within your lines, and, of course, cannot the necessary relief without your permit. I have the honor to be, fary respectfully, your obd't serv't, RICHARD R. DOOLIDGE, Medical Inspector U. S. Army IMPORTANT PROMITEE POTOMACLIN A BATTLE ON MONDAY AT GER-MANTOWN-THE ENEMYCOMPLETE. LY ROUTED-JACKSON AND LONG-STREET ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

STREET ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Another severe battle commanded to the the region of the field. His attack on the field. His attack on the field to the total was feeble, but means in the florocon, when he was again to both wings of the army. His loss the way attact in his published report, with enclosed, amounted to 8,000 in killed leading to the afternoon of the 80th, when a general strange of both wings of the army was ordered and after a fierce combet, which raged and after a fierce combet and after a fierce combet. The amount of the violation to the advance of the victorious Confederates under damage in fair two miles this side of the Alexandria. They were pursued for several he next morning the enemy was discovered

ted to me to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official re-

ports of our loss or captures in these various

engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the General officers, Ewell,

Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins and Ma-

remain on the ground. For want of transpor-

tation valuable stores had to be destroyed as

Nothing could surpass the gallantry and en-

Little River turnpike leads from Middleburg to

pike about a mile this side of Fairfax Court

turnpike, about half a mile west of its intersec-

HEADQUARTERS, FINLD OF BATTLE,

Groveton, near Gainesville,

The enemy is still in our front, but badly

We have lost not less than eight thousand

men, killed and wounded, and, from the appear-

ance of the field, the enemy lost at least two to

one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and

battle of the 30th. It bears date, as will be

SIR: Many of the wounded of this army have

been left on the field, for whom I desire to send

ambulances. Will you please inform me whether

you consent to a truce until they are cared for?

Commanding Officer Confederate Forces, near

HEADQ'BS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

August 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., Coundy, &c.:
Sir: Consideration for your wounded induces

food that no delay will take place in their re-

The following letter, received at a still later

date, shows what a vast number of the enemy!

answer of Gen. Lee to this application of Dr. Cool-

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Commanding Confederate

General: Medical Director Guilet, of the Con-

federate Army, and Medical Director McFarlin,

of the U.S. Army, have just arrived here from

the battle field near Manassas. The accounts they

CENTREVILLE, VA., Sept. 3, 1862.

idge has not been communicated:

Very respectfully, you obd't serv't,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

tions for their transportation.

every assault was made by ourselves.

I go forward at once to see.

seen, of the next day :

Groveton.

(Signed)

the enemy, referred to in Gen. Lee's letter:

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

tion with the Centreville turnpike.]

lions of property in their retreat.

field and march.

obedient servant,

from Manassas.

used up.

&c. A large number of arms still

R. E. LEE, General.

August 30, 5 P. M.

JOHN POPE,

JOHN POPE.

R. E. LEE, General.

Major General Commanding.

CENTREVILLE, Aug. 31, 1862.

Major General U. S. A., Com.

in the strong position at Centreville, and the miles, and many prisoners captured. All their artillery was shandoned and felt into our hands. We have no particulars of the casualties on government of the casualties on either side, but it is stated that the Yankse dend again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about 5 P. M., made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with the view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road, and masking his retreat. Our position was

and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides.—
Major General Kearney was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax C. H., and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday about noon

We also have information that on Thursday

ne syacuated Fairfax C. H.; taking the roads as morning two divisions of our army, one under reported to me to Alexandria and Washington. Jackson and the other under Longstreet, left Drainsville at 8 o'clock, and took up the line of march for the Potomac, one crossing the river at Edwards's Ferry to Poolesville, in Maryland, and the other at White's Ferry, a short distance lower down. Nothing had been heard since this imhone, have been reported wounded. Colonels portant movement had been made, though our in-Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff and Gadberry, formant (an officer of the army directly from Man-About 7,000 prisoners have already assas) says the general opinion is, that the Yankee been paroled, about the same number of small capital is ere this completely invested from the arms collected from the field, and thirty pieces | Maryland side, its railroad communication cut off, of cannon captured, besides a number of wagons, and but one mode of escape opened to the be-Richmond Dispatch.

THE BAT PLE IN KENTUCKY

captured, while the enemy, at their various depots, are reported to have burned many mil-The Lynchburg Republican of Friday, has the following on the recent triumph of Confederate arms in Kentucky :

durance of the troops who have cheerfully borne The battle at Richmond Madiso n county, Ky. every danger and hardship, both on the battle if reports are true, resulted in one of the most complete victories of the war. It is now stated I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your that the entire Federal force, numbering over ten thousand men, was either killed or captured. Chantilly is north of Centreville and north-Gen. Smith, reached here yesterday by the Weswest of Fairfax Court House, about six or eight miles from each. The "letter of the 30th," retern train, and it is stated confirms the rumor of the surrender of the whole Yankee armv. ferred to in the above, was not received. The

Richmond, the scene of the battle and victory Alexandria, and intersects the Centraville turn-Knexville to Lexington, and is about 175 miles due North of the former place, and about 25 miles. South of the latter. It is an incrusiderable town of about fifteen hundred or two thousand inhabitants. It will be a noted place in the history of House. Germantown is on the Little River The following is the "published report" of the war for Southern independence and will illumine one of the brightest pages of its history.

The Federal force defeated by General Smith at this place are supposed to be the ten regiments from Indians, which the Nortuern papers announced some time since as having been sest to We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, relieve Morgan at Cumberland Gap. Bull Nelson, it is said joined them after the fight had prowith the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven gressed for some hours, with a part of his force, from the field, which we now occupy. Our was wounded, and at the last accounts was troops too much exhausted yet to push matters, being hotly pursued, with strong hopes of his capbut I shall do so in the course of the morning, ture.

as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up RUMORED CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON. Private intelligence reached here yesterday, that General Kirby Smith, entered and occupied Lexington, Kentucky, on Sunday last. This report travels most too fast to be true on the day

named, but we have no doubt that ere this the Confederate flag waves over that city. SURRENDER OF THE YANKEE ARMY AT CUMBER-

Our troops behaved spendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull LAND GAP. Passengers by the Western train, yesterday, Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of bring intelligence that the Federal army under Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, has surrendered to The news just reaches me from the front that the Confederate forces, under Gen. Stezenson. the enemy is retreating towards the mountain. No particulars could be ascertained, nor were we of strict veracity," the loss of public confidence able to learn whether there was a fight previous to the captulation. The report has some degree of We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent. * probability in it, but we are not prepared to say

that it is true. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT The following correspondence will illustrate the thoroughness of the enemy's defeat in the To the People of the Confederate States:

Once more upon the plains of Manassas have our armies been blessed by the Lord of Hosts with a triumph over our anemies. It is my privilege to invite you once more to His footstool, not now in the garb of fasting and sorrow, but with jey and gladness, to render thanks for the great mercies received at His hands. A few months since and our enemies poured forth their invading le- of Generalship which caused it. The President gion upon our soil. They laid waste our fields, polluted our alters, and violated the sanctity of our homes. Around our capital they gathered their forces, and with boastful threats claimed it as already their prize. The brave troops which rallied to its defence have extinguished these vain hopes, and, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, have scattered our enemies and me to consent to your sending ambulances to condriven them back in dismay. Uniting these devey them within your lines. I cannot consent to feated forces and the various armies which had a truce nor a suspension of military operations of been rayaging our coasts with the army of inthis army. If you desire to send for your woundvasion in Northern Virginia, our enemies have ed, should your ambulances report to Dr. Guilet, renewed their attempt to subjugate us at the very Medical Director of the army, he will give direcplace where their first effort was defeated, and the vengeance of retributive justice has overtaken The wounded will be paroled, and it is underthe entire host, in a second and complete over-

To this signal success accorded to our arms in the East, has been graciouslyadded another equally brilliant in the West. On the very day on which our forces were led to victory on the plains of Manassas in Virginia, the same Almighty arm assisted us to overcome our enemies at Richmond wounded still lay upon the field of battle-four in Kentucky. Thus, at one and the same time, days after the engagements-not withstanding the have the two great hostile armies been stricken efforts made by Pope's officers to remove them down, and the wicked designs of our enemies

under the permission granted by Gen. Lee. The set at naught. In such circumstances, it is meet and right that as a neople, we should bow down in adoring thankfulness to that gracious God who has been our bulwark and defence, and to offer unto Him the tribute of thanksgiving and praise. In His hand are the issues of all events, and to Him should we, in an especial manner, ascribe the honor of this great deliverance.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 18th day give are far more serious than my previous infor- clamation, setting apart Thursday, the 18th day mation had led me to believe. Our wounded sol- of September, instant, as a day of prayer and thankagiving to Almighty God, for the great mercies vouchsafed to our people, and more espe-

conduct our country safely through the parity Given under my band, and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this fourth day of September,

JEFFERSON DAVIS. By the President : J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

From the New York World. OUR GREAT DISASTER IN VIRGINIA The rebels could have afford to pay ten millions of dollars for the results accomplished by their of dollars for the results accomplished by their cavalry raid on General Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station Friday night. They took possession of our camp, pillaged and plundered to their hearts' content, and besides the lives, money, horses and personal effects lost, General Pope lost the muster rolls of his army, all his private papers, copies of dispatches and reports, memorands of the campaign and the past and present condition of the army, copies of all the telegrams which he has sent to Washington since his taking his present command, all the dispatches received from the President, General Halleck, General Mc-Clellan, General Burnside and the War Department, copies of all the orders issued to his Generals of corps and division, all his maps and topographical charis, and, in abort, every record and niece of information which any one could desire o have who wished to know, with perfect accuraey and detail, the past history and future plans of the campaign, the numbers and disposition of our troops, and the purposes of the War Department and the Generals. If these had all been destroyed by fire the loss would have been most serious, and would have greatly retarded the presecution of the war. Captured and possessed by the ensmy, their loss is incalculable. If the little drib-lets of information which careless correspondents have suffered, to leak out in their letters was so valuable to the enemy as to make it wise for General Pope to exclude them from his lines, and keep the millions to whom the lives and deeds of our soldiers are precious in utter ignorance and almost insupportable suspense, how valuable to the enemy must have been the possession of all the information which Gen. Pope and his staff have acquired and possess. President Lincoln himself could now tell Jefferson Davis and his generals nothing concerning our army in Virginis which they do not already know. The loss, we repeat, is incalculable. Unless our force is so strong that such perfect knowledge of our purposes by the enemy is no detriment to their successful execution, the whole plan of the campaign we are thus strong when the loss met with occurred during a retreat.

This loss is so stunning and so complete that the report of it would hardly be credited did it come in any doubtful shape. But our own special cor respondent, who with all other members of the afford a safe convoy, and protection to entering Pope's lines, was present and a witness of the raid. He and one other correspondent were the only port. The establishment of one or more ports members of the press then and there present .- for the free exportation of staples and convenient His let er, which we published yesterday, and importation of foreign commodities, would thus which created such a profound regret | broughout | be reduced to a simple question of cost; and the the city, is amply confirmed, not by telegrams, from Gen. Pope's new headquarters-for it is no- ble amount of expenditure. terious that nothing can be trusted which comes confirmed by his own verbal statements and the really needful article of foreign production .statements of others who reached the city yester- The task of opening a port, and keeping it open. day from the field of battle.

The cause of this shameful disaster is single and plain. Gen. Pope's headquarters were not and never have been guarded. To surprise was as casy as to find them. The rebels knew the fact .-It was his headquarters for which they proclaim-A bearer of despatches to the government, from | ed themselves in search. They found them, ransacked them as they pleased, and went away in safety. There is no doubt upon this point. A | the blockade, beyond the limits of legal capture correspondent of the "Tribune" says:

"Probably the whole might have been saved is situated in Madison county, on the road from and the attacked repulsed if there had been pickets or even sentries about the camp. But there has not been a quard mounting at headquarters since Gen. Pope took the field, a piece of careleseness for which he has paid a heavy penal- and in regard to which neither intervention

not comparable to this. That, as we knew by and establish a file of naval vessels for a lew leagues private letters received a week before it occurred, out from the mouth of its harbour into the was expected and prepared for. Our military stores were withdrawn, the rebels left to an al- rest will all come of private enterprise. The clais delivered. most bootless plunder, and preparations were begun for the strategic movement which resulted in leaving no unexposed point open to the enemy's | country require some effectual measures to be attack. If General McClellan's headquarters had taken for opening the blockade without delay. then been the object of their raid, and all his papers had been seized, it would have been a terrible loss, but by no means equal to this, for his army was now effecting a junction with General Pope's, as General Burnside's had already done. and the voluminous messages which must have passed between them were also borne off by the enemy, and reveal the numbers, condition and situation of Gen. McClellan's army as completely as the muster rolls and copies of the dispatches to Washington reveal the numbers and situation of General Pope's.

It is for the President to decide what punishment is due for this culpable and most disastrous negligence. If it be true that the President has said that "Gen. Pope was celebrated for three things-great brains, great indolence, and a want in that General's telegrams will not bias his judgment unduly. He will be unaffected also byperhaps he is unaware of-his extreme unpopularity with nearly all his subordinate Generals, officers and men. He will give just weight to the bad Generalship which left the gallant Gen. Banks to be defeated at Cedar Mountain, for it is incredible that he can have been deceived by the telegrams with which it was attempted to amuse and appease the public, or that Gen. Pope's act in returning to his brigade commanders the lists of killed, wounded and missing sent in by them, as incorrect and exaggerated, can have blinded the President's eyes any more than it did theirs to knows also how the discipline of Gen. Pope's army has deteriorated since he took the field -He knows the cause of this deterioration, and the country will confidently hope that these too will have just weight in his decision upon the fu-

ture command of the army of Virginia. The government, we repeat, is imposing upon the country the utmost sacrifice in an intolerable suspense and anxiety so that the enemy may get no information which could be of value to them from correspondents, whose only office is to conright to know of the brothers and sons whom of July, 1862." they have sent to fight the battles of the nation. Yet here is a general guilty of the grossest carelessness in the holding of that information, and directly as the result of that carelessness the enemy is made acquainted with all that they could possibly desire to know to enable them to countervail our plans, defeat our armies, and capture our capital.

It is outrageous and intolerable, and the President may be assured that the indignation which he must feel in his own high place of knowledge and power, at such incompetency and shameful carelessness, is more than shared by the people whose destinies hang upon the fidelity and success with which he chooses the instruments to wield the vast power committed to his hands.

THE NEW REBEL STEAMER "NO. 290." According to the following statement, furnished by the London correspondent of the Dublin Evening Mail, the new "rebel steamer No. 290," which has just given the Tuscarora the slip, is an

iron-clad and a very formidable vessel: She can stean from 10 to 18 knots an hour: is perfectly seaworthy; for all practical purposes in- for sale by vuluerable, and will prove to any vessel she may

at the dock-yard of Mesers. Laird, Birken-head; but monsters of the deep are so much the order of the day at that establishment that no one troubled his head much about this new production or cared to remark- the great thickness of the plates which were being used. At the very last moment the Federal authori-tide seem to have had their suspicion aroused, for the Tuscaroro was dispatched to keep watch in the neighborhood of the dock where she lay, and the Southern coast of Ireland was also strictly watched. "No 290," mean while, apprised of all that was going on, dropped down the river quiet-ly one day, and steamed out into the bay, nomi-nally for her trial trip—with a party of ladies musicians on board. Instead, however, of returning to moorings at Birkenhead, where she would have been kept in durance vile by the Tuscarors, she quietly landed her passengers, avoiding Cork, Waterford, &c., in the neighborhood of which she might have heard of something not at all to

her advantage.
"No. 290" steamed round by Londonderry and Donegal, and was joined off the west coast of Ireland by the steamer which had previously sailed, having on board the armament intended for the

There are many articles of foreign production necessary to the comfort and well-being, if not to the existence, of every people. No country is more abundantly provided with the great staples of life than the South, and vet there are few communities which feel more sensibly their privation of many articles not of domestic production, than ours. Our supply ot these articles is

exhausted, and it has become almost a public ne-

cessity to procure them. We are prevented from obtaining new supplies by the enemy's blockade, which has become almost absolute, not withstanding the vast extent of coast on which it is brought to bear. The enemy is enabled to make his blockade thus effective, by reason of our atter destitution either of a navy or of naval enterprise. It would be impossible to blockade our whole coast effectively if we had a particle of energy in our navy or in

the department charged with the duty of creating

In order to defeat the blockade and secure supply of those commodities from abroad of which our community stand in so much need, it is necessary that we should have at least one or two open ports. To secure one of these open ports, it would only be necessary so to secure its harbour with batteries, as to render it impregnamust be changed. It will hardly do to say that | ble to attack, and so to protect it by land troops as to avoid all danger from military approach Having thus secured the harbour, in which work any expense would be justifiable, we might then at leisure proceed to the construction of naval press was about being excluded from General and out-going vessels, against any blockeding squadron that might be employed again t that importance of the object would justify any poss

If this measure had been adopted with referto the public from that source, and that however | ence to Charleston, or Mobile, or New Orleans, eloquent he may be over ficucious victories, or Savannah, and adopted in time, the South he is silent over real disasters—but it is would never have suffered to extremity for any is perfectly feasible now, as it has been from the beginning. We might incur the necessity of a naval battle or two; but the celebrated performances of the Merrimac and Arkansas have taught us that we need tear nothing in such encounters. The vessels which should be constructed would have to be sea-going, in order to be capable of es corting the merchant craft, engaged in running but this capacity they should have without reference to that special employment.

-Nothing is more practicable, leaving the matter of cost out of question, than the opening of a port for foreign commerce. It is a matter to which we are perfectly able to help ourselves nor any term of co-operation by foreign The raid on the flank of our Peninsula army is powers, is necessary. If we but open a port main, we shall have nothing more to do. The ed note with security will be required before any artiproject presents to us simply a question of cost, of will, and of energy. The necessities of the Richmond Examiner.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Sept 3 .- A special despatch received here, dated Natch z, 2d, says:

Fourteen Yankees landed, and commenced pilaging under the hill. About thirty men went down and attacked them. They were nearly al drowned or killed. Only three were seen to return to their boats. They fired shell, grape and canister at us as we came up the hill.

None of our men were killed; but three children were killed, and one wounded, by a shell from the gun boats.

Both boats have gone up the river, it is supposed to get better range. They shelled the town two hours, without giv ing time to remove the women and children. The officers expressed their determination to

join the upper fleet. The Essex hoisted the black flag as she went

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments in the Navy, by and with the advice and consent of the

Admiral.-Capt. Franklin Buchanan, "for galant and meritorious conduct in attacking the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads, and destroying the frigate Congress, sloop-of-war Cumberland and three small steamers, whilst in command of the Contederate Stat's squadron in the waters of Virginia, on the 8th of March, 1862."

Captain. - Commander R. Semmes, "for gallant a d, meritorious conduct in capturing and destroying the enemy's commerce on the high seas, whilst in command of the C. S. steamer Sumter. Commander .- Lieut. Isaac Brown, "for gallart and meritorious conduct in successiully engaging the enemy's fleet in the Mississippi river, before the city of Vicksburg, whilst in command of vey to the people what they have an undoubted the fron-clad steamer Arkansas, on the 15th day

> DIVIDEND.-The Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road have declared a dividend of five per cent.

P. F. PESCUD, DRUGGIST

RALEIGH, N. C., HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK of Medicines Tately held by him as Medical Pur-

veyor of North Carolina, and large supplies at auction in Southern cities and other sources, is prepared to execute orders from merchants, druggists, physicians and the public generally, with neatness and dispatch. My terms are cash on delicery. SPLENDID GREEN TEA -- ONE CHEST
80 lbs, for sale at a small advance, in lots to suit

Druggist, Raleigh. CHICKORY-FIVE BAGS, 760 POUNDS, Chickory—a wholesome, and the best substitute for Coffee known to our people. Just received and P. F. PESCUD, Druggist, Raleigh.

purchasers.

BOOTS AND SHOES -- 250 PAIRS MISS-es and Children's Shoes, and 40 pair Gents' Calf Boots, just received, and will be sold to a dealer at a small advance, if early application is made to P. F. PESCUD.

RALEIGH MARKET. REPORTED BY MILLS H. BROWN.

September 9, 1862.
PLOUR - Very little offering. Price, from \$18 to \$19 per burrel. BACON—The market well supplied. Selling at 35

LARD—Quite dull at 30 cents per lb. M.E.A.L.—Somewhat in demand—selling from \$1 25 to \$1 30 per bushel. CORN-But little offering. Selling at \$1 20 to 1 25 FODDER is selling at \$1 50 per hundred. OATS is selling at \$1 50 per hundred.

BUTTER from 40 to 59 cents. RGGS sell from 25 to 30 cents per dezen. DRY HIDES in demand. Price 30 cents. FRESH PORK-Selling at 25 cents per lb. SALT-Scarce and high. Very little offering. I think I have made arrangements to supply the people

Ordinances and Resolutions

with some Salt

N. CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION, . NOW READY!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS PRINTED and offers for sale 500 extra copies of the Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the North Carelina State Convention. As the Convention only had 500 copies printed, it is expected that the extra number we have printed will be quickly disposed of, and, therefore, those wishing to procure copies would do well to order them at once. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Price per copy,

When sent by mail. \$2.00 JNO. W. SYME. Printer to the State Convention. Standard, State Journal and Spirit of the Age copy

Notice.

hree times.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REsigned the office of Surgeon General of North Carolina, because such an officer is no longer needed in the service of the State, will resume at once the regular practice of his profession. While, however, a Surgeon General is not now needed in our service, because there will be no more Regiments to be regularly raised, officered and supplied by the State of North Carolina, and because, the military hospitals of the State have been turned over to the Confederate authorities; and while, moreover, it is now the case that many of our physicians visit the field and city hospitals after every great battle, to look to the comfort and welfare of our wounded; still, it is desirable and important to keep up the North Carolina Agency or Army Depot in Richmond, to distribute the contributions from our cicizens for the sick and wounded of the North Carolina Troops. This, it is believed, can be successfully and efficiently done by private contributions of money to defray the current monthly expenses of the estabishment, and for the purchase of such things as cannot be given by families. I will continue to receive vessels to a number and of a capacity which might all contributions for this purpose, acknowledge all such gifts through the public press, and employ them in the best possible manner. 'Col. G. W. Chipley, the competant and faithful Superintendent of the Agency or Army Depot at Richmond, will cheerfully do the

> Standard and Journal will please copy twice and Cash for Beeswax and Tallow.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON WILL PAY the highest market price for the above-named articles, delivered at her residence, or at the Grocery Store of W. R. Andrews, on Fayetteville street. Raleigh, Sept. 2d, 1862.

Substitutes! Substitutes! DERSONS WISHING TO ENGAGE themselves as Substitutes, and those desiring to employ Substitutes, will do well to call on or address me by letter. Native North Carolinians, over 45 years old, preferred for Substitutes.

Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.

O'N TUESDAY, THE 16th SEPTEM-BER, 1882, I shall sell, at the Plantation of the iate John Anthony, sinaate in Halifax county, North

FIFTY EIGHT BALES OF COTTON. A valuable collection of Law and miscellaneous Books, Household Furniture, a Gun, a Rifle, a Musket and other articles of value, too numerous to men-

A credit of six months will be allowed on all pur chases of five dollars worth and upwards; on all smaller purchases cash will be required. An undoubt-W. J. HILL, Adm'r, Halifax County, N. C.

Headquarters Camp of Instruction,) CAMP HOLMES, August 27th, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS,

IN PURSUANCE OF GENERAL ORDER No. 58, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, August 19th, 1862, all conscripts having received certificates of exemption from Surgeons not connected with the Camp of Instruction, are hereby notified to report themselves for examination, other wise their certificates are null and void.

PETER MALLETT, By order of Major and A. A. G. EDWARD N. MANN, Adjutant. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Aug. 22, 1862. THE SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES

L of the different counties of this State are hereby authorized and directed to arrest all persons belonging to the Confederate Army, who are absent without leave. For each arrest they will be entitled to a reward from the Confederate Government of \$15 for each one confined in jail, or \$30 if delivered to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh, or to a Confederate officer. To secure these arrests, the above 'named officers will call in any assistance, and use all the power and authority belonging to their said offices. HENRY T. CLARK,

Governor of N. C. Damaged Cotton. THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COM-A PANY will pay for DAMAGED COTTON all

is worth; also, for RAGS. H. W. Address, Raleigh, August 27, 1862. Standard, State Journal, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat each copy 4 weeks.

University Virginia. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTI-

tution will commence on the 1st of Oct., 1862. said end on the ensuing 4th of July. The exercises in all the departments of instruction, Academic, Law and Medical, will be conducted as pretofore, it being the fixed purpose of the Board of isitors 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., aldress,

S. MAUPIN, au 20-3m Chairman of the Faculty.

Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 1st of September. Pupils should be sent in promptly at the commencement of the Session. Parents will be expected, as far as possible, to furnish the necessary winter clothing, especially shoes. Any person, knowing of Deaf-mute or blind children, between the ages of eight and twentyone, will please communicate the fact to the Principal, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to have them sent to the Institution. Any information as to the method of admission of pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise. WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal.

THE PARTIZAN LEADER, A NOVEL. and an Apocalypse of the Origin and Struggles of the Southern Confederacy. By Judge Beverly Tucker, of Virginia. Originally published in 1836. Price; \$1.50 When sent by mail, \$1.75 W. L. POMEROY. For sale by

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR .-By EDWARD A. POLLARD, Author of "Black Diamonds," &c. Price, When sent by mail, \$2,50

W. L. POMEROY. se 3 BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, AND PRAY-

Warren White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs for Sale. HAVING REACHED THAT AGE IN life when all men require quiet and rest, I have concluded to sell this valuable watering place, located in one of the healthiest regions in the world, proverbial not only for its health, but also for its good society. The buildings are all in excellent order and condition, and canable of the second distance of the dition, and capable of secommodating two hundred and fifty or three hundred persons.

There is connected with this establishment 2200 acres of land of excellent quality, which produces well all the crops usually grown in this section of country, corn, cats, wheat, tobacco and cotton. The low grounds are very rich and have all been canalled, and with a small expenditure for hill-side ditching, might all be put in calcivation during the coming year. Some of the heaviest crops of tobacco I ever made were grown on these bottoms, yielding over \$150 per acre. The tobacco lots are in excellent condition for a crop, and cultivation in tobacco the coming year would produce one fourth as much at present prices as the whole property might now be purchased at, to say nothing of other produce consumed by the estab-lishment, and received back in the way of board. I have supplied my house almost entirely from the farm, and at the same time made much larger crops of topacco and wheat than I did before there Springs were discovered. I am, therefore, driven to the conclusion that this property, in the hands of an energetic man, would be the most valuable property now known to me. My address is Warrenton, N. C.

aug 24-4w WM. D. JONES. Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, and Peersburg Express copy 4 weeks and send bills to Jos. S. Jones, Henderson, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held on the 14th January, 1862, the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year ;

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh; John R. Williams, do. T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. P. Battle, George Little, James M. Towles. James E. Hoyt, Washington, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern. Jos. G. Wright, Wilmington. John M. Jones, Edenton. George W. Charles, Elizabeth City Jos. Ramsay, Plymouth. J. W. Harrell, Murfreesborough H. B. Williams, Charlotte, Samuel Watkius, Milton. A. W. Steel, Fayetteville, Joseph White, Anson county' Josh. Boner, Salem. A. P. Summy, Asheville, OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY T. H. Selby, President. Henry D. Turner, Vice do. John H. Bryan, Attorney. Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer T. H. Selby, ex-officio,) Ex. Committee John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 13 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries) upon favorable terms .-Its Policies now cover property amounting to nearly \$4,000,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured. All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, postpaid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y. January 18th, 1862, .

ATORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY .-- OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C .- THIS COMPANY takes risks upon all healthy lives between the ages of 14 and 60 years-for one year, for seven years, or for life-the assurers for life participating in the profits of the Company. Slaves between the ages of 10 and and 60 years, are insured for one or five years, for two-thirds their market value. All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory

proof is presented. DIRECTORS FOR 1861 AND 1862. Charles E. Johnson. Wm. H. Jones, H. W. Husted, Wm. W. Holden,

J. G. Williams, P. F. Pescud, Quentin Busbee, K. P. Battle. W. S. Mason, Wm. H. McKeet Everard Hall, Charles B. Root, OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas, E. Johnson, President, W. W. Holden, Vice President. H. W. Husted, Attorney. Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer. R. H. Battle, Secretary. W. H. McKee, Medical Examiner. W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, Executive Committee.

Q. Busbee, For further information, the public is referred o the pamphlets and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. Address R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 8th, 1862. Just Received,

SPLENDID SUBSTITUTE FOR COF-A FEE. Price 60 cents per pound.

P. F. PESCUD. 50 Bales Cotton for Sale, WELL BALED, IRON-HOOPED AND Tar-roped, and in good order, at Tarboro.

300 BALES, in like order, which will be delivered at Wilson, Tarbore', or Moseley Hall. Confederate Bonds taken in part payment. W. H. JONES. Raleigh, August 18, 1862.

BLANTON DUNCAN, COLUMBIA, S. C., FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY, S PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS TO

any extent in Engraving and Printing Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Ac. Engraving upon Steel or Stone. Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will

The Bingham School. THE NEXT TERM BEGINS AUG. 27th. I In addition to the usual course, our pupils are carefully instructed in Infantry Tactics. W. J. B. & SONS, Address

OAKS, Orange, N. C. aug 20-5tpd "Old Dominion Nails," WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE "OLD DOMINION NAIL WORKS" of Richmond, and furnish Nails at their prices in Danville, Virgin-

ia, adding the freight-all sizes. For 50 Kegs and over, \$10.75. Cash. 3d Nails \$1.00 higher. CHEEK & FICKLEN,

july 2-2mpd Notice.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, also for Ba-

con, Lard, Eggs, Poultry of every description, partic-North Carolina Institution for the ularly Geese and Ducks, delivered to me at my farm, 7 niles west of Raleigh, formerly belonging to Hinton Franklin, Esq. B. D. SMITH. Franklin, Esq. Raleigh, 14th June, 1862. june18-6mpd

SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES.

Of all descriptions and styles, can be made on reasonable terms, at shortest notice, at THEIM & FRAPS' Factory. Raleigh, N. C.

TUST RECEIVED. AND FOR SALE .-40 bbis. Superfine FLOUR: 500 lbs. N. C. Baron.

5 sacks Coffee. 40 cases Claret Wine. 5 " Pure Cognac Brandy. 50 bushels Meal.

10 cases choice Cuampagne.
DAILY EXPECTED. 10 bbls Nick Williams' Whisky. 10 " Brown Sugar.

20 kegs Nails. Bicarbonate Soda 2 bags Black Pepper.

A small lot of Crockery left. 1 cask Sweet Flowers Wine. A very delicious Call at E. A. WHITAKER'S. atticle. Call at

diers, to the number of near three thousand, many still lying on the field, are suffering for food. have no commissary stores, and my supplies of medical comforts are wholly inadequate. With every kindly intention and effort on the part of those under your command, the loss of life must be the day at their respective places of public worship, remainded to our people, and inore espetive places. Richmond and at Manassas; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to meet on that the "No 290," as to whose whereabouts Union day at their respective places of public worship, remainded to our people, and inore espetive encounter as formidable an antagonist as our own warrior, the boast of the British navy. This is people of the Confederate States to meet on that the "No 290," as to whose whereabouts Union day at their respective places of public worship, remainded to our people, and inore espetive encounter as formidable an antagonist as our own warrior, the boast of the British navy. This is goots, just their respective places of public worship, remainded to our people, and inore espetive encounter as formidable an antagonist as our own warrior, the boast of the British navy. This is goots, just their respective places of public worship, remainded to our people, and inore espetive encounter as formidable an antagonist as our own warrior, the boast of the British navy. This is goots, just their respective places of public worship, remainded to our people, and inore espetive as formidable an antagonist as our own warrior, the boast of the British navy. This is goots, just their respective places of public worship, remainded to our people, and inore espetive as formidable an antagonist as our own and at Manassas; and I do hereby invite the "No 290," as to whose whereabouts Union the "No 290," as to