THE NEWS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The bombardment of Charleston still continues. but no further attempt has been made to storm our works.

From Vicksburg we learn that the Yankees are sending large numbers of troops up the river, probably to reinforce Meade.

Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, is dangerously ill and so is General J. B. Floyd, of Virginia.

Our army of Northern Virginia is supposed to be in the neigherhood of Culpeper C. H. We presume that Meade will hardly get a battle out of Lee unless he will consent to meet him upon something like equal grounds.

Northern dates of the 28th have been received. We give the following summary :

The Baltimore American of the 28th says there is no longer any doubt but Lee's army has eluded Meade, and is again in nearly the old position inand around Culpepper and Gordonsville. Latest advices from the Army of the Potemac are to Saturday. Our forces held the line of the Rappa hatmock between Kelly's Ford and Waterloo.

By a recent arrival at New York advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th have been received. The Council of Notability, acting under the inspiration of the French, have declared that the Mexicans prefer an empire as their form of Government, and have proclaimed Maximillian, of Austria, Emperor. In the event of his not accepting, Napoleon is to select the Emperor. Mayor Opdyke of New York vetoed an ord-

hance to pay three hundred dollars commutation to conscripts. Au official dispatch from Col. Shakleford announces the capture of Gen. Morgan and Col.

Clarke with four hundred men, on Sunday, near · Hon. John J. Crittenden died at Frankfort, Sunday, from general debility, without pain or a struggle. His age was seventy-seven.

The Scotia from Liverpool, with dates to the 18th, has arrived at Cape Race. Mr. Roebuck withdrew his motion to recognize the South. In his remarks he said, it has been stated that the time has not yet come for the consideration of the question, and I have yielded to the suggestion, but let the noble Lord bear in mind that there are two dangers before him which he and England will have to meet, viz: Reconstruction of the Union upon the Southern basis and the acknowledgment of the Confederated South by the Emperor of the French alone.

Russia's reply to the Polish question does not France it is regarded conciliatory. An amnesty

instead of an armistice is proposed. The Polish insurrection continues active. the House of Lords Russell and Derby both agree that the affairs of Poland was not a case for armed intervention. England could do nothing further than submit proposals. Derby deprecated diplomatic interference.

Gold in New York on the 27th closed at 1271. imense conflagration at Havana on the 22d. and the warehouses on Regia wharf. Estimated in millions dollars worth of augar destroy-

DVANCE OF THE YANKEES UPON WELDON.

the metry are making desperate efforts to cut the wilmington and Weldon and the dersburg and Weldon Railroads. For this purpre they have advanced columns in considerable. torce from Washington, Plymouth, Murfreesboro' and Suffolk. A dispatch from Gen. Martin states that the column from Plymouth had been met below Williamston by our forces and repulsed. Another column, probably from Murireesboro', was met on Tuesday last three miles from Jackson by five companies of the 24th Regiment, and after a fight of four hours, driven back. The 'Daily Progress' of yesterday publishes the following dispatches:

WELDON, July 30.

Col. D. A. Barnes: The enemy have retreated. supposed to their gunboats, but not by Murfreesboro'. They took Copt. Calvert and Lieut. Woodruff off with them. Only two negroes known to have been taken. All horses and mules carried off. No other damage done in Jackson.

Their loss supposed to be fifty or sixty. Ac counts of the approach from the South side of the river are conflictiong. A column has left Wash-

FROM WELDON-THE ENEMY AGAIN ADVANCING.

ington, certain.

We are indebted to Col. Barnes for the following dispatch, received here last night. The disatch is from a source perfectly reliable :

WELDON, July 30. A. Barnes: Col. Griffin reports by telegraph that the enemy are advancing on Boykin's. He wishes reinforcements and a train on General Ransom, six miles below Jackson. Our forces are moving to receive them.

Boykin's is about twenty-five miles from Weldon, on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad. thir impression is that the force moving on Weldon is considerable, probably ten to fifteen thou and We are reliably informed that a number of transports left Newbern several days ago with troops, and that a mere garrison was left

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The following General Order has just been is ned by Gen. Lee :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., July 26th, 1863.

All officers and soldiers now absent from this army, who are able to do duty and not detached on special service, are ordered to return immediately. The Commanding General calls upon all soldiers to rejoin their respective regiments at once. To remain at home in this the hour of our country's 'need, is unworthy the manhood of The city's shining towers we may not see, outhern soldier. While you proudly boast] that you belong to the Army of Northern Virginia, let it not be said that you deserted your comrades in a contest in which everything you hold dear is at stake. The commanding General } appeals to the people of the States, to send fourth every man able to bear arms to aid the brave soldiurs, who have so often beaten back our foes,

By command of

General R. E. HEE. IL CHILTON, A. A. & I. G.

to strike a decisive blow for the safety and sang-

Adjutant General Cooper has also issued an important order. After reciting the "Act to Guide, guide these wandering way worn feet of mend the net to increase the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments," Approved April 22nd, the order proceeds:

11. To earny into effect the provisions of the

disability be shown by certificates of Medical Examining Boards, they will be promptly returned to their respective companies; if citizens, exemption from service must be exhibited, or they will be reported to the proper en. relling officer for conscription.

·By order.

III: Similar reports will be made by officers the Quartermasters' and Commissaries' Departments at Posts, through the Chiefs of their respective Departments, to this office.

> S. COOPER, (Signed) Adj't & Insp'r Gen.

From the Petersburg Express. ATTEMPTED RAID ON THE PETERS.

BURG AND WELDON RAILROAD. From accounts received by the Weldon train which reached here yesterday at 2.30 p. m., the information we gave in Tuesday's Express, of an attempted raid on the road somewhere between here and Weldon, is confirmed. On Tuesday aftermoon about 4 o'clock, our advanced pickets reperted the enemy advancing, in numbers variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500. Qur skirmishers encountered the advance of the enemy at Boome's Mill.in Northampton county, eight miles. from Garysburg, and poured such a destructive are into the ranks of the invaders, as caused them to check their speed considerably. The skirmishing was kept up, at intervals, with considerable vigor until 11 p. m., when the enemy retired entirely out of sight. Finding all efforts to reach the road by this route unavailing, Gen. Ransom suspected they would endeavor to reach the Meherrin Bridge at Hicksford, by the Murfreesboro' road, and immediately caused a regiment and battery to move from that point. Yesterday at 12 o'clock, when the train from Weldon reached Jarratt's depot, ten miles north of Hicksford, artillery firing was heard in the direction of the county road approaching the Ford, and apparently some fifteen miles or more distant. We think it quite probable that our troops had encountered the enemy coming in that direction, as the Gen-

eral commanding had suspected. It is stated that im addition to the force which moved out from Suffolk, that a large number of Yankees landed at Murfreesboro', N.C., on Sunday night last, where they proceeded to rob the then referred by his friends to Her Majesty's Min-

their hands upon. Garysburg and vicinity was filled on Tuesday with fleeing citizens from Murfreesboro', N. C. Jackson, N. C., and other places situated in the route of the invaders. As many came on horseback, in buggies, carriages, wagons, etc., it afforded an excellent opportunity for Gen. Ransom to supply himself with horses. He pressed all the thus enabled to send a large force in pursuit of the

So far, the road between this city and Weldon has not been reached at any point by the Vandals, and the trains are running regularly through as usual. The Government has ample force to protect the road and intends to do so, but we hope invaiding our soil, and destroying the property of ject. our people, will be captured. If they are not M respond to the expectations of Austria. In killed there is now a prospect of their being kept in confinement at Richmond for some time to

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

We find the following in the Knoxville Chronicle of the 6th: A brief article in a recent issue of one of the Richmon 1 papers, concerning a female lieutenant. reminds us of an amusing incident which took place a short time since, while we were en route for the South. A few stations below this city, through the kindness of the conductor, we were admitted into the ladies' car. Upon entering it, we found there to be only one vacant seat, which was half occupied by a very small, pale, and feminine looking gent who appeared to be about sixteen years of aga, and who was neatly equipped with a handsome soldier's uniform. He were a Beauregard cap, high-heeled boots, and cavairy spurs that would do credit to a knight. Upon gaining his consent we seate ourself and com menced a lively conversation. Our little friend behaved like a perfect gentleman, and certainly pore marks of intelligence, modesty, and refine ment. His hand was small, fair, and well shaped resembling anything but that of a roug hand sunpurnt soldier. His foot was in proportion to his hand and form, and we at once come to the conclusion that he was the pet son of some wealthy planter, and never had endured the trials and hardships of camp life. A feeling of interest in the fair skinned and blue eyed youth, caused us to ask many questions which were answered in a most gentlemanly mannor. From him, we learned that he had freely participated in the battles of Kentucky and Mississippi, and at Shiloh received a dangerous wound-also in an engagement in Kentucky. He stated that he had been in regular service ever since the commencement of the war, and that it was at all times the height of his simbition to meet the enemy upon the battle field. Charles Henry Foster was with the advance At this point of conversation we noticed a friend aboad, who appeared to be exceedingly diverted. Being eyed in a most scrutinous manner, the writer demanded an explanation for such unaccountable conduct-few a words explained alland now kind reader will you not be somewhat surprised when you learn that this beautiful boy was no more nor less than the celebrated Mrs. Clark, of Kentucky, who adopted the Confederate uniform in order to avenge the blood of her hustand, who was murdered by the hated foe. Much has been said by the Federal and Confederate press concerning her brave acts and soldier-like conduct. Months ago we recollect of seeing accounts in regard to her being wounded and a prisoner in the Northern dungeons. She demanded and received a regular exchange, and again 1eturned to the Southern ranks to battle for a cause for stores. The enemy are reported advancing which is dearer to her than her own sex. We admit as a general thing, such conduct is not countenanced by those who profess to possess a refined feeling, but the subject of this article undoubtedly is acting from the purest motives, and is recog nized by high officials. It may be, in a secre way, he, she or it, as the case may be, is of invalua-

HEAVEN.

ble service to our cause.

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies, Beyond death's cloudy portal, There is a land where beauty never dies. And love blooms on immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade. Whose fields are ever vernal: Where nothing beautiful can ever fade. But lives for aye, eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air, How bright and fair its flowers; We may not hear the songs that echo there, Through those enchanting bowers.

With our dim, mundane vision For Death, the silent warder, keeps the key-That opes these gates elysian.

But sometimes, when adown the western sky, The fiery sunset lingers, Its golden gates swing inward tunefully. Unlocked by unseen fingers.

tity of our homes, and the independence of our And, while they stand a moment half sign, Gleams, from the inner glory, Stream brightly through the azur'd vault afar, And half reveal its story.

> Oh, land unknown! Oh, land of love divine! Father all-wise, eternal,

To those sweet valleys vernal.

WOUNDED N. C. OFFICERS AT WINCHESTER. The following wounded officers, from North prefeding act, officers of the Quartermasters Caroline, are in the Receiving Hospital at Winand Commissary Departments in the field will chester, Va: Major Brooks, 20th N. C., Colonel Aport to the Commanding General of the army Hyman, 71th N. C.; Coloner W. J. Hoke, 28th N. C.; Adjutant Leaving on hand in these hospitals, 3,374 high berks employed by each, and whether they consider or citizens. If soldiers, unless their Lt. Col. Gordon, 34th N. C.; Manual Consideration among the rebels are much more frequent than with us, and will prove vastly

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Africa at New York brings European intilligence to the 11th inst. The American questions was being widely discussed, both by the papers and in Parliament. Lord Palmerston requested Mr. Roebuck to drop discussion on the question of the recognition of the South, as it was not desirable to resume it or to bind the Government to pledge themselves as to future action. Roebuck postponed his answer till the

be heard before that day.

The impression created by the late news of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania was that the war was about to be brought to a close by the occupation of Washington and the dictation of terms from Jeff. Davis. The Times expects to hear of that even "in a week." The Army and Navy Gazetts, in view of the possibility fo Jefferson Davis overthrowing President Lincoln, says "Should another Government address us from Washington, it may be difficult, indeed impossi-

ble, to refuse to acknowledge it. In France, the question received ministerial attention. Le Nord, speaking of an interview had between our Minister, Mr. Dayton, and M. Drouvn'de L'huys, says that it has reason to belive that Mr. Dayton did not declare that America would consider the recognition of the Confederate States as a cause belli, and that Drouvn de Lhuys asked Mr. Dayton whether a fresh offer of mediation would be well received at Washington; upon which Mr. Dayton said that it

THE DISMISSAL OF BRITISH CONSUL MOORE-

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT. In the English House of Commons, on the 10th inst. Mr. Blake said that, according to the information that had been furnished to him. Mr. Bel sham, a British subject, went some time ago, t reside in Alatama, and in consequence of his refusal to serve in the Confederate army he was, in the month of April last, three or four tunes dip. ped in a tank of water, and on coming to the surface each time was asked whether he would serve or not. He refused to do so until he was apprehensive that his life would be forfeited, and then he consented to serve under protest. The case was citizens, and collect all the negroes they could put | ister at Washington, who directed the Consul at Richmond to enquire into the subject. He had further been informed that Mr. Belsham had been sent to Montgomery, in order to have his case investigated, but that since that time his friends had heard nothing of him, and he (Mr. Blake) wished to ascertain from the Under Secretary of State what had become of him. His question was, whether the remonstrance addressed by the British animals, put mounted infantry on them, and was | Consul at Richmond, by direction of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to the Confederate authorities, against the compulsion exercised upon Mr. R. Redmond Belsham, a British subject, at Montgomery, State of Alabams, to force him to serve in the Confederate army, had been attended with effect; and whether there was any objection to state the substance of whatever communications that at least a portion of the villains who are thus had been received from Lord Lyons on the sub- army." Supposing that excuse to be good, what are

Mr Layard.—The case of Mr. Belsham has

been brought to the notice of Her Majestv's Govofficial communication whatever with the authorities of the Confederate States, and, therefore, no action could have been taken under his direction. But Mr. Moore, the British Consul at Richmond, did make a representation to the Confederate Government with regard to the case. Mr. Belsham, was, as he states, cruelly treated. Indeed, he was exposed to torture to compel him to take service in the army. Unfortunately, his case was not the only one. We have had numerous similar cases brought to our notice, but they have generally taken place at a distance from Richmond, and the Confederate authorities have expressed their regret that they should have, taken place. A bill was brought before the session of the Confederate Assembly to empower the State to enlist foreigners in the army. The committee was appointed to inquire into the treatment of British subjects who have been imprisoned, mostly for refusing to serve in the Confederate army. Mr. Mocr : made numerous representations to the Confederate Government in respect to those acts of cruelty and illegality. It is well known that in consequence of those representations the Confederate States Government suspend ed Mr. More's exequatur, and he was compelled to leave the Confederate States. Her Mujesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs instantly sent instructions to Mr. More to make string representations to the Confederate Government with respect to the treatment of British subjects but those instructions did not reach Richmond till he had left. But I trust that, taking into account the action of the Confederate Gevernment in this matter, such cases will not occur again. I cannot tell where Mr. Belsham now is, for we have heard no more of him since the statement was received

from Mr. More. Mr. Gregory .- I wish to ask the under Secretary for Foreign Affairs two questions, which I jects, did he distinctly mean "torture," and did he mean to imply that the torture was applied on the part of the Confederate Government? [Hear.]-The second question is, whether, inasmuch as thisis a very grave affair, he will lay all the papers connected with the case on the table of the

Mr. Layard -I am afraid that torture, in the strict sense of the word, has been inflicted. But I am bound to say that these were committed by persons apparently acting under the authority of the Confederate Government, but at a distance from the seat of Government. ["Hear, hear."] With regard to the papers I will answer my houorable friend on Monday.

THE WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Gettysburg on the 17th, gives a list of the tals in that vicinity, except two divisions. He

The number will aggregate about 10,000. Of these there are still here about 3,500, over half of which are amputations. Of the latter it is estimated that at least one in three will prove fatal. The deaths in hospital so far are about ten per cent, of the original number ...

THE REBEL HOSPITALS. The rebels established their hospitals on the southwest and northwest of the town, in the Pennsylvania College, the Seminary, and in all the private houses on the roads by which they marched. There are great numbers at and near Cashtown. Many of these we should not have discovered at once had they not been so destitute that they were obliged to visit us for supplies, as our army count irmarched to head the enemy off instead of chasing him in the rear.

REBEL WOUNDED IN HOSPITALS NEAR GETTYS-BURG TO WHOM BATIONS HAVE BEEN IS: SUED.

Johnson's division, under Surgeon White head, Rhodes' division, under Surgeon Hayes, Hood's division, under Surgeon Means, Early's division, under Surgeon Gott. Anderson's division, under Surg. Mines, Pickett's division, under Surg. Reeves, Parsons' division, under Assistant Surgeon Wilson,

Purcher's division, under Surgeon Mc-Adam, Heath's division, under Surgeon Ward, PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

Under charge of Surgeon Frazier, McLaw's division, under Surgeon Patter-135 Johnson's division, under Surgeon Sayers,

Of these the have been sent forward to

this date about 2,000 more frequent than with us, and will prove vastly !

5,374

more fatal. They did not have surgeons enough to care for them in the first place; and in the se ond we did not know that they were here till lose after the army was gone. The above are of cours, in addition to the two or three thousand in of r own hospitals.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. If the rebels excel us in the discipline of the'r army, it certainly does not extend to the Medicul Department. I visited the Pennsylvania College Hospital early one morning, before breakfast, with the Medical Inspector, Dr. James. It is a large structure, very well adapted for hospital purposes, situated in the centre of beautiful acthereto annexed. grounds, with unobstructed circulation of air, and yet the atmosphere within was close and fetid, and the stench arising from wounds and filth was insufferable

The wounds of the patients were inflamed and the bandages dry. When asked where their nurses were, they said they only had one or two to each floor, and they could not attend them all. In each corner was a pile of dirt, and the floors were wet from the careless spilling of water when the wounds; ed were wet We went into the yard, and there AN ACT TO REPEAL CERTAIN CLAUSES OF were some two hundred slightly wounded and convalescent rebels, able to cook and draw their own rations, eating their break asts. In our hospitals these would have been made to take their watches with the helpless as nurses; but they would not raise a hand to help their more unfortunate fellows. So true is this that many of them express the most ardent desire to get into Union hospitals, where they will have proper atten-

YANKEE HUMANITY. The most Christian and enlightened Government and people of the United States of North America have adopted very singular modes of in the South and in Europe. We extract a few items from the Northern papers to show how infinitely tender and humane the Yankees are.

"Washington, July 19 .- Agents of States harged with the care of the wounded come hither from the field of Gettysburg and state that thousands of rebel wounded are yet unprovided gone with Gen. Meade's army.

It is also stated that the War Department declines to call out volunteer surgeons from the Northern cities, because of the malpractice that has resulted from such arrangements heretofore." Sixteen days after the battle, not one or two,

ten or twenty, but thousands of Southern soldiers are left on the ground, with no covering but the sky, no surgical treatment, and, doubtless, little own soldiers, pass and repass these wounded rebels day after day, and pay no more attention to them than so many dying dogs. Indeed they begin to complain that dead and wounded rebels smell badly.

"Our Surgeons have gone with Gen. Meade's we to make of the other-"the War Department declines to call out volunteer surgeons from the Northern cities because of the malpractice that ernment. The honorable gentleman is under a has resulted from such arrangements heretofore "? brought before the Confederate authorities under | Baltimore are to be kept back until the wounded the direction of Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons had no rebels have perished to a enan. History never before recorded an instance in which a civilized Government interposed to prevent charitable persons from aiding the wounded, thereby evincing its purpose to murder in cold blood those who had been mangled in battle. This is the way the Yankee humanitarirns raise the black flag over the dying. Who can tell the horrors of that luckless field of Gettysburg, and who will paint the flendish form of Lincoln and Seward driving off the

volunteer surgeons and nurses? The Delaware Republican states that there are now several thousand prisoners at Fort Delaware, their number having been greatly increased within the present week. "The rebels suffer immensely, many of them being sick. On Thursday last less than seventeen were interred, having ben conveyed to the adjacent shore of New Jersey for | week with this paragraph. ber of prisoners, the mortality will be proportionately increased.'

That is right, most Christian Yankees. Kill off the prisoners in your hands as fast as possible show them no mercy; heap up wrath against the day of wrath.

It is not to be wondered at that a people so peculiarly mild in their treatment of the Confederate wounded should neglect their own. Still, the excessively brutal indifference recorded in the fellowing statement, strikes us with horror and astonishment :

At the first repulse of Port Hudson, General Banks sent no flag of truce to bury his dead, which remained exposed between the lines for three days. At the end of that time General Gardner sent a flag to Banks, requesting that he would remove them. Banks replied that he had, no dead there. General Gardner then directed Gen. Beale to send a flag to Gen. Augur, and request him to bury the dead of his division, which service in the militia, unless in case of officers actulay in front of the let and 49th. Augur replied ally in commission who have duly qualified. think he can answer at once. The first is, when he spoke of torture being applied to British sub-Accordingly parties were detailed to pass the dead bodies over to the Yankees, and 260 odd were removed from this portion of the works, and withthem one wounded man, who had been l, ing there three days without water, and was fly had been committed. A great many of the dead back for local examination and report; and the apmust have perished during the three days' interval. In front of Johnston, Steadman and elecwhere none were buried, and the bodies of the slain could be seen from the breast works on tra day of the surrender, twenty-six days after 116

Apart from the countless atrocities committed in every portion of the South, these extracts ald prove that the world was never cursed with race so identical with the very devils in hell ! the Yankees. Will the just Judge of all the Yankee wounded who have been in the hospi- earth allow them to go unpunished?-Richmor

> PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMME-SION MERCHANTS.

B. M. ROBERTSON, & CO.,

HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE STOFE No. 42 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., we fter for sale-2000 boxes MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of all grades, 10's, 5's, 1/2 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.,

To the Voter's of the FIfth Congressional District. THE EMERGENCY CALLS FOR THE

purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for petriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as 800 the fittest man in the District to represent us in the 515 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 fellew citizens may call him. 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, 700 your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesmen, and gallant soldier.

MANY VOTERS. jy1-tile. GLUE,

GLUE, GLUE,

THE BEST IRISH GLUE. THIEM & FRAPS RALEIGH, N. C. March 11 tf

CONSCRIPT OFFICE. CAMP HOLMES, July 25th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 15. TOTICEIS HÉREBY GIVEN TO COLonels of Militia and to all concerned that the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 14, issued from this office must not be construed as applying to any person exempted as the owner or overseer of (20) twenty negroes under the exemption Act, approved Oct. 11th, 1862, as so much of said act as relates to

exemptions of owners and overseers of 20 negroes has been repealed by an act approved May 1st, 1863. To claim exemption as the overseer of 20 negres, persons must comply with all the conditions of said

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT. Commandant of Conscripts for N. C. J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, Richmond, Va, May 14, 1863. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS is published for the information of all concern-

AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM MILITARY SER-VICE, ETC., APPROVED 11TH OCTOBER

"1. The Congress of the Confederate States of merica do enact. That so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service, one person, either as agent, owner or overseer, on Depot, on the 20th July, 1863, took from the iron each plantation on which one white person is required safe of W. W. Parker, the following Bonds, to wit: to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, Bonds Nos. \$48, 419, 450, 451, 452, and 453, of \$1,000 and on which there is no white male adult not liable | each, dated respectively 1st day of January, 1863, to military service, and in States having no such lav, and running 30 years. These were North Carolina one person, as agent, owner or overseer on each plan- State Treasury Bonds, with Coupons, none of which tation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no had been collected up to the time of capture. They white male adult not liable to military service,' and were made payable to bearer and belong to Wm. E also the following clause of said act, to-wit: 'and, exhibiting their virtues to the outside barbarians furthermore, for additional police for every twenty miles of each other, and each having less than the oldest of the owners or overseers on such planta-

tions,' be and are hereby repealed. "2. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person, on each farm or planwith shelter or surgical treatment. This is ac- tation, the sole property of a minor, a person of uncounted for from the fact that our surgeons have sound mind, a feme sole, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confede racy, on which there are twenty or more slaves: provided the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the 16th of April. 1862, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty; which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer : and provided the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal represenfood. The gentle citizens of Gettysburg, who tative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to locked their pumes up, and sold water to their the enrolling officer, that after diligent effort no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty : provided further, that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any other farm or plantation, since the 11th day of October, 1862: provided, further, that for every | erson exempted as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government the public treasury by the owners of such slaves the sum of five hundred dollars.

'3 Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in misapprehension when he says that the case was This means plainly that surgeons and nurses from districts of country deprived of white or slave labor appointment. indispensable to the production of grain or provisions necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also on account of justice, equity

and necessity. "4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October 11th, 1862, there shall also be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof: but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law, exempt them from military duty in the previsional army of the Confederate States.

G. J. RAINS, Brigadier General and Superintendent. jy 29-1w Register, Progress, Standard, Western Demo

Salisbury Watchman and Asheville News, copy one CAMP HOLMES, JULY 25EI, 1800.) THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS HERE-by published for the information of all concerned. By order of

crat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal,

Col. PETER MALLETT. · Comd't of Conscripts for N. C. J. W. MALLETT, Adjt.

Notice. BEREAU OF CONSCRIPTION. RICHMOND, Va.. July 21st, 1863. TITO ANSWER NUMEROUS INQUIRIÉS, and to correct errors not uncommon, the follow. ing notice is published to all concerned:

I. Under the recent call of the President extending the conscript age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less; than 45 years old and is not otherwise exempt by law. II. Membership, unless as an officer duly accepted

by the War Department, of local organizations for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does

of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war. IV. Applications for exemption, on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report blown from head to foot. Banks was unwilling of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authat his men should witness the carnage which thority will necessarily and invariably be referred plicants will thus have uselessly lost time and pro-

onged suspense. Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any Monday, 7th July, 1863. plausible ground of appeal is set forth. V. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their

G. W. LAY, Lt. Col., A. A. G., Acting Chief of Bureau. Register, Progress, Standard, Western Demoerat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Ashville News, copy until 20th August next, with this paragraph.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRginia Christian Conference will meet persuant to adjournment with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., of VEDNESDAY before the second WM. L. LONG, Sabbath in October.

jy29-td. Secretary. E. A. WHITAKER,

WILL DELIVER NO GOODS FROM his store until paid for. MASH OR NO TTADE AT

E. A WHITAKERS NTO MEMORANDUMS FOR A FEW days, at E. A. WHITAKER'S A FEW KEGSLAGER BEER FOR SALE

DEESWAX AND TALLOW WANTED E. A. WHITAKER'S. DO LBS. BROOM CORN WANTED AT E. A. WHITAKER'S. The highest market price

Nails for Sale, AT HIGH SHOALS IRON WORKS, IN GASTON COUNTY, N. C.

TERMS CASH. THEY WILL BE DELIVERED AT I Iron Depot, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

Address HIGH SHOALS IRON CO, Iron, Lincoln June 20-1mpd

BLOCKADE GOODS.

PS MERINOS AND CASHMIERES 40 pieces Black Alpaceas. 100 dozen Heavy Jeans Drawers, just ceived. 100 pieces Fine White Linen drawers all sizes. 2.12 prs Linen Sheets all ready for use, heavy.

50 lbs Black Sewing Silk. 100 lbs White Brown Flax, No 1 article, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Military and Citizens T. W. ROYSTON, Dress. Petersburg, Va.,

April 1 CTARCH AT Second Call for Bids for Cotton

Bonds. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,

Richmond, July 21, 1863. SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time before 12 o'clock M., of 5th August, 1863, for the purchase of five millions of dollars of six per cent tweaty-year Bonds, with coupons, payable in cotton or coin, issued under act of Congress, approved April 30th, 1863. The bonds to be issued will each be in the sum of \$1,000, and bids will be accepted for one or more bonds. Each bid must be endorsed, "Bid for Cotton Bonds," and must enclose a certificate of deposit in the name of the Treasurer of one per cent. of the purchase money, made with the Treasurer, Arsistant Treasurer, or some Depositary of the Treasury. The depesit will be returned if the bid is not accepted; and if accepted, will be applied in part payment of the purchase money, if the terms are complied with; or will be forfeited, if not complied with. Bids accepted must be paid within ten days. after notice of acceptance, in current Treasury notes, one half at leat of which shall be of issues subsequent to April 1st, 1863. A copy of the bond may be seen at any office of

the Treasury Department. C. G. MEMMINGER.

jy 25-w&swtan5 Secretary of Treasury.

Notice. N. C. STATE BONDS AND COUPONS. MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Yankee Raiders who visited Rocky Mount

Pope, of Rocky Mount. The public generally, and all Banks and Brokers negroes, on two or more plantations, within five are hereby notified and requested not to receive said Bonds, or either of them, or their Coupons. without twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male my endorsement in my own hand writing. And the adult not liable to military duty, one person, being | Ful lic Treasurer of the State and his agents, clerks or employees, are hereby forwarned and prohibited from receiving the said Bonds or any part thereof, or paying the Coupons thereto attached. Any information about said Bonds will be thankfully received.

> WM., E. POPE. Rocky Mount, July 23, 1863. . jy 24 2w

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL will be resumed on the 15th of September. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions; one of fourteen weeks, the other of twenty-two, with a short vacation at Christmas. Board and Tuition for the next session, \$168. Ornamental branches extra charge. Music will be taught by Prof. A. Baumann, assisted by Miss Mays. French, Drawing, and Painting, by Prof. W. J. Myrover. Address REV. R. BURWELL,

Charlotte, N. C.

To Cotton Planters. HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE within the State of North Carolina, and will pay fer 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," Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent, Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, 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 Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 20, 1863. mar 25-ti

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

O Country produce of all kinds. Constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of MANUFACTURED and SMOKING TOBACCO, also . hasclewated CAROLINA BELL SNUFF, and other

DUYS AND SELLS ON COMMISSION

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended

June 13-3mpd 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 RNG-LISH BRANCHES and MUSIC, and find a home in

her mothers family. Parents and Guardians, who desire further information, will address MISS M P. MANGUM, Red Mountain or Flat River P. O., June 13-8w

Orange County, N. C.

Notice. O 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 te said heirs to prove their identity before me, on or before the 1st Oct., 1863, and receive their respective shares. F. A. WILEY, Ex'r.,

Hightowers, Caswell County, N. C. April 1st, 1863. 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, psyable on and after

June 17-tlAu John G. Williams & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROkerage business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. F 25-6mpd Blacking Factory.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING IN HEN-derson, N. C., boot and shoe blacking of unsurpassed 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. jyI--lm. Hillsboro' N. C. Military Acceda-

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIF TH Academic year of this Institution will commence on the 1st of July next.

For circulars and information apply to MAJ. W. M. GORDAN, Superintendent.

Dickens New Novel. REAL EXPECTATIONS.

By Chailes Dickens [Boz.]

When sent by mail \$3.25 W. L. POMEROY. For sale by Steel Pens.

300 GROSS JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL POMEROY'S box or quantity at Lead Pencils,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT POMEROY'S Blank Books.

LARGE SUPPLY CAP, DEMY AND MEDI-A UM SIZES—FOR CASH ONLY, AT POMEROY'S

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

W. L. POMEROY. For Sale by COTTONYARN :- BY THE BUNCH OR WHITAKERS. Ubale. . At WHITAKER'S.