

By the terms of that Cartel it is st prisoners of war hereafter taken whall charged on parale till exchange

Scarcely had that Cartel been signed when militaty authorities of the United States maneed a practice changing the character of war from such as becomes civilized nations campaign of indiscriminate robbery and mur-

general order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Wash-ington, on the very day that the Cartel was sign-Virginia, difects the Military Commanders the United States to take the private property our people for the convenience and use of their armies without compensation.

The general order issued by Major General Pope on the 23d of July, the day after the signha Cartel, directs the murder of our peace ful inhabitants as spies if found quietly tilling the farms in his rear, even outside of his lines, and his Brigadier Generals, Steinwehr, has seiz d upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants to he held as hostages, to the end that they may be sourdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are liled by some unknown persons whom he desig-

rates as "bush whackers." Under this state of facts this Government, has usued the enclosed general order recognizing General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themives, that of robbers and of murderers, and not that of public enemics, entitled, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war.

We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress towards a practice which we abher and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Some of the military authorities of the United States secon to suppose that better success will attend a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex to be spared, than ha hitherto been secured by such hostilities as ars alone recognized to be lawful by civilized man in modern times.

For the present, we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and shall continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of General Pope's artny as prisoners of war ; but if, after notice to the Government at Washington of our confining repressive measures to the punishment only of dimmissioned officers who are willing participants in these ceimes, these savage practices are continled, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last reopt of eccepting the war on the terms chosen by r fors until the outraged voice of a common

teinwebr, and all ader their respecy are hereby expressly be, not entitled to be iers, and therefore not entitled

that, in the event of the dener-meral Pope, or Brigadier Generin wehr, or any commi tem, the captive so taken shall be held in in thement, so long as the orders aforesaid all continue in force and unrepealed by the comat military authorities of the United States ; that in the event of the murder of any unarmzen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by r under pretext of any of the orders herein-before recited, whether with or without trial,spy or hostage, or any pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy, to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

#### By order : S. COOPER, Adjt. and Insp. Gen.

SKILMISH AT ORANGE COURT HOUSE.

(Signed)

On Saturday morning about nine o'clock eight hun. Ired Yankee cavalry cressed the Rapidan river some distance below the railroad and advanced on Orange Court-House, driving our pickets before them. They dashed through the village at full speed, but two hundreil yards beyond, on the Gordonsville road, they were met and repulsed by two hundred of our cavalry, under Colonel Jones, with a loss of nine prisoners .-They then fell back to the Main street, our men folowing them up, a fierce hand to hand fight took place. While our men were on the point of driving them out of the village, Colonel Jones discovered that another body had turned his flank and threatened to cut him He immediately ordered a retreat, and his men off. cut their way through the Yankees in gallant style with the loss, however, of some ten or fourteen men, who were taken prisoners, and returned towards Gordonsville.

During the fight a railroad train, which was on the point of leaving for Gordonsville when the Yankees pricared, made its escape.

The Yankees did not pursue, but employed themelves for two hours tearing up the railroad track and breaking into the stores in the village. They then retarned to the north side of the Rapidan, having stopped long enough at Mr. Thomas Scott's, one mile beyond the Court House, to bury ten of their men who had been killed in the fight, and to pillage the country for a mile or two around.

After they had disappeared a heavy force of cur cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, appeared and made pursuit. They went as far as the ford over the

Rapidan, and, seeing no enemy, restrained. We learn that Orange Court House remains in our possession, with a force sufficient to protect it against any similar raid in future.

The nine prisoners taken in the fight arrived here yesterday evening in the Central cars .- Rich. Ex.

THE ENEMY DRIVENOUT OF ALABA MA-COURTLAND TAKEN BY OUR FORCES AND THE ENEMY DISPERSED

# From the Richmond Ecquirer. THE NEXT NEWS FROM EUROPE. The last mails received from England left there at a time when only the news of the fighting beyond the Chickahominy had been received. Mc-

Clellan had massed his whole force on this side of the Chickshominy, had merely executed a long contemplated movement, and was now stronger than ever-so the Northern journalists, with many a terrible misgiving on their own part, bade the English believe. With that perspicacity which the English press have shown throughout our troubles, the real truth was readily perceived and proclaimed; and England; apprised that the siege of Richmond was raised, and that McClellan was seeking safety in flight, had nothing else to do, but await the confirmation and the full datails.

These were carried by the steamer which sailed. we believe, on the 11th of July. The foreign mail which went out on that day, told of the com. plete repulse of McClellan; of his flight of thirty five miles; of his vast losses in men and in arms, and in stores; how the army, which was to spend the 4th of July in Richmond, lay far away, broken and demoralized, under the cover of gunboats. It told of the consternation and gloom which pervaded the North; how Lincoln had called for three hundred thousand more men, to repair the ravages of his bootless war ; how slowly his call was answered, and how the necessity of a draft was admitted and asserted in the Northern rapers: how gold had run up to 118, and foreign exchange

All this it told, and more. This news probably reached England on the 21st of July. Allow five days its discussion and digestion, and we are brought to the 26th of July. On this latter day a steamer was to sail for America. It will pro bably reach this continent about next Wednesday the 6th of August. It may, perhaps, bring the decision of the French and English Governments as to our recognition. They will probably have had all the time they wish, for decission: for the regiments, packed away in trunks and carsubject and the question are not new to them .-They have been considering it in the prospect, for many months.

We await the arrival of the 6th of August steamer with much interest and with strong hepe. The sentiment of Europe, as expressed through | teered to take care of them, and 50 nurses. the great organs of public opinion for some time past, indicates that McClellan's defeat, at this stage of the war, would be embraced as the occasion for Confederate recognition. Indeed, it is said on credible, though not official authority, that the Ministers of the English and French Governments had an understanding with Lincoln's envoys, as early at the first of last February, on the subject of recognition. Those envoys stated to the Ministers the positive opinion that the South would be subdued and possessed by the North in ninety days. The Minister's replied that they would give double that time-would wait six months to see the result. But if, at the end of that period, the prediction had not been ferified, the Government of the United States must not consid-

makes a candid acknowledgment of McCle lan's defeat in the battles before Richmond He tries neither to disguise or gloss it over. We make some extracts from that portion of his letter :

The army of the Potomac has met the enemy and been defeated. There is no use in attempting to evade or gloss over this sad and humiliating fact. I will venture to assert that the newspapers will contain official ington, stating that McClellan has gained a must take care of themselves. brilliant victory over the Confederates ;, has

annihils led their army. I am tired of these official Washington lies. I know how and altar of his selfish ambition. I tell you we are defeated-defeated with terrible loss.

The War Department at Washington, as I learn from papers received to-day, has suppressed all the material facts, and has had the brazen effrontery to trumpet to the world the assertion that we have gained a great victory before Richmond. The fact is exactly the reverse. We have met with a defeat which will prove the utter annihilation of the army of 'the Potomac, unless we are reinforced by 100,000 disciplined troops in the course of the present month. 'We have lost sixty pie-

ces of artillery, which have been captured by the enemy; but all the other guns have been brought off safely. The loss which will be most severely felt is that of the baggage and personal effects of the officers of many of the pet bags, which were necessarily left behind for want of transportation. We left behind at Savage's Station, also, 2,500 wounded. and sick soldiers, 23 surgeons who volun-

# selected from the ranks.

We were obliged to release all the prisoners we had taken; and, more humiliating still, we had to leave upon the battle-field, to the tender mercies of the enemy, thousands of our dead and dying soldiers. In riding through the woods, on each side of the road I have seen the ground strewed for miles with blankets, overcoats, knapsacks, cartridge boxes filled with ammunition, and even with muskets and bayonets in capital order. Of muskets alone there must be thousands thus thrown away. The woods, too, and by-roads and lanes, were filled with stragglers and skulkers, who always had the same tale to tell. They had fought with their regiment until ordered to fall back, and had then become separated from it, and had been unable to find it since. The number of these skulkers, all of them without arms, was estimated to-day by an army officer of high rank at 20;000.

# THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND -A CANDID ACKNOWLEFGMENT OF MCCLELLAN'S DEFEAT. • The correspondent of the Chicago Times Conservative policy and asserted only the suprema-cy of the Constitution. Instead of this, our whole course has been calculated to example the South ern people, dishearten Unionists every where, and divide the North into factions. We are farther from a final victory than we were one year ago.— All that our armies have done has been undone by a reckless Congress and a yielding. President.— We have spent six hundred millions of do and sacrificed fifty thousand lives, and got for it all-what? We have saved Maryland and Kentacky and Missouri, by a show of bayonets, and lost them by a show of radicalism. The Unioncause will hereafter and little hearty sympathy. Indian Turnip,

south of Mason's and Dixon's line. And now, we say again, the North is to hear her full share of suffering. Her cotton mills must stop. Her labouring men are to become paupers. The government is going to take care of the nig-

SAD STORY .- The Rome (Ga.) Southerner on the 26th of June rublished the marriage of A. B. Ross to Miss Lizzie McConnico. On the 15th of why they are manufactured. Stanton sacri- July it published the death of the bridegroom, ficed MuClellan and his gallant army on the and on the 22d of July the death of the bride. A brief and sad story.

> To the Voters of Franklin County. WEARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. S. D. BEVES, as a candidate to represent the County of Franklin, in the House of Commons for the ensueing General Assembly. july 23-td.

Soldiers' Ticket for Craven Co. WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE the following Soldiers' Ticket for Craven Coun-FOR THE SENATE WM. B. WADSWORTH. FOR THE COMMONS J. B. G. BARROW. BENJ. M. COOK, JUN'R.

J. H. Horner's CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, AT OXFORD, N. C., TTILL BE RE-OPENED THE 2nd MON-V DAY IN JULY. The charge for board and tuition, exclusive o ights and fuel, will be \$120 per session. .

Oxford, N. C., June 10, 1862.

au 2-2tpd

#### Notice.

june 14-2m

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company has been declared payable, one-half in Confederate bonds, at the office of the Company, on and after the second Monday in July, 1862. W. W. VASS, Raleigh, June 27, 1862. Treasurer. june 28-2m WITE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN.

NOUNCE M. A. BLEDSOE as the Confede te candidate for re-election to the Senate for the oupty of Wake. Raleigh, May 26, 1862. my 28-td

Ticket of Pitt County. MTE ARE REQUESTED TO AN-

### Attention All!

THE MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DE. L PARTMENT, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for following harbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, arto Dr. M. F. Arendell, collector of medicinal herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Releigh, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them, The articles must be over and well dried. articles must be clear and well dried : Seneka Snake root, 60 cents lb

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M. HOWARD.

Charlotte, N. C.

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Paccoon, or Blood rood, 40 .... Wild Cherry bark, 30 American Ipecad-roat, Elooming Spurge-root 1.00 50 Indian Physic-root, Indian Tobacco, Black Snake root, Foke root; Blackberry root. American Gentian, Dogwood bark; 25: Fever Root, American Hellebore root. Peppermint, Skunk Cabbage -root 20 Jamestown Woed-seed and leaves. 20 Hemlock leaves, 20. 4 Wintergreen, or Partridge Berry. 50 .... Horsemint, 20 Sassafras-bark of room 20 Sassafras pith, 5.00 Ginseng root, 50 Sarsaparilla root. 75 . ..... Lavender-leaves and stem, 20 . 4 . 40 2.50 per bush Fiax seed, White Oak bark, 10 cents io. Meadow Sweet. 25 American Columbo root 50 Willow bark, 20 Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar, 10 Persimmon bark-from root," 20 Centaury herb. 20 Boneset, 20 Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root, 30 Dandelion root. 30 Hops, 100 Wild Senna, 50 . May Apple, or Mandrake, 75 Butternut-inner bark of root. 50 Henbane-leaves and seed. 75 Barberry leaves, 50 Fleabane, 25 cotch Broom-tops of stems. Pink Root. 50 Worm Seed. 25 Calamus, 25 Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root Queen's Root. Slippery Elm, 30 " Red Pepper, i00 m Anise seed. 50 Spear Mint. 25 Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade, Poppy-ripe capsules, 100 Lettuce, garden, dried fuice. 100 Marsh Rosemary-root Virginia Snake Roof. Juniper-tops, Red Cedar-tops, Prickley Ash-bark. Robin's Rye, or Hair Cap Moss,

humanity forces a respect for the recognized rules f war.

While these facts would justify our refusal to execute the generous Cartel by which we have consented to liberate an excess of thousands of prisoners held by us beyond the number held by the eneroy, a sacred regard to plighted faith. thuitking from the mere semblance of breaking a promise, prevents our resort to this extremity. Nor do we desire to extend to any other forces of the ecemy the punishment merited alone by Gen. articipate in the execution of his infamous or-

You are therefore instructed to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States the contents of this letter and a ony of the enclosed general order, to the end that he play be notified of our intention not to usider any officers hereafter captured from Company Pope's army as prisoners of war.

Very respectfully, yours, etc., JEFFERSON DAVIS. (H gned) ron R. E. LEE, Commanding, etc.

UJT AND INSP'R GEN.'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, August 1, 1862. WARAL ORDERS. No. 54.

1. The following Orders are published for the illocation and observance of all concerned : 11. Whereas, by a General Order dated the 21 July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States under the order of the Presdent of the United States, the Military Commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkallend are directed to seize and use any property real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Collfederacy, which may be necessary or conveniere for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the ownand private property thus seized and appropri-

111. And whereas, by General Order Number Eleven, issued on the 23d July, 1863, by Major General Pope, commanding the forces of the Enany in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all commanders of any Army corps, divisions, brightes, and detached commands will proceed

minediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach in rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will farnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of this army; and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines or at any point in rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use." Lith July, 1862, by Brigadier General A. Steinwebr, Major William Steadman, a cavalry officer the most prominent citizens of Page county, Virginia, to be held as hostages and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of said Stein-

wehr being shot by "bush-whackers," by which term are meant the citizens of this Confederacy and families. V: And whereas, it results from the above or-

ders that some of the military authorities of the

AND A LARGE NUMBER OF SUPPLIES AND PRISONERS-A SPLENDID SUC-CESS.

TUPELO, July 30 .- Information received at headquarters state that Colonel Armstrong, commanding the cavalry of the army of the West, has taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing one hundred and fifty-nine prisoners and six cars. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The citizens Pope and such commissioned officer's as phoose to of Courtland were frantic with joy. We have reliable information that 15,000 Federals, during last week, passed Tuscumbia eastward, destined for Chatlanooga.

> TUPELO, July 30.-Three Yankee captains and five lieutenants, captured at Coartland, arrived close, and promote an immediate settlement upon here to-night: General Armstrong's official re- the inevitable basis of Confederate independence. port states that, on the 25th, he attacked the enemy at Courtland, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, took one hundred and thirty-three prisoners, including eight commissioned officers .---The non-commissioned officers and men were paroled. The enemy's loss was three killed and wounded. Ours was less. 'He also captured twelve wagons, with horses attached, and equipmen's, a large number of arms, the camp and garrison equipage of four companies, and a quantity of supplies, including five hundred bushels of corp in sacks. The depot, telegraph line, bridge | France expressly, and in public document de-

and trestle work were destroyed. General Armstrong defeated the enemy at Turn creek the same day, taking fourteen prisoners. Rosencranz s division is at Tuscumbia.

OUR GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE-BROWNSVILLE OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES-BURNING OF THE ENEMY'S SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTS.

GRENADA, July 29.-Our guerrillas have re-captured Brownsville, Tennessee, and burned three thousand bales of cotton purchased by Yankees.

GRENADA, July 30 .- Passengers from Memphis report that our guerrillas, have burnt several Federal transports on the Tennessee river, near Eastport.

THE YANKEES ALONG THE MISSIS-SIPPI.

JACKSON, July 29.-Persons from the opposite side of the river report six hundred new Yankee graves. The Federals carried off 2,000 slaves .-They have occupied Madisonville, Louisiana.

FROM THE ARMIES IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

TUPELO, July 29 .- The enemy made a demonstration on our front to-day with a cavalry force. It is supposed that the movement was made with the intention of destroying the railroad track, at some point above. If so, the movement has been 18. And whereas, by an order issued on the anticipated and the designs of the Yankees frustrated. Our forces extend north of Guntown.

CHATTANOOGA, July 29 .- Buell's forces are of his Brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of marching up the Sequatchie Valley, towards Pikeville

THE COTTON TROUBLE.

England is sorely troubled respecting the future who have taken up arms to defend their homes of the cotton supply. At last accounts there were only 213,270 bales in Liverpool, against 1,123,000 at a corresponding date last year. United States, not content with the unjust and Were the mills to run on full time.

-CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S CAMP, or it unfriendly if they gave the Confederate States that recognition which would be their due. With this understanding they parted. This, we repeat, is not official, but it comes under better authority than the mere reports that find their way into the

> At all events it is perfectly well known that England and France are very great and very impatient sufferers by'the war: that their opinion as to the result has long ago been made up; that the permanent division of what was the United States. they regard as a settled fact; that the war is' sim' by one of passion, to the distress not only of both night, June 27. It was continued without belligerents, but of the laborers' and manufacturers intermission until the army reached this po- ensuing General Assembly. of England and France.

Thus viewing the contest, it is natural that they should take every allowable step to bring it to a Of the probable effect of recognition it is vair to speculate at this time. Perhais, despite out hopes, the recognition may not come. But if it should be accorded, we do not think it will probably produce war, or, at least, immediate war, | river. - As we were only four miles from between Lincoln and Europe. True, Seward has. Richmend when the movement commenced, told his ministers to say it will, in all the principal Courts of the East. But he like wice declarad that to recognize us as belligerents would be received in the same manner; and the words had schreely escaped his pen before England and declared us a belligerent, and accorded us all the rights of warfare that Lincoln possessed, even to privateering, which which England hates. Seward, in answer, roared as gently as a sucking dove. He said in substance, that he was determined t maintain peace with England and France; that he had resolved to consider himself . not kicked ;" that England and France were good friends to ing in the North. It is another ovidence of the the United States; that the only difficulty was, they did not see things in the same light with the United States government that, in fact, they did practically agree, but had different ways o expressing themselves. It was thus in devoute l. his own words and escaped war. The similar feat of Lincoln's government in the case of the Trent needs not be recalled. We do not, therefore, think that'Lincoln will

resent recognition by 'a declaration of war. He will submit to it, and perhaps demonstrate that it is exactly right, and Seward may endeavor even to be gracious. But we do think that recognition will either bring early peace to us, or will grow into war with Europe. Recognition will be for an object. Interest will have as much to do with it as comity. England and France want cotton and want it very badly. Recognition is a step to it. It will be followed up, if necessary, and will be followed up readily ; for it is "the first step" that troubles. The blockade must yield, in order to let cotton out. The war must cease, as a wanton vexation to commerce.

We are inclined to think that Lincoln would wait for this pressure from Europe before making peace with us. His people are very weary of the war, and are much discouraged at the prospects. They would be thankful to be shown a way to There are millions of persons who have heretofore peace. They would rejoice as they did when Se-" ward saved them in the Trent affair and when | land; four fifths of whom are to be wholly out of they gladly accepted the long letter in which he smothered up that everlasting disgrace.

We know, indeed, that the people of the North, and their Government, evince only the most diabolical purposes towards us, and speak only in terms of the most malignant rage. But such things signify but little. After the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, 1781, England echoed with similar ragings. The King and his then obsequious Parliament avowed, November 27th, the determination to press the war with renewed fury and on a larger scale .--But after wrath had had its hour, reason began to be applied to nearly every bate that remains un-

The retreat proper commenced on Friday

sition. Wur losses during these fearful seven days have been enormous, and must reach, in killed, wounded and ; laced hors de combat, five thousand men per day, or thirty thousand, at least, in all. We are now twentyfive miles southeast of Richmond in a direct line, but fifty miles by the course of James it can readily be perceyed how much nearer we are to our object now!

COTTON IS KING-SUFFERING IN THE NORTH FOR WANT OF COTTON-THE SUCCESS OF THE NORTH IN THIS WAR DECLARED IMPOSSIBLE.

The following editorial, from the Providence (R. I.) Post, shows very plainly to what straits ! the North is being brought by this war. It is a startling exposition of the state of affairs and feel-North becoming impressed with hopelessness and despair in the present struggle :

[From the Providence Post, July 18.]

Our market quotations this morning show the prices of cotton in this city, and indicate very plainly to what we are coming. We are to realize unmistakably all the horrors of a cotton famine, not only in this country, but throughout Eurore. Prices are to go up, not down, until there comes a general financial and commercial smasn up. Indeed, we are to get no more cotton in the next three years. Our mills have got to stop ; our manufacturers, if they are not blind, may already

see rain staring them in the face. In six months Rhode Island's fate will be sealed. At last accounts there were only 213,270 bales of cotton in Liverpool, against 1,123,000 bales at a corresponding date last year. Were the mills to run on full time, every pound of cotton in England would be used in four weeks! India, of which we have heard so much in abolition speeches, supplies no part of the deficiency occasioned by the loss of the American article. Instead of sending more than usual to market, there was afloat. at last accounts, of India cotton, only 45,000 bales, against 240,000 last year, and 280,000 in 1860 .-

employment in a short time! And the same state of things to an extent fearful to contemplate, is to exist in New England.

ists. "This rebellion is to be crushed, the Southern ports are to be opened, and cotton is to pour in upon us most plentifully." This is, the talk of of crazy fanatics, and fools. The Southern ports may be opened; but we shall get no cotton. The old crop will be destroyed whether the owners like it or not. They dare not resist a measure so essential to their independence. The torch will

nounce the following candidates to represent Pitt County in the ensuing Logislature : FOR THE SENATE :- E. J. BLOUNT. FOR THE COMMONS :- C PERKINS and B. G. AL-

BRITTON. This is the old ticket. jy 23-td

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE QUENTIN BUSBEE as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly 13th June, 1862. je 14-td

WE ARE REQUESTED TO AN-NOUNCE RUFUS H. JONES as & Confederate candidate for the House of Commons of the july 4-td

For the Legislature.

WEARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE DR. JOHN C. MARRIOTT, BS 'a Confederate Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, for Wake county. june 25-ti

# Notice.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FROM 40 TO 50 NEGRO FELLOWS, young and likely. W. J. HAWKINS. Apply to Raleigh, July 21, 1862. jy 23-1m WANTED .--- A SUBSTITUTE --- FOR

WHICH a liberal price will be paid. Citizen of the Confederate States preferred. Apply immediately to "Conscript," Register Office, Raleigh, N. C. jaly 23-tf

### Alleghany Springs, MONTGOMERY Co., VA.

THE GREAT NUMBER OF APPLICA. tions for board has induced the Proprietors to open this place. It will be kept in as good style as he circumstances of the country will admit. Passengers will leave the train at Shawsville Station-omnibuses will be in waiting to convey them 3} miles, to the Springs. Visitors will be received from this date.

\$12 50 Board per week for 4 weeks and over, under 4 weeks, 14 00 BOOTH, COLHOUN & CO. iy 9-1m

# Notice.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, also for Ba con, Lard, Eggs, Poultry of every description, particularly Geese and Ducks, delivered to me at my farm, 7 niles west of Raleigh, formerly belonging to Hinton Franklin, Esq. B. D. SMITH. Raleigh, 14th June, 1862. june18-6mpd

NTOTICE .-- 1 WILL ATTEND AT THE N Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th inst., for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due in Raleigh, Districts Nos. 1 and 2, for the year 1862.

G. W. NORWOOD, Collector, Raleigh, July 8, 1862. jy 12-td

## Cotton Spinning Machinery for Sale.

THE KINSTON COTTON FACTORY Company offer for sale a large lot of Machinery, in good order, taken from the Factory at Newbern. The subscriber will be in Kinston on the 7th and Sth August, and will show the Machinery to persons wishing to purchase.

If this Machinery is not sold on those days, it will be offered at public sale on the next day. J. C. WASHINGTON,

President of said Company.

# Rags and Paper.

THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COM-L PANT purchases COTTON or LINEN RAGS at the highest eash price. On hand, a supply for sale of CARTRIDGE PA-PER, COTTON WRAPPERS and Common WRAP-

PING. Address. H. W. HUSTED, Treas.

Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1862. jy 5-6W

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE PAMLICO, CAMP CAMPBELL, July 12th, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS,

July 12,-1862-w&sw 1m

LL PERSONS BELONGING TO THE Army of the Pamilico, absent without leave, will report immediately for duty to their respective commanders, or their names will be dropped from the rolls and they considered as deserters. Those that are sick will be required to send a Surgeon's certificate weekly.

By order of Col. S. Williams. JOHN C. PEGRAM, A. A. A. U. july 30-1m

Cotton for Sale.

76 BALES OF EARLY PICKED COT. TON new at the Clarksville Junction of the. Kaleigh & Gaston Railroad for sale: The owner not being able to get it under shelter, an early sale is desirable. Address the subscriber stating price. H. K. BURGWYN,

Raleigh, August 1, 1862. -St nd

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

THLES, FISTULA, TUMORS, SPERMA. TORRHOEA, ULCERATIONS OF THE WOMB, &c -DR. J. A. CLOPTON, of Montgomery, Ala., will be in Raleigh the first of August, and may be consulted for a few days at the Yarborough House. He has operated on many of the most distingaished gentlemen of the Confederacy, and guarantees perfect relief in every instance. Those who may be troubled with Piles, coming down at every action, and bleeding them to death, shall be perfectly relieved if they will but submit to an operation. Not one person in ten is confined to his bed. References to the first gentlemen and ladies of the States. jy 30-td

HEADQUARTERS, (CAMP HOLMES,) CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Near Raleigh, N. C., July 19, 1862. GENERAL ORDER )

No. 3. LL PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE A provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the public defence, approved April 16," are hereby warned not to join or enlist in any regiment or company whitever. They must report to the commandant of this Camp for duty or be considdered as deserters. All officers are hereby notified not to recruit or enlist in this State men enrolled or liable to conscription. All persons enlisted by officers for any company or regiment in the State or Confederate service, since enrollment under said Act, must be returned to the commandant of this camp. Officers refusing to comply with this order will h

reported to the War Department. PETER MALLETT. By order :

Major & A. A. G. P. C. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T, AND INSPECTOR GEFERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 14th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.

> LL PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENROL-A LING Conscripts, are hereby authorized and required to arrest deserters from the Army, and to deliver them to the commandant of the nearest Camp of Instruction, or to lodge them in the nearest jail, and to return their names, company and regiment to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Jailors are requested to detain them, and will be allowed the fees and charges for the detention of prisoners, prescribed by the laws of the State in which the jail is situated.

Enrolling officers are also required to report to the Adjutant and Inspector General the names and address of all-persons absent from the Army, without leave, whether by the expiration of their leaves of absence, furloughs, details or otherwise; and when this unauthorized absence exceeds the time required to correspond with the War Department, the enrolling

been employed in the cotton manufactories of Eng-

"Bat we are to nave colton," say the abolition-

