exem by State laws, but not by the above act : foreigner who have acquired domicil in the Confederate State IV. No persons other than those expressly name or properly implied in the above act, can be exempted except by furnishing a substitute, exempt from mil tary service, in conformity with Regulations already published (General Orders No. 29); and such exemp tion is valid only so long as the said substitute is i

gally exempt. V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the captain of companies, or the commandants of camps, by whom the substitutes have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officer 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. By command of the Secretary of War. S. COOPER.

jy 2-2t Adjutant and Inspector General

\$10.000 WORTH OF GOODS TO ARRIVE AT THE ENERGETIC WHITAKER'S! A. WHITAKER HAVING JUST RE. E. TURNED from the South, offers for sale the following goods : ON HAND, 20 Baskets Champagne, 50 Cases (St. Julien) Claret, 10 Dozen Pepper Sauce, 5 Dozen Mushroom Catsup, 10 Dozen Tomato Catsup, 10 Cases French Cordials, 100 Pounds Grain Pepper, .a Ground 100 100 Spice, 20 Cases Mint Julip, Sherry Wine, 10 Maderia Wine, 10 Barrels Crackers, Soda, Butter, &c TO ARRIVE. 50 Boxes Candy. 560 Bushels Wheat \$5000 Worth Crockery and Glass Ware. CALL ON THE INIMITABLE.

O LY AT WHISKY EXPECTED DAI-WHITAKER'S. WHITAKER'S OLD MINT JULIP AT

in Richmond to the Young Men's Christian At sociation, and take this method of informing those interested in the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded North Carolina regiments, that in future their wants will be attended to as far as practicable by the officers of this benevolent and praiseworthy fatare all supplies Will be directed to ROGES