THE LATEST NEWS.

SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.

A dispatch from Charleston dated the 22nd says that occasional firing was continued during that day, but no important changes in the position of the parties had taken place. The steamer Alice, from Nassau, arrived at Charleston on Monday night.

From Mississippi it is stated that Grant was preparing to fall back, owing to the scarcity of water in his front. Grant is reported to be shipping troops down the Mississippi for the purpose of attacking Mobile, Our army has gone into permanent camp on Strong river. Lt. Gen. Hardee had arrived and taken command under General Johnston. Gen. Pemberton's corps is to be organized and placed in the field immediately.

A telegram from Kinston states that our troops attacked the Yankee raiders at Burney's place, 22 miles N. E. of Kinston, on Wednesday, taking a considerable number of prisoners, horses and negroes. The raiders were obliged to disgorge much plunder, in their retreat to facilitate their escape. 150 negroes belonging in Edgecombe county were recovered.

The Baltimore American of the 21st states that Gen. Morgan made an attempt to cross the Ohio river on Sunday last near Cooleyville, when he was attacked by the gunboats, and lost 150 men drowned, 1000 prisoners, and the rest of his band were scattered among the hills. Among the prisoners was Col. Dick Morgan, brother of the General. Later dispatches state that Morgan with 1000 men was moving towards Gallopolis, closely followed by the enemy. A telegram from Hagerstown of the 19th says Meade's whole army are across the Potomac and rapidly following Lee .-A Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that Grant will soon relieve Meade of the command of the Army of the Potomac. Brigadier Gen. Armistead, C.S. A., who was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, is dead. Perfect quiet has been restored in New York, and no further apprehensions of an outbreak are feared. Gold advanced 2 per cent in New York last Tuesday.

FOR SAWYER AND FLYNN. A dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated

the 17th inst., says:

Yesterday afternoon the rebel Gen. Fitzbugh McClellan Hospital to Fortress Monroe and placed the rebel Government that if they executed Capts. | maintained a composure truly wonderful. Sawver and Flinn, whom they now have in close confinement and under sentence in Richmond,

We have nothing late or reliable from the army under General Lee. The Richmond Dispatch of

erable force. A gentleman who left Charlestown on Saturday says a heavy force of the enemy was execution. near that point, having crossed at Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown. The main body of Meade's army, however, are understood to have crossed at Berlin and Leesburg, and are operating on the eastern side of the mountain, with a view, doubt-

FROM EUROPE.

The latest advices from England are dated on the 9th of July

his motion for the recognition of the Confederate | the negro soldiers.

Mons as a Confederate privateer.

THE RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From-passengers who reached here yesterday briefly referred to by us in yesterday's Express. the gang numbered between 400 and 600, and came up from Washington, N. C. This is the route supposed to have been taken, for Rocky Mount, though about the same distance from Plymouth as Washington, the roads from the latter point are much the best. Either road would bring men. He was seeking to obtain permission to them to Tarboro', a flourishing little town in Edgecombe county, about 18 miles from Rocky ment has bad immense supplies of bacon, corn, carry out the work successfully.

The raiders reached Rocky Mount about 12 o,clock, meeting with no resistance. The small squad of 15 or 20 men guarding the bridge over Tar River, near Rocky Mount, of course did not odds, but we presume retireb in good order.

They immediately proceeded to burn the depot. destroy the water tank, and commit other acts of Vandalism in the vicinity. They also burnt about five thousand bales of cotton, belonging had been killed. chiefl, to private individuals, which had accumulated at Rocky Mount, and a squad repaired to the large cotton factory near by owned by Wm. S. Battle, where they applied the torch, and that twenty-nine years, and he resided with his parents, was speedily recaced to ashes. This is redly a serious loss to all that portion of the State, as South Side Virginia, who since the war, havhe been largely engaged in manufacturing cloth for home consumption.

The regular mail train for Wilmington, passed just 30 minutes before the arrived of the raiders, and thus made a narrow escape from capture. The train on the Tarboro Branch of the Wilmington Read was not so fortunate. - It was captured by the raiders, and two car loads of ammunition, and over 30,000 pounds of bacon, were destroyed. They also attempted to destroy the cars and locomotive. We understand they only partially succeled in this latter part of their undertaking.

The train from Weldon, which reached here vesterday afternoon, brought no intelligence later than the above. Travel and telegraphic communication between Weldon and Wilmington are now interrupted, and we can find no one slight." was is able to inform us when it will be resumed. A military force sufficiently large to prevent a repetition of the destruction effected Monday, is now at hand on the Road, but unfortunately they are just in time to be too late. The damage has

We learn by telegraph from Weldon, that the bridge destroyed by the raiders, spanned Tar River but a short distance from Rocky Mount.-It was a most substantial structure, some 300 yards in length. The track for a distance of a mile or two, was town up, and other damage nearly five hundred Yankee commissioned offi-

repair. Travel, it is brought, will be suspended,

or at least six or eight days.
It is unberstood, that the raiders have only failen back to Tarboro, distant from Rocky Mount about 18 miles. If allowed to remain at Tarboro, it will be time thrown away to repair the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, for Yan-kee cavalry will be enabled to reach it in two hours' time, whenever they feel disposed, and so bestroy the track, that it will be useless. We hope, however, that Gan. Robert Ransom, who is now in that direction, will quickly clean the invaders out from Tarboro. —Petersburg Express.

FROM THE NORTH.

We find in late Philadeplia and New York papers many items of interest, which have not appeared in any Southern papers. We copy the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

BRUTAL MURDER" OF A U. S. OFFICER BY A SE-CESH CITIZEN-THE "ASSASSIN" THREATENED WITH SUMMARY VENGEANCE-GREAT EXCITE- Count says : . MENT PREVAILING.

Norfolk, Va., July 12, 1863 .- Shortly before dusk last evening, a most brutal murder was committed in this city, by a prominent physician, Dr. David M. Wright. The victim was Lieutenant A. L. Sanborn, of Company B, First Regiment United States colored volunteers.

The scene where the atrocious deed was perperated was on Main street, opposite Market Square. A company of colored soldiers, recruited here, was pa ading under the command of Lieutenant Sanod n. When passing the large dry goods store of Friter & Co., the remark "dastardly coward" rang out upon the air.
The Lieutenant immediately halted his compa-

and personally addressed Dr. Wright, who ing him whether he made the remark. A rein the affirmative was given, whereupon, gut. Sanbern informed Dr. Wright that he was der arrest for interfering with an officer who the clothed with United States authority. The Leutenant called upon one of the colored sergents to detail a guard and take charge of the dector. Almost simultaneously with this order the doctor placed his hands in his pantaloons pockof stepped a few paces back, and then advancing took deliberate aim at the Lieutenant with a pistol firing two shots, one of which entered the face and the other the breast.

The wounded man sprang forward to grasp his antagonist, but before he could get hold of him he sank from exhaustion, and in a few moments drew his last breath. The negro soldiers became greatly infuriated at the shooting of their officer. Fixing their bayonets, they made a rush for the murderer, and would have pierced him to death had it not been for the intervention of some white officers who were present.

Wright was immediately arrested, and under a strong guard escorted to the office of the Provost GEN. EITZHUGH LEE AND CAPT. WINDER HELD | ly remarkable. He evidently gloried in the deed which he had done. His family was present at the hearing. Several of his daughters stood firmly by him, not evincing an emotion or shedding one tear, though they could not be ignorant of the fate that awaits their father. When remanded to Lee and Capt. Winder were removed from the the guard to be taken to jail, the prisoner was kissed by his family but not an eye was moist. in a casemate under guard and notice was sent to During all last night and this morning he

The crime which he perpetrated seemed to have no weight whatever upon his mind. Just after Gen. Lee and Capt. Winder will be executed in the perpetration of the murder there was a general cry raised for lynch law by many who were carried away by the excitement; but cooler counsel prevailed. The military authorities asserted that they were the proper tribunal to decide upon the enormity of the crime. Accordingly, a military There seems now to be a general concurrence commission will at once be convened. Before in the opinion that the Yankees have crossed the | this reaches the eyes of the reader through the Potomac on both sides of the Blue Ridge in consid- | medium of print, it is likely the sentence of the culprit will have been announced, and put into

To escape the sentence of death is not probable. The few facts that we have gained in relation to the personal history of Dr. David M. Wright are

He is man midway between fifty and sixty less, of throwing their columns between our army | years, of a tall commanding stature, hair long and black, slightly interspersed with gray. He stud returned to North Carolina, his native State, to practice. He met with considerable success at Edenton, where, by the dint of preservance, he amassed a great deal of property in land and nepromised Mr. Roebuck the night of Monday, the the last species of property, and this may have, in 13th of July, for the resumption of the debate on some degree, exasperated him, when he beheld

About ten years ago he came to this city, and The steamer Gibraltar, late the Sumter, had st once grew into favor with the F. F. Vs., of sailed from Liverpool for Nassau, N. P. She Virginia. He moved with an air of considerable had been well repaired and strengthened, and took importance among the citizens in his professional out the "monster guns" which caused ber late | capacity, having an extensive practice. In adtemporary detention by the English authorities. dress he is considered rather plain and unassum It was thought that she would resume her opera- ing, and has always been considered a very quiet man, not taking an active part in politics. Almost everybody, both Union and Secessionist, who is acquainted with him, express the greatest surprise that he should have been the perpetrator morning on the train from Weldon, we gather a who was captured a short time since, and, if we of such a crime. He has a son in the Rebel army few particulars of the raid on Rocky Mount, N. C. be correctly informed, has lately been ex-

changed. Of his victim, Lieutenant A. L. Sanborn, we can glean but little. About a fortnight since he came to this city and called upon Provost Marshal Bovey, showing properly authenticated letters from General Birney and other military gentle recruit colored men in this city and Portsmouth for the First United States colored regiment .-Mount, and where until recently, the Govern- This was granted, and assistance rendered him to

Yesterday afternoon he brought out his raw recruits, parading them through several of the principal streets. When passing the residence of the Provost Marshal, be haited his company and risk, an engagement with such overwhelming a very creditable manner. The line of march was any other connection. Lincoln has assumed again taken up, and it was not ten minutes from the time the Provost Marshal reviewed them when he was informed by an Orderly, panting This pretension was rebuked by Chief Justice with heat and excitement, that the Lieutenant TANEY, but LINCOLN cared not. At his mere sue of the struggle of political freedom in which we

It appears that Lieutenant Sanborn was former. ly in the United States service before he receivnear Montpelier, Vermont.

The Union association have taken charge of his well as South-Side Virginia. A verar ge quantity of Congress, and then only in harmony and good will between these branches of the public service that the united labors of the public service. body and placed it into the hands of an embalmer. tity of cotton yarns made at this factory, were warded to his friends in the East. No thing could imperilled localities, and in great moderation.— the public service, that the united labors of the countries and started and more fully show the sincerity and devotion of the And yet journalists vex themselves, and attempt to Union citizens to the cause they espouse than this disturb the public, with the idea that the Presipraiseworthy act.

This occurrence has served to further widen the breach of antagonism existing between the Union | dent Davis is that executive. and Secession citizens. On the part of the military authorities every precaution have been taken to prevent and demonstration that is calcula ed to disturb the peace and quiet of the city.

GENERALEWELL STRUCK IN THE BAT-TLE OF GETTYSBURG.

During the battle of Gettysburg Geperal Ewell reining in his horse and calling one of his aids to him said: "I have been struck, assist me to

Having helped him from his horse the aid enquired where the General had been hit. "Here," said General Ewell, pointing to his

The fractured artificial limb having been removed and a fresh one put on in its place, the brave old General re-mounted his horse and again He sets us the example in this of a good citizen ode to the front .- Richmond Examiner.

The Richmond papers state that we have effected, which it will require a week or more to cers' confined in the military prisons of that city.

RIOTERS-BRUTALITY OF THE MIL-

No single incident in the New York riots better illustrates the ferocity of the rioters than the death of Col. O'Brien, of the 11th N. Y., who was in command of the military at the point where the deadliestconflict between the troops and people took place. This officer was in command of a body of infantry and two howitzers. In front of him, on Second avenue, the street was densely packed with men, women and children. He gave the order to the cannoniers to fire, and a volley of canister was sent into the crowd, followed by a rapid fire from the Minnie rifles of the infantry. A number of the mob fell dead in their tracks, including three or four women, who were looking on. One weman, and the child she held in her arms, were both killed by the artillery. The Herald in its ac-

After several rounds had been fired the people began to disperse, and the police proceeded to another part of the city. Col. O'Brien and his command, however, remained. The Colonel dismounted from his horse and walked into a drugstore. Had the commander of this military force taken his departure at this time there is little doubt that his life would have been saved. But fatality had destined him for its victim and he was a do imed man. Col. O'Brien stayed in the drug store for some few minutes; it is thought that he went in to get some refreshments! The crowd were around the door at this time. There was scarcely a word spoken, but the lowering glances of one thousand men looked down in their vengeful spirit upon him as he stood in the door. He then drew his sword, and, with a revolver in the other hand. walked out on the sidewalk in the very centre of the crowd. He was immediately surrounded, and one of the men came behind, and striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head, staggered him. The crowd then immediately surrounded and beat him in a most shocking manner. After having been terribly be iten, his almost inanimat body was taken up in the strong arms of the crowd and hurried to the first lamppost, where it was strung up by a rope. A ter a few minutes the body was taken down, he being still alive, and thrown like so much rubbish in the street.

The body lay in the middle of the street, within a few yards of the corner of 34th st. Nature shudders at the appalling scenes which here took place. The body was mutilated in such a manner that it was utterly impossible to recognize it. The head was nearly one mass of gore, while the clothes were also saturated with the crimson fluid of life. A crowd of some three hundred persons wounded the prostrate figure. These men looked upon the terrible sight with the greatest degree of coolness. and some even smiled at the gay object. Our reporter walked leisurely among the crowd which surrounded the body, and in company with the Marshall Bovey, where he underwent a lengthy rest gazed upon the extended mass of flesh which examination. He maintained a nonchalance tru- was once the corpulent form of Colonel H. F. was once the corpulent form of Colonel H F. O'Brien. Notwithstanding the fearful process month, his wife and little ones must suffer. Whilst of the eyelids, while the lips were now and again convulsed, as if in the most intense agony.

After lying for somewhat of an hour in this position several of the crowd took hold of the body by the legs, and dragged it from side to side of the street. This operation was gone through with several times when the crowd again left the body lying in its original position. Had Col. O'Brien been a man of weak constitution, he would certainly have ceased to exist long enough before this time. He was, however, through life, a man of great natural strength, and this fact probably kept him breathing longer than would any other common person. The crowd remarked this, and watched his every slightest movement with the most intense anxiety. Now and then the head would be raised from the ground, while an application of a foot from one of the crowd would dash the already mangled mass again to the earth.— This conduct was carried on for some time, and when our reporter left the body was still lying in the street, the last spark of existence having taken

IDLE ALARMS.

making themselves unhappy over the id a that there is great danger to be apprehended of the assumption or accumulation of power by our Executive. They see signs of such a tendency in this and In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston | gross. Since the war he has lost considerable of in that; and proof of it is supposed to be found in even the most unimportant circumstances. They thereupon indulge themselves in mock heroics and voluntary indignation, and they air their patriotism by declaring that between King Davis and King Lincoln they have no choice.

These critics include the one or two really bad tressonable sheets in our Confederacy, and other journals that have surrendered themselves to per sonal prejudices, and to the sentiment of opposition to the Administration. They see nothing good in the acts of the President, and, of course, readily ascribe to him the most evil intentions.

And yet we are bold to say, that probably there was never less cause for the most unfounded accusation, than for this; that never were charity and justice more outraged than by the suspicion that President DAVIS contemplates any trespass on the laws of his country, and any enlargement of the limits of his power. His whole Administration has manifested a signal respect for the laws, even under difficult circumstances, and when they were such as to embarrass the public defence. Let these who feel it a luxury to find fault with him, point to one act of disregard of law. Let those who are ready to suspect him of all possible and impossible usurpations, and of a licentious will, point to some single instance in which he has overborne the Constitution, or grasped doubtful powers; or else let them confess that their accusations are ungenerous and unfounded, and worthy only of the pub-

It is as absurd as it is offensive, to class Presithat he, not his Congress, has the right to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus at his pleasure .will the laws are suspended all over the country, are engaged. Differing, as the menthers often did, and citizens everywhere hopelessly deprived of as to means, they did not differ as to the object to be their liberty, whenever he er SEWARD chooses to "ring the bell" at his right hand or his left. President Davis, though under a Constitution whose grants are the same, and with a much more arduous trust to discharge, pretends to no such powers. He has never suspended the habeas corpus except my endeavor as longas deserved, to foster and promote dent is a grasper after power, and ricts in its exer. | self government involved in this as in our first revo-Last evening and to day the city has been in a cise. We verily believe-and we challenge the state of intense excitement, propably such as it record to sustain it—that if any people ever had a has not known since the exit of the Secesh army. model of a Constitution-loving and Constitutionabiding Executive, we are that people, and Presi-

ble and groundless fears; at least let not our people suffer themselves to be disturbed by them in the slightest. If Editors, in search of sensation articles, or supposing that their independence will be questioned unless they villify somebody, or that a paper is dull unless it assails the fame of some preminent citizen-choose to hold up the President as cheristing the sentiments of a despot, let their readers remember that there is no fact to jus- after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in tify the suspicion, and that it is opposed to the uniform and unbroken tenor of his official acts. fairs of the country with a zeal and devotion that stated. almost wear out his physical frame, and keep his wooden leg, "I'll trouble you to hand me my health ev r in delicate condition. He can have no reason to inflict an injury on his country, but eminently the contrary. He asks no one to pay better obedience to the laws than be pays himself. and a faithful officer. And while thus keeping within the limits of his official powers, he conducts our affairs with a transcendent ability, and fills his high station with honor to himself and to his country. Let us encourage him with our sym- Chewing Tobacco. At pathies, and sustain him with a generous support!

Let our cotemporaries dismiss their unreasona-

THE FEROCITY OF THE NEW YORK | This, we are sure, is the sentiment of the people; and it is just, and right, and wise, and politic. Rich. Sentinel.

> LET ME KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER. Let me kiss him for his mother. Let me kiss his dear youthful brow I will love him for his mother, And seek her blessing now: Kind friends have soothed his pillow, Have watched his every care; Beneath the weeping willow. Oh! lay bim gently there,

CHORUS. Sleep, dearest, sleep;

I love you as a brother; Kind friends around you weep, I've kissed you for your mother.

Let me kiss him for his mother. What though left a lone stranger here? She has loved him as none other, I feel her blessing near. Though cold that form lies sleeping, Sweet angels watch around; Dear friends are near thee weeping ;

Oh, lay him gently down. Sleep, dearest, sleep, &c ... et me kiss him for his mother, Or perchance a fond eister deac If a father or a brother, I know their blessing's here.

Then kiss him for his m ther : 'Twill soothe her after years; Farewell, dear stranger brother, . Our requiem, our tears. Sleep, dearest, sleep, &c.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] MURFREESBORO, North Carolina, C July 20, 1863. f. W. Syme, Esq., Editor of Raleigh Register : Will do me the favor to publish the corresponde be

enclosed in the Register. Most respectfully, &c., W. N. H. SMITI

CAMP 17TH REG. N. T. C. FORT BRANCH, NEAR HAMILTON, N. C. June 20th, 1893.

SIR :- A report is circulating in the Regiment of North Carolina troops, and especially in those Ragiments which have in them companies from the Cingressional District you represent, which is calculated o do you an injury. It is that in the last Congress f the Confederate States, whilst other salaries and fees were advancing, you voted against increasing the pay of the soldiers. I have never believed this report, and knowing you so well, and having hereto ore assisted myself in placing you in the position, which in my opinion you fill with the highest ability, doing honor both to yourself and your constituents, I write you this letter that you may place yourself right before the brave men who have left their homes and are perilling all for our common cause. The soldier has a home, tho humble it may be, and dear ones are there around his hearthstone which occupy and fill up his thoughts, and now that extortioners and speculators are swarming and devouring as they go, and since it takes eight dollars to buy what one formerly which the soldier had gone through, he was yet | all should join the army that can, yet some must rebreathing with evident strength. The eyes were main at home for good causes. As the field requires closed, but there was a very apparent twitching the best generals and bravest men, so the cabinet requires our purest and wisest statesmen, and feeling

> Very respectfully, &c, L. F. EVERETT. MURPREESBORG', N. C.,

July 11th, 1863. Lt. L. F. Everett, Hamilton, N. C. DEAR SIR :- Your letter of last month has been received. You are aware of the causes which have delayed an answer, and I need not repeat them.

every confidence in you, I have the honor to be,

You inform me of the circulation of a report in such of the North Carolina regiments as have in them companies from this Congressional District, that in the late Congress of the Confederate States, whilst other salaries and fees were advanced, I opposed by my vote an increase of the pay of the soldier. And you do me the justice to express your own disbelief of its truth. For your friendly confidence and candor I feel under strong obligations, as your commu nication affords me a fit opportunity to notice and

correct the charge. I am at a loss to know how and with whom such a report originated, but not as to the purposes of its circulation. It is utterly without foundation and false. My action has been the exact reverse of that imputed. While I voted uniformerly and steadtly, for an increase of the pay of the private soldier, in We observe that some of our cotemporaries are | the different forms in which the proposition was presented to the House, I voted against an advance of the compensation allowed the employees of the Gavernment, among other reasons, because of its infustice to those who are now bearing the hardships and

privations of active service in the field. At each of its two last sessions the House of Ropresentatives, by large majorities, passed a bill increasing the pay of privates from eleven to fifteen dollars a month. These bills were defeated in the Senate. I supported also a proposition to allow a commutation in money for deficient rations, which was supposed to equal the proposed increase of Bay. At the last session and near its close, before the unfavorable action had been taken by the Senate on the oill, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Garnett, the House enlarged the appropriation reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for the support of the army, to a sum sufficient to cover the contemplated increase of the soldier's pay. The Senate reduced the appropriation to the estimate of the committee. The House, to save the bill, receded from its position, and agreed to the amendment of the Senate. On both occasions I sustained the proposition of Mr. Garnett, voting for it in the first instance, and against acceding to the Senate amendment. These statements are sufficient to show what my course has been, in the absence of a published journal, on the subject to which the charges

It is quite unpleasant to enter into such personal deails, having the appearance of seeking popularity by unworthy means; and nothing but the duty I owe myself and respect for others, induces me to hotice and correct false and injurious accusations, which, un answered, might derive some support from my silence and ultimately force themselves upon the convictions | sire further information, will address of the public mind. Nor do. I wish to foster any prejudice towards such as differed with me as to the propriety and policy of the proposed measure. I do not refer in this remark to my colleagues, for in this as in most matters of general policy, dur sentiments were in harmony. I am sure that the good of the country and the success of our cause were the aim and end of the efforts of all. I have been in no assembly where have been displayed more unselfish and elevated patriotism, and singleness and sincercity of purpose, by just legislation, to secure the successful is-

Our gallant army, by its endurance, its valor, and its patriotism, has won the admiration, and possesses the full confidence of its Congres, as of the entire country. It is of the highest importance that confidence should be reciprocal and cordial. It shall be cil and field may most efficiently work out our political deliverance, and firmly maintain the great right of

Very respectfully, yours, &c., W. N. H. SMITH. jy 25-1t

To Cotton Planters. T HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY: THE

Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash. Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents on and 7 per cent, Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, President Davis is devoting himself to the af- however, the 8 per cent. Bonds will be furnished as

Patrietic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotion rather than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 20, 1863.

MOTTONYARN !- BY THE BUNCH OR Uba'e. 4-4 SHEETING BY THE BOLT, WHITAKER'S. TOHN ANDERSON & CO'S FINE CUT

B. M. ROBERTSON, & CO., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMIS

SION MERCHANTS. HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE STORE No. 42 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., we of-2000 boxes MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of all grades, 10's, 5's, ⅓ lbs and pounds.
20,000 lbs SMOKING TOBACCO,

500 cases SNUFF, And various other articles too numerous to men B. M. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 42 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va. July 22-3mpd.

Notice. THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT for this State, is now again in session at Raleigh. July 22-SW2t July 21st, 1863.

Writing Ink Manufactory. THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW MANUfacturing a superior article of fine BLACK WRITING INK.

This Ink is made from an English recipe, and is remarkable for its fluidity, brilliancy and permaneney of color. It is entirely free from dregs or sedi-ment and will not mould or thicken. Every bottle being tried before packing, it is warranted in every respect. It is decidedly superior to any inks now of-The following are some of the commendatory

notices I have received as to the quality of the ink SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Columbia, March 17, 1803.

Mr. W. B. Johnson DEAR SIR : Having fairly tested the bottle of Ink which you presented me with a few days since, I feel warranted in saying that I never used any Ink superior to it, and with confidence recommend it to those who wish to use the best.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't, WM. R. HUNTT, Fecretary of State.

TREASURY NOTE OFFICE, Columbia, S. C., March 16, 1863.

W. B. Johnston, Esq : DEAR SIR: I thank you for your bottle of Ink .-It is a good article, and has the advantage over Harrison's ink in color. Mr. DeBow, the book-keeper in the office, says that he prefers it to Harrison's, which we have been using and consider a very good article. Very respectfully,

Jos, DANIEDPOPE. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18, 1863.

W. B. Johnston, Esq : DEAR SIR : I have been using your Ink for several days, and do not hesitate to say that it is a very superior article. I consider it equal to any, and superior to most of the Ink made in the United States. May you become a successful manufacturer in the Southern Canfederacy: Very respectfully.

B. F. DEBow. Disbursing Cl'k Tr. Dep't at Columbia, S. C.

BANK OF CHARLESTON, S. C., Columbia, March 12, 1863. W. B. Johnston, Est; DEAR SIR: The bottle of luk which you have kindly sent me has been tried by the officers of this

Bank and is highly approved of. If its permanency

is equal to its flaidity, I do not hesitate to prononnce it excellent. Respectfully, J. GREENSBOROUGH, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF COLUMBIA. W. B. Johnston, Esq DEAR SIR: The bottle of Ink presented by you to the Exchange Bank is equal to, if not better than, any ever used by us, and we recommend it to the publie with confidence.

RUFUS M. JOHNSTON. President. JESSE DRAFTS, Cashier. ALEX. LAUGHLIN, Teller. · JACOB LEVIN, Book-keeper. JNO. S. Scott, Discount Clerk.

Commercial Bynk of Columbia. March 1, 1863. DEAR SIR: We have tried your Ink and find that i flows freely, is of a fine brilliant color, and leaves no sediment. Hoping you may succeed in introducing it to general use.

We are, very respectfully, EDWIN J. SCOTT, Cashier. S, OLIN TALLEY, Teller. S. E. CAPERS, Book-keeper. HENRY E. Scott, Assistant Cashier.

This Ink is put up in quarts and pints, and may be had by the gallon, dozen or gross. Orders from dealers will be promptly attended to. W. B. JOHNSTON, Addiess jy15-2t Columbia, S. C.

To the Voter's of the Fifth Congressional District.

THE EMERGENCY CALLS FOR THE take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law L purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of veting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fel-lew citizens may call bim. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election; or account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier. MANY VOTERS. jy4—tde.

A Private School. MISS MANGUM WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at the residence of her Mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 22nd July, 1863. They will receive instruction in the ENG-

her mothers family. Parents and Guardians, who de-MISS M P. MANGUM. Red Mountain or Flat River P. O., Orange County, N. C.

LISH BRANCHES and MUSIC, and find a home in

Envelope Factory. · RICHMOND, VA. WE HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN THE manufacture of ENVELOPES

for over twelve months, and have now a supply of Imported and Confederate paper, and such facilities for manufacturing, as will enable us to fill orders with promptness. Samples mailed at request.

Packages of twenty thousan4 or more will be delivered by express, FREE OF CHARGE, to any part of the Confederacy. BAUGHMAN'& RICHARDS,

19 Pearl Street. P. S.-Imported and Confederate, Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Ink and Blank Books, at wholesale jy11-4*pd.

Joseph E. Venable. COMMISSION MERCHANT, SYCAMORE ST., IRON FRONT No. 3, PETERSBURG, VA.

DUYS AND SELLS ON COMMISSION O Country produce of all kinds. Constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of MANUFACTURED and SMOKING TOBACCO, also the celebrated CAROLINA BELL SNUFF, and other brands which will be offered to the trade at Market

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended
June 13-3mpd John G. Williams & Co.,

SPOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. RALEIGH, N. C. CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BRO-kerage business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. F 25-6mpd

GLUE, GLUE, GLUE,

THE BEST IRISH GLUE. MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & FRAPS RALEIGH, N. C.

LBS CANDLES AT

EXECUTIVE DEPAR'T NORTH CAROLINA. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)

Raleigh, July 15, 1863. General Orders,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT OF . the recent Legislature, commanding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enroll as a guard for Home DEFENCE all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, Including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment.

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this order, the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the Government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate Government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several counties. III. After enrollment the men enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy fige men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the

papers of enrollment, in order that Commissions may IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for Home Defence, and their Commissions, when called into service, will be suspended only during the period

of such service. V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, of thosebetween the ages of 18 and 45 years under, Order No. 13.

By order of Governor VANCE: DAN'L G. FOWLE. jy18-W&S-W2w.

Adjutant General. Treasury Notice as to Funding Treasury Notes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, June 1, 1863. A LL HOLDERS OF TREASURY NOTES A issued prior to 6th April, 1863, are notified that until the 1st August inclusive, they can be funded in seven per cent. Bonds. After that date the notes bearing date prior to 1st December, 1862, can no longer be funded. Those which bear date between the 1st December, 1862, and 6th, April, 1863, can be funded in seven per cents at any time on or before 1st August, 1863; after which date, they are fundable only in

four per cents. Notes bearing date on or after 6th April, 1863, are fundable in six per cent Bonds, if presented within one year from the first day of the month printed across their face-after the year they are fundable only in four per cent.

June 11-tlAu C. G. MEMMINGER. Secretory of Treasury.

RECEIVER'S SALE. ON SATURDAY. THE 25TH OF JULY, will be sold at Jas. M. Towle's Auction Store, in Raleigh, to the highest bidder for cash, one lot in

said city, on the North West corner of East and Lenoir streets, adjoining M. Earp, A. Kline and others, condemned by the Confederate Court, as the property of J. P. Nevell. The undersigned will attend in Raleigh on the 23d. 24th, and 25th of July, for collecting the interest on the sequestrated debts of Wake County. If not then

paid a Execution will issue for the same, at the cost of G. H. WILDER. jy4-tds. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. ?

RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL holders of two year Treasury notes issued under the act of 16th May, 1861, that they must come in and present the said notes for funding at the Treasury or some of its Depositories on or before the 31st day of July ensuing, or they will be debarred the privilege

The said notes are entitled to be funded in eight per cent. Bonds, payable in ten years.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER. Secretary of Treasury.

TO THE HEIRS OF JOSEPH LANG-LEY, DEC'D .- Joseph Langley, of the County of Caswell, State of North Carolina, died seized of a tract of land in said County, which the undersigned

as his executor has sold on a credit of six months for \$10,100, and the proceedes of sale are to be distributed among all his heirs. This is, therefore, to give notice to said heirs to prove their identity before me, on or before the 1st Occ., 1863, and receive their respective shares.

F. A. WILEY, Ex'r.,

Hightowers, Caswell County, N. C.

Iff Jail. TYAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Wake County, a Negro boy, about sixteen years old, short, chunkey and black, has a low forehead and is named Henry. Says he belongs to Ed win Lockett, of Chesterfield County, Va. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and -W. H. HIGH.

April 1st, 1863.

Blacking Factory. WE ARE MANUFACTURING IN HEN-derson, N. C., boot and shoe blacking of un-surpassed quality. It is offered to dealers, in cases of 50, or 100 boxes, as preferred. Orders and enquiries will be promptly attended to.

ED. FASNACK & CO. Hillsboro' N. C. Military Acceda-

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH Academic year of this Institution will commence

on the 1st of July next. For circulars and information apply to MAJ. W. M. GORDAN, May 27-3m Superintendent.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,) RALEIGH, N. C. June 15, 1863. THE BOARDOF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Divadend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and alter

Monday, 7th July, 1863. June I7-tl Au Treasury. Dickens New Novel REAL EXPECTATIONS.

By Charles Dickens [Boz.]

Price.

When sent by mail W. L. POMEROY. For sale by Steel Pens.

300 GROSS JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS, VARIOUS KINDS, by the single box or quantity at POMEROY'S

Lead Pencils. TATHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT POMEROY'S

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Blank Books. A LARGE SUPPLY CAP, DEMY AND MEDI-UM SIZES—FOR CASH ONLY, AT

Gilham's Manual, FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA. NEW EDITION CONTAINING ALL THE PLATES—FOR CASH ONLY.

W. L. POMEROY. For Sale by Nails for Sale,

ATHIGHSHOALS TRON WORKS, IN GASTON COUNTY, N. C. TERMSCASH THEY WILL BE DELIVERED AT Iton Depet, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Kutherford Rail Road

Address HIGH SHOALS IRON CO, Iron, Lincoln County, N. C. June 20-1mpd BLOCKADE GOODS. PS MERINOS AND CASHMIERES

40 pieces Black Alpaccas. 100 dozen Heavy Jeans Drawers, just ceived. 100 paces Fine White Linen drawers all sizes. 212 prs Linen Sheets all ready for use, heavy. 50 lbs Black Sewing Silk. 100 lbs White Brown Plax, No 1 article, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Military and Citizens Dress. T. W. ROYSTON, April 1

CTARCH AT

. Petersburg, Va.,

WHITAKER'S.