

THE YANKEE EXODUS.

The natural migratory propensities of the Yankees have received a great stimulus from the draft that has been made upon them by their Government. Such is their dread of being forced into the army and brought "down South," that they are in hundreds moving, or attempting to move to Canada, or any other country outside of Abraham's dominions, in which they may be allowed to smoke the pipe of peace and cheat their neighbors, undisturbed by "wild war's deadly blast."

Very many persons at the North have become heartily tired of the war. At the commencement of it, they were willing to make temporary sacrifices, in the hope that it would be of short duration, and that the "rebellion" would soon be wiped out, and the trade of the South be forced back into the old channels. They realized fearfully now the extent of their disappointment. Not only is the South not subdued, but the North is in danger of invasion from the South. The trade of the North is hopelessly ruined, a debt of \$1,000,000,000 is due to the South, and we behold means of securing it, a system of grinding and searching taxation must be subverted, while thousands who have only known of the privations and the suffering of the camp and the battle-field by what they have read of them in newspapers, will now be compelled to realize them in their own precious persons.

The subject of the above notice is the son of the late Maj. Byrd Willis, of Fredericksburg, Va. We knew him well when he was a devil boy, and it would seem that in his case "the boy has been father to the man."—ED. REGISTER.

COOL WEATHER. The temperature of the last few days has been almost unpleasantly cool, and in great contrast with the week of scorching weather from which we emerged a few days since.—This day (Tuesday) week the mercury stood, at 12 o'clock, M., at 96°. To-day it will not go much beyond 65°.

ARMY WORM. We are sorry to hear that the army worm is making ravages in some parts of this country.

PROMOTIONS IN N. C. TROOPS.—Maj. Junius L. Hill, 7th regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Ed. Graham Haywood promoted to Major, vice Hill promoted. Major Samuel D. Lowe, 28th regiment, promoted to Lieut. Colonel, vice T. L. Lowe deceased. Capt. W. J. Montgomery to be Major, vice S. D. Lowe promoted. Maj. T. L. Hargrove, 44th regiment, elected Lieut. Colonel, vice O'Connell resigned. Capt. C. D. Steadman elected Major, vice Hargrove promoted.

MISSISSIPPI CONSCRIPTS. We find the following in the Grenada (Mississippi) correspondence of the Mobile Tribune: The counties of Mississippi in this part of the State, though supposed to be thoroughly drained of their fighting population by the draft for volunteers, are pouring out thousands of conscripts. Trains going South to Brookhaven have been filled to overflowing for six or six days past with them. These men are a fine looking, healthy set of fellows, and will make good soldiers on an average as any that have yet taken the field.—They appear as jovial and talk as patriots if left to their own free will, and not Congressional legislation, had suggested the propriety of rushing to the defence of their country's flag. An alacrity becoming the crisis, and not a sulky spirit of compliance with an obnoxious law, marks their whole demeanor.

GREAT BATTLE PENDING. The greatest battle of the war will soon be fought somewhere near Culpeper O. H. A gen'lman just from Richmond informs us that immense numbers of troops have been sent to Jackson, and that Generals Lee and Johnston have both gone up to look into matters. With the exception of some 8,000 men, all of McClellan's army have gone to reinforce Pope & Co.

LOOK OUT OFFICE HOLDERS! The late Standard winds up a long article by saying, in substance, that the "Conservatives" mean to "take all the offices unto themselves." Of course they do, for, if they did not, their Conservative work would be love's labour lost. "Conservatism," in their vocabulary, means, "get all the offices you can," and "Reform" means, "hold on to them as long as you can."

MARTING OF CONGRESS.—The Confederate Congress will re-assemble at the Capitol, in this city, on Monday next. Among the many matters of importance claiming the early attention of this body are the Grand Jury of Richmond, and which brings up an issue having no little influence over the future conduct of the war. We allude to the cases of persons known to be guilty of stealing and arming our slaves, and inciting them to rebellion and insurrection. We have laws imposing the severest penalties upon our citizens who are guilty of stealing their neighbors' negroes, and we cannot see why it should be a palliation of the offense that the thieves are dressed in the garb of Federal soldiers. Surely some policy ought to be adopted by the Government for the severe and summary punishment of every captured Yankee against whom proof can be brought that he has been in any way instrumental in despoiling Southern men of their negro property, and we earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the subject.

WE think there is a good deal of reason in the views of the Dispatch. Whenever Yankees are caught either arming or stealing negroes, they should be given up for trial and punishment under the laws of the State in which the offence is committed. If we punish our own citizens for the offences of kidnapping slaves, or inciting them to insurrection, we can see no reason why the same justice shall not be meted out to our Yankee enemies.

CAPTAIN BECKWITH WEST. We had the pleasure of seeing in this city last week Capt. Beckwith West, of the 48th Regiment Virginia Volunteers. Capt. West is a native of this city, being a nephew of the late Weston B. Giles. He had just returned from Fort Delaware, having been confined there for several weeks past as a prisoner of war. He was captured at Front Royal some two months ago and carried to Washington where he was confined in the Old Capital building. From thence he was transferred to Fort Delaware. At this latter prison the fare of the officers was of the coarsest kind, and their treatment extremely rude, while the privates who were held as prisoners of war were forced to work very hard.—Capt. W. is rejoiced to get back once more to his native soil, and says that he will never be taken prisoner again. He left here on Friday for Richmond, en route for Gordonsville to join his regiment.

CAPTURE OF A DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.—The Warrenton (Va.) correspondent of the New York Herald says:

Among the prisoners captured at Orange Court-House on Saturday last was a Captain from this town, named A. Murat Willis, who, from his family connections, appears to be quite an important personage. Besides being immensely rich, he boasts of his friends being for him that his closest sister married the son of Marshal Marat, and is now a Frenchess by virtue of a decree of the present Napoleon, though still living in Florida; and another sister is the wife of Commodore Dallas, formerly of the United States Navy. Capt. Willis was an Aid de-Camp to Gen. Early at the battle of Bull Run, and received special mention in that officer's report for gallantry and bravery. Afterward he raised a company of cavalry and joined Ashby's famous regiment, and became one of the most dreaded scouts in this section of rebellion.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. This body reassembled at Richmond on Monday, and proceeded to the dispatch of business. Upon its action the gaze of the whole country will be intensely fixed, inasmuch as business of the most vital importance will claim its attention. One of the first and most important subjects to which Congress will turn its attention will, doubtless, be the alteration of the conscript law, so as to make it embrace all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 or 50 years. To oppose the large force which Lincoln will soon have in the field, we have at this time some 300,000 men, a number which a year ago would have been regarded as immense, but which will look small when confronted with the million of armed Yankees who will soon be upon us. These men must be met by us in a force somewhat approximating their own in size, and nothing but a conscript law which will force every man capable of bearing arms into the field will accomplish the object.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT. Col. Vance, the Governor elect of this State, arrived in Raleigh on Saturday afternoon, and that night addressed a number of the citizens in front of the Yarbrough House. We were not present, but understand from those who were, that the Colonel declared himself in favor of an unremitting prosecution of the war, and pledged himself to eschew all action founded on more partisan considerations. We also hear that the Colonel got through without telling a single joke, classically remarking to an ardent admirer, who called on him for a joke, that the time for joking had for the present "dried out."

THE CONFEDERATE DISTRICT COURT.—This Court commenced its August term on the 10th, and has been since that time occupied with the great case of "The Confederate States vs. August Belmont & Co.," to confiscate about one million of dollars worth of tobacco now in the warehouses of this city. The "Brother Rothschild" have intervened as the claimants of the tobacco, and are represented by Macfarland & Roberts. The District Attorney, Mr. P. H. Aylett, submitted a motion for a continuation of the case, in order that the depositions of the Brothers Rothschild might be taken. This motion was resisted by the counsel of the other side, and after a protracted discussion, the Court granted the motion for said continuance.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Our latest advices from Europe inform us that news had been received out of the final issue of the battle before Richmond. The papers regarded it as a great disaster to the Federal arms. The London Herald, in publishing the news, says: "Poor McClellan. Who can venture to take a hopeful view of his position? To move on Richmond along the left bank of the James river, under cover of the gunboats, is impossible, for the gunboats cannot pass Fort Darling. Extrication by transports, to Fort Monroe is still possible; but what an inglorious end to a campaign which was to achieve so much. Nor is Virginia alone in discouragement to the Federal cause. In the West, where so many Federal lives have been sacrificed to disease and fighting, the Confederates are sure to close in on the retreat of Halleck, and to restore to the Confederacy the whole country of the lower Mississippi. At every point the North is beaten."

The London Times thinks that McClellan's defeat changes everything, and adds: "A fortnight before, a vast and well provided force was investing the capital city of the South, defended, as it was thought, by only a few starved regiments. All was joy and ignorant of confidence. Now the truth is revealed. The Northerners are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subdued. When they reflect that they have undertaken not only to defeat the armies of Lee and Beauregard, but to utterly destroy them, to occupy the whole Southern territory, and garrison it year after year with a standing army of at least a quarter of a million men, it may well be imagined that they are cooled and sobered by the thought to show that multitudes of the Northern soldiery are becoming weary of this purposeless slaughter."

McClellan's address to his army after its defeat and retreat to the James river, is published and ridiculed by all the papers of Europe—especially that sentence of it in which he says that it will always be a source of pride to his soldiers to know they belonged to the army of the Potomac.—The London Times charges McClellan with outright lying in his address. The Paris Patrie calls it a parody on Napoleon, and says: "We can understand the illusions and the exaggerations whose aim is to sustain the morale of the soldier; but to travestie the truth in this way, and present six successive and bloody defeats as a series of victories contributing to operate a combined advance movement, is to push a little too far the right of not avowing that one's beaten."

The news of the battles before Richmond had revived the stories and rumours in Europe of mediation. The French papers insist upon construing the late debate in the British Parliament and Lord Palmerston's speech against mediation in America, as meaning that the ministry is paying the subject attention with a view to mediation, while the liberal journals, on the contrary, construe it to mean that the time has not yet come for such a movement; that they will watch for it, and when it does arrive will avail themselves of it. The Constitutionnel is to commence a series of leading articles, from the principal editor, in favour of mediation, based on the late discussion in the English Parliament. A London correspondent says that the Emperor of Russia has made a personal appeal to President Lincoln to come to a compromise with the South. Baron Brunow has communicated this to the British Cabinet, and also to the Emperor of France. This correspondent adds: "If the Government at Washington refuse to listen to the proposition of the Czar, then England and France will jointly interfere in behalf of peace. Friendly mediation will be first proposed; if refused, recognition of the Confederate Government, or breaking the blockade will follow."

Mediation is also strongly urged by the increasing distress caused by the "cotton famine," which is now stirring Parliament and all of England. A million of people are starving for want of the raw material of which the war depends, and for want of the Southern market for manufactured goods now sealed by the blockade. This agony cannot be much longer endured, neither in England nor France. Lincoln's order for a draft is working up a tremendous excitement in the Northwest, and is likely to lead to a bloody issue. At a meeting recently held in Ohio, the Democratic candidate for Congress spoke of the draft as follows: "The President has issued his proclamation for three hundred thousand more troops, and Congress has passed a law authorizing him to draft them. There is an election this fall, and they want to carry it. They want to draft them to prevent them from voting. They have the power, and can so arrange it. You will not be cheated. I tell you, you will not submit to these wrongs. You will see blood. If they attempt to arrest and take us from our families to support an Administration in its violations of the Constitution, we will resist, even to blood."

In other parts of the North there is the utmost repugnance to the draft. All manner of excuses are resorted to, to dodge the law. In New England, where we have heard so much of "crushing out the rebellion," the papers say sickness has spread with the most alarming rapidity, and the cases are very distressing. Several have occurred where men have lost their sight, and spectacles are in demand. Some are badly ruptured, but were never troubled by it before, and others are lame. This disease affects the mind as well as the body. They see war in a different light than formerly, and some of the foremost abolitionists begin to think that they would be willing to abandon the negro if the war could only be closed at once. The New York Tribune says another way to strike the law by grey hairs, and the order for a draft has annihilated the trade in hair-dye. The stock, goodwill and fixtures of the hair-dye establishments are for sale. Nobody, except some ancient female, has used hair dye since the call was made for all the men "under forty-five years of age." Grey hairs are not only honorable, they are fashionable. How suddenly some men grow old!

Since the order for a draft, Lincoln has "put his foot down" more firmly, and his despotism is more grinding than ever. His myrmidons are as like vipers against all persons suspected of the slightest sympathy with the "rebellion." We hear of ladies arrested for cheering for Jeff Davis' men for shooting for the Southern Confederacy, and men for making slippers with the Confederate flag on them, and parties, for speaking in a manner which annoyed royal persons around them! Such is a picture of the anxiety now at the North.

In Western Virginia the Yankees are exacting the oath of allegiance, hoping thereby to disarm the people. In Winchester every man has been required to take the oath, and to more effectually accomplish this, pickets were in the meanwhile stationed around the town to prevent the escape of parties.

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GENERAL BRANCH'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

CAMP 18TH N. C. TROOPS, NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA., August 18, 1862. Messrs. Fulton & Price: GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed I forward to you General Branch's congratulatory address to the troops composing his brigade. It might be proper to state that "Slash Church" alluded to, is the battle-field usually known as "Hanover Court-House." "Hanover Court-House" was the name given by the Yankees, and "Slash Church" by our own general. The battle was fought at Slash Church, one mile and a half west of Hanover Court-House. With the highest respect, I am, gentlemen, your ob't servant, JNO. D. BARRY.

HEAD-QUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE LIGHT DIV'Y, July 29, 1862. General Order No. 2. The General Commanding the brigade having been authorized to have inscribed on the battle-flags of his regiments the names of actions in which they have participated, avails himself of the opportunity to refer to some of those actions. A Newbern, besides a fleet of gun-boats, you fought 13,000 of the best troops in the Federal service, having reserves of 7,000. You numbered about 4,000, not even of whom, officers and men, had ever been in battle before. After an uninterrupted fire of four hours—which has not been exceeded in severity by any you have since heard of (except for one hour at Gaines' Mill), and after you had inflicted on the enemy a loss of not less than half your own numbers in killed and wounded, you made good your retreat out of a position in which he had confidently boasted that he would capture you as he would "chickens in a coop."

At Slash Church you encountered the Division of Gen. Porter and a part of the Division of Gen. Sedgwick, numbering at least 20,000, and including 5,000 United States regulars. You, with the two other regiments temporarily attached to you, numbered about 4,000. You repulsed the enemy's attack, and boldly advancing attacked him with such vigor that after 6 hours combat, you withdrew in perfect order to avoid being surrounded during the night—the enemy not daring to follow you beyond the field of battle. Your commander might have justified himself in retiring before such superior forces, both at Newbern and Slash Church; but when an essential command he resolved never to retreat before any hostile force without fighting it, he did not place too high an estimate on the valor and discipline of the brave men it is his pride to command.

In the late brilliant operations before Richmond you were the first brigade to cross the Chickahominy; you were the first to encounter the enemy, and you were the first to start him on that retreat in which his able commander, our General-in-Chief showed him to take no rest until he found shelter under the guns of his shipping. You captured from him a flag before any other troops had crossed the Chickahominy. At Mechanicsville you were under a heavy fire on Thursday evening, the 26th, and Friday morning, which you had no opportunity to return. At Gaines' Mill you opened the fight and continued it until the enemy had been driven from every part of the field. On Monday, at Frazier's Farm, you were again in the heat of the engagement, from its opening to its close, driving the enemy before you for a great distance, and capturing a battery. On Tuesday, at Malvern Hill, you were again under a terrific fire, which you had no opportunity to return.

Though rarely able to turn out 3,000 men for duty, you have, in six pitched battles and several skirmishes, done more than any other brigade of the Army of the Potomac. In a few days they will be filled by recruits, and yours will be the proud task of teaching them to maintain the reputation you have achieved. The regiments of the brigade are respectively entitled to have inscribed on their flags as follows: The 7th Regiment—"Newbern, Slash Church, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill." The 8th Regiment—"Slash Church, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill." Branch Artillery, (Capt. Latham)—"Newbern, Slash Church." The Quartermaster of the brigade will furnish flags inscribed as above.

L. O'B. BRANCH, Brig-Gen. Com'g.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI, ETC. MOBILE, Aug. 14.—A special despatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, August 13th, says: "The St. Louis Republican, of the 7th, says that the guerrillas continue their vigorous warfare in Missouri. They seem to be crossing to the north side of the Missouri river. On the 4th instant they attacked and repulsed a body of Federal troops at Taylorville, Mo. Pointed out a reported near Hudson, with 1200 partisans, threatening to capture the place. A despatch from Shelby reports Porter, with 2400 men, encamped near Newark. He had begged two companies of militia there, after slight resistance, with a large number of horses, guns, and a considerable amount of ammunition. Up to the 8th inst., 22,000 men were enrolled in the State of New York. Important army movements are anticipated at Washington. No one is allowed to pass McClellan's lines. A large number of negroes have been stolen by Pope, near Standardsville, Va. The New York Commercial states that an important secret expedition, consisting of one steamer, with picked men, had left a Federal port and would soon be heard of. It is announced that the Federal Government has contracted for another iron-clad Monitor, which will cost a million and a quarter of dollars.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.—THE SHOOTING OF GENERAL M'COCK. CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 13.—Three of the guerrillas who killed Gen. M'Cook, of the Yankee army, arrived here to-day. They say he was killed in a dash of seventy-five partisan rangers for about a thousand men, near Salom. Their appearance was so sudden and unlooked for that the Yankees fled in confusion. They also state that Buell hung five citizens of Lincoln county in retaliation. The enemy cannot move but in large bodies. The guerrillas are killing them daily.

FEDERAL MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE. Knoxville, August 13.—A prisoner from Nashville, via Huntsville and Stephenson, reports that the roads are lined with Federal troops, and all the bridges strongly fortified. Everything outside of Huntsville is a scene of desolation. Houses destroyed and sacked, and fields laid waste. Generals Buell and Roseau have twenty thousand men in the vicinity of Huntsville. Five hundred negroes are marching from the north side of Huntsville. Four hundred negroes and a large force of soldiers are fortifying Stephenson. The Yankees have rebuilt the bridges and restored the broken track on the railroad from Nashville to Huntsville and Bridgeport. It is reported that Baton Rouge is about to be retaken by the Yankees.

FOR THE REGISTER.

All is bustle—all are doing—All are aroused and going—going—The world's convulsion—is all in motion, Oh! tell me whence this great commotion? The Avenger's land has grasped the earth, Red battles rage, and pale the heath; The nations shake—man's heart doth fail; A great eventful day we hail. A "cleaning up" the housewife has, A "cleaning up" the Lord will have, To purge, to cleanse, to rectify, His hand's put forth—man, don't defy.

The wheel has turned, and down you go, For wholesome lessons all come low; Fair virtue's hall exalted be, A happy land we then shall see. To dodge or screen is all in vain, 'Neath cover of wealth, disease or pain, The chastening rod will find you out, Its healing art none live without. For place, position, friends—all three—The price of them shall merit be; If this be so, whose heart can leap With hope of joy and ease to reap? If unprepared for this reward, Which time deems proper to reward, How can we stand that sick account? Medical Relief, Wm. Fife, W. P. Faucett, Mrs. E. W. Gower, Simon Green, Freeman Gold, Glover, Mrs. L. D. Gooletts, Elias M. Hood, Miss Jane Hunter, Jacob Hunnicutt, Jno. P. Hill, Wm. H. Hill, Capt. Hill, Nelson Hackney, Wesley Henderson, Riley Jones, Miss Eliza Jones, Robt. T. Jackson, Mrs. Harriet Inge, W. H. Kelly, Thos. O. Kelly, Miss Clara Lee, W. John Luke, William Sylvania Cottage. GEN. JACKSON'S LATEST VICTORY. The Richmond Whig of Saturday contains the following interesting account of Gen. Jackson's latest victory: "An aid of Gen. Jackson who was present at the battle of Cedar Creek, furnishes us some interesting particulars of the engagement. The victory was so complete that a bevy of Yankee officers, under a flag of truce, three days afterwards admitted that it would be absurd to deny it, and laid a wager with one of our Generals, that not even Pope would pretend that it was anything but a defeat to them. Our informant estimates the force engaged on our side at 8,000—that of the enemy at 20,000. Our killed and wounded numbered, according to Gen. Jackson's Medical Director, 600, of whom not more than 150 were killed. The loss of the enemy, in killed wounded and missing, is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. We took two splendid Napoleon guns, fifteen hundred stand of small arms, twelve wagon loads of ammunition, four stand of colors, and nearly or quite 500 prisoners. The fight began with skirmishing about two o'clock, some six miles from the village of Napoleon Court House. At four o'clock it had become active and hot, and was continued until near nine o'clock at night, at which time the enemy had been driven to within two miles of the Court House. At this point a heavy battery had been planted, and the General, thinking it injudicious to attack it till morning, ordered a halt. In the morning the enemy had abandoned the position and made no response to shell thrown in the direction they were supposed to occupy. The enemy were commanded by Major Banks and Sigel. Pope reached the scene of action the next day. We occupied the battle ground till Monday evening. Tuesday morning the enemy sent ambulances on the field under white flags, and under cover of them attempted to advance a heavy force. Gen. Stuart, who happened at the time to be on the field with not more than two or three attendants, sent word to Pope that if he advanced any further he would massacre every ambulance deliver and surgeon on the field. Pope replied, professing his chagrin and declaring that he did not know that the ambulances were carrying white flags, and concluded by asking till two o'clock to bury his dead. Stuart replied that it would be impossible for him to finish the job in that time, and that he would give him till sun down. And this was done. During the hottest part of the fight Gen. Jackson put himself at the head of his old Stone wall brigade, in going into that band of heroes an order and immediately perfectly feasible. The ground over which they passed was almost literally covered with slaughtered Yankees. Our informant does not doubt that this victory is but the forerunner of another, more important and overwhelming, unless Pope should execute one of McClellan's "flank movements" and get out of the way.

YANKEE ESTIMATE. The New York Herald makes the following estimate for the edification of its readers: "The Yazoo river is now the base of operations of the rebels in the Southwest. Their whole force, naval and military, with the exception of the bushwhacking "partizan rangers," seems to be centering on the banks of the Yazoo. We have reliable information to the effect that they already have on the river: Iron-plated gunboats, 2 Floating battery, 2 Transports, 30 Fortifications, 5 Infantry, 2,500 Cavalry, 250 Artillery, 300 Batteries, 8

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT. At a meeting of the Petersburg Grays, Company B, 12th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, held at camp "Falling Creek," Chesterfield county, Virginia, on the 8th of August, 1862, on motion, Wm. C. Smith was appointed Chairman, and Jordan Stone, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, it was then proposed that the respect to the memory of our deceased companions-in-arms, ROBERT E. JONES and RICHARD P. ALLEN, a committee be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions for the consideration of the company. The committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our companionship our comrades, ROBERT E. JONES and RICHARD P. ALLEN, the former having died in Manchester on the 16th ultimo, from wounds received on the 25th of June, 1862, while acting as a color-bearer, and the latter having died at the same time cheering on his fellow-comrades, and urging them, even after his wounds had felled him to the ground, to be brave and to take from us our homes and liberties; the latter having died at his father's residence in Prince George county, Virginia, on the 27th ultimo, from disease contracted in camp; Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the death of our brave and much esteemed companion-in-arms, ROBERT E. JONES, our country has lost one of its most gallant defenders. That he was one who by his gallant conduct at the battle of "Falling Creek," and his noble and heroic death, and defiantly flaunting his flag in the face of the foe, at the same time cheering on his fellow-comrades, and urging them, even after his wounds had felled him to the ground, to be brave and to take from us our homes and liberties; the latter having died at his father's residence in Prince George county, Virginia, on the 27th ultimo, from disease contracted in camp; Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the death of our brave and much esteemed companion-in-arms, RICHARD P. ALLEN, our country has lost one of its most gallant defenders. That he was one who by his gallant conduct at the battle of "Falling Creek," and his noble and heroic death, and defiantly flaunting his flag in the face of the foe, at the same time cheering on his fellow-comrades, and urging them, even after his wounds had felled him to the ground, to be brave and to take from us our homes and liberties; the latter having died at his father's residence in Prince George county, Virginia, on the 27th ultimo, from disease contracted in camp; Therefore, be it Resolved, That we tender to the families and friends of our comrades, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement, and assure them that we shall ever tenderly cherish their memory. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the families of the deceased, and that a copy be sent to the Raleigh Register for publication.

REWARD OF \$30 AND TRAVEL. A large expense will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver in Camp Privates George Kelly and Michael Kenny, who deserted from Company B, 5th Reg't N. C. Troops, Aug. 10th, or a suitable reward will be given for their apprehension in jail, and information given me of the fact. I do also notify those who are absent without leave to report immediately to these Headquarters, or they will be dealt with as deserters; and all those who are absent on furlough, or requested to forward certificates of disability weekly, or they will be considered and treated as deserters. The abuse of furloughs thus treated is operating against any privilege of the kind being granted to worthy soldiers now in the army, who are denied to such an extent that the drilling-conduct of others. If such soldiers are sent for duty, and in a Surgeon's certificate of each disability, or report in person for duty. CHAS. R. KING, Lt. Com'g. Co. B, 5th Reg't N. C. Troops. Camp, near Richmond, Va. By order of D. K. McRae, Com. commanding 5th Reg't N. C. T. au 20-w

WANTED TO PURCHASE FROM 40 TO 50 NEGRO YELLOWS, young and likely. Apply to W. J. HAWKINS, Raleigh, July 27, 1862.

THE ROOTS, HERBS, & CO., COLLECTORS of Medicinal Herbs, Roots, &c., for the use of Physicians, Chemists, &c., will be received at that Department if, in possession, they are found to be thoroughly clean and dry. In every case the freight on these articles must be paid by the person sending them. If they are in quantity and are received in the Department of the Root, the Receipt for the freight will be required. The collectors of Medicinal Herbs, Roots, &c., for the use of Physicians, Chemists, &c., will be received at that Department if, in possession, they are found to be thoroughly clean and dry. In every case the freight on these articles must be paid by the person sending them. If they are in quantity and are received in the Department of the Root, the Receipt for the freight will be required. The collectors of Medicinal Herbs, Roots, &c., for the use of Physicians, Chemists, &c., will be received at that Department if, in possession, they are found to be thoroughly clean and dry. In every case the freight on these articles must be paid by the person sending them. If they are in quantity and are received in the Department of the Root, the Receipt for the freight will be required.

Notice. A purchasing agent for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases from the 1st of September next, and as such as possible their accounts with the undersigned at Wilmington, N. C. All claims in their possession will be closed and directed to me at this place—notify me of your shipment, and send me R. R. Receipt for the same—making care to put their names on the outside of the boxes. All orders on Major Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DUBOSET, au 20-21. Orl.-Ag't C. S. A.

Notice. THE ROOTS, HERBS, & CO., COLLECTORS of Medicinal Herbs, Roots, &c., for the use of Physicians, Chemists, &c., will be received at that Department if, in possession, they are found to be thoroughly clean and dry. In every case the freight on these articles must be paid by the person sending them. If they are in quantity and are received in the Department of the Root, the Receipt for the freight will be required. The collectors of Medicinal Herbs, Roots, &c., for the use of Physicians, Chemists, &c., will be received at that Department if, in possession, they are found to be thoroughly clean and dry. In every case the freight on these articles must be paid by the person sending them. If they are in quantity and are received in the Department of the Root, the Receipt for the freight will be required.

Notice—\$30 Reward. A large expense will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver in Camp Privates George Kelly and Michael Kenny, who deserted from Company B, 5th Reg't N. C. Troops, Aug. 10th, or a suitable reward will be given for their apprehension in jail, and information given me of the fact. I do also notify those who are absent without leave to report immediately to these Headquarters, or they will be dealt with as deserters; and all those who are absent on furlough, or requested to forward certificates of disability weekly, or they will be considered and treated as deserters. The abuse of furloughs thus treated is operating against any privilege of the kind being granted to worthy soldiers now in the army, who are denied to such an extent that the drilling-conduct of others. If such soldiers are sent for duty, and in a Surgeon's certificate of each disability, or report in person for duty. CHAS. R. KING, Lt. Com'g. Co. B, 5th Reg't N. C. Troops. Camp, near Richmond, Va. By order of D. K. McRae, Com. commanding 5th Reg't N. C. T. au 20-w

WANTED TO PURCHASE FROM 40 TO 50 NEGRO YELLOWS, young and likely. Apply to W. J. HAWKINS, Raleigh, July 27, 1862.

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DIED.

At the residence of Mr. Stanks, of this city, on the 13th inst. of typhoid fever, Serg't B. W. TURNAGE, of Co. K, 11th Reg't N. C. Troops, in the 28th year of his age. He leaves a devoted and amiable wife, who was with him during his last illness; also three parents and many friends to mourn their irreparable loss. Dearest brother, thou hast left us, We thy loss most deeply feel, But thy memory shall be ours, And in our hearts shall dwell. He can all our sorrows heal. A FRIEND.

Petersburg, Va., August 14. Raleigh and Petersburg papers please copy.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING UNCALLED FOR in the Raleigh Post Office, August 15, 1862.

Armistead, Rev R A 2 Longest, Hugh Lynch, Louisa 2 Babler, Mrs A M 2 Longley, Robt 2 Burt, Jas M 2 Marsh, Jas J 2 Branson, Rev L 2 Morrison, Jim Hall, Jno F 2 Medina, Mrs Jenny 2 Boswell, Jas H 2 Slahby, Mrs Rebecca 2 Barber, Jas Rebecca 2 McQueen, Mrs B A 2 Brock, Mrs M 2 McDowell, Mrs M 2 Belo, R W 2 Manned, N 2 Collins, Lt R P 2 McCullens, Miss Sally Carpenter, Mrs E 2 Martin, J O 2 Crawford, H J 2 Moore, Jno P 2 Grogan, W 2 Mather, J 2 Cornell, Miss Mary M 2 Moore, Reg'dn 2 Carley, Mrs Nancy 2 Nicholson, W T 2 Cain, Miss Bettie 2 Nichols, Jno 2 Dunningway, Jas 2 Norman, W J B 2 Eldridge, Daniel 2 Pickens, J L 2 Riley, Wm 2 Osburn, D J 2 Fife, W P 2 Oliver, Rev P 2 Faucett, Mrs E W 2 Rhodes, R J 2 Gower, Simon 2 Rogers, Capt J A 2 Green, Freeman Gold 2 Smith, Robt 2 Glover, Mrs L D 2 Speed, Dr B 2 Gooletts, Elias M 2 Strah, Mrs A 2 Hood, Miss Jane 2 Snider, Wm 2 Hunter, Jacob 2 Stuart, Susan W 2 Hunnicutt, Jno P 2 Sharp, Calvin 2 Hill, Wm H 2 Smith, Sarah C 2 Hill, Capt 2 Stator, Alfred 2 Hill, Nelson 2 Slade, William 2 Hackney, Wesley 2 Turner, J J 2 Henderson, Riley 2 Thornton, L R W 2 Jones, Miss Eliza 2 Thomas, C R 2 Jones, Robt T 2 Whitsett, R M 2 Jackson, Mrs Harriet 2 Walker, Alex 2 Inge, W H 2 Wemble, W H 2 Kelly, Thos O 2 Wolf, M M 2 Kelly, Miss Clara 2 Watson, L C 2 Lee, W John 2 Washie, L 2 Luke, William

Call for Advertiser's Letters, and give the name of the List. GEO. T. COOK, P. M. au 18-11

Sewing Machine for Sale. FOR SALE AN EXCELLENT SECOND HAND Sewing Machine, of Singer's Patent, and in good order. \$50 for no fault in the Machine. Terms reasonable. Apply at this Office. au 20-21

The Bingham School. THE NEXT TERM BEGINS AUG. 27th. In addition to the usual course, our pupils are carefully instructed in Infantry Tactics. Address W. J. B. & SONS, au 20-21 Oaks, Orange, N. C.

University Virginia. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 1st of Oct. 1862, and end on the ensuing 4th of July. The exercises in all the departments of instruction, Academic, Law and Medical, will be conducted heretofore, it being the fixed purpose of the Board of Visitors and the Faculty not to relax in their efforts to maintain the standing which the Institution has acquired as a seat of learning. For catalogue, &c., address, S. MAUPIN, au 20-21 Chairman of the Faculty.

BLANTON DUNCAN, COLUMBIA, S. C., FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY. IS PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR Engraving upon Steel or Stone. Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept. Army Orders. HEADQUARTERS DEPT. SOUTH OF JAMES RIVER, August 12th, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 1. ALL COMPANIES OF CAPTAINS L. A. Johnston, Solomon Church, Wm. Sharpe, Jas. E. Mitchell, J. Y. Bryson, —Lans, J. J. Lawrence, A. McIntyre, Jordan Walker, and Wm. H. Carraway are hereby required to rendezvous at Garysburg on or before the 25th inst., for the purpose of organizing and active fighting operations. The active companies of Rangers of the State will rendezvous at the same time at Goldsboro, N. C. By order, D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

50 Bales Cotton for Sale, WELL BALED, IRON-HOPPED AND Tar-roped, and in good order, at Tarboro, N. C. ALSO, 300 BALES, in like order, which will be delivered at Wilson, Tarboro, or Moseley Hall, Confederate Bonds taken in payment. W. H. JONES, Raleigh, August 15, 1862. au 20-11

Notice. ALL PARTIES WHO HAVE BEEN purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases from the 1st of September next, and as such as possible their accounts with the undersigned at Wilmington, N. C. All claims in their possession will be closed and directed to me at this place—notify me of your shipment, and send me R. R. Receipt for the same—making care to put their names on the outside of the boxes. All orders on Major Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DUBOSET, au 20-21. Orl.-Ag't C. S. A.

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