

Election Tickets for sale here, or printed to order at short notice.

The Gun Boat Fund—again.—After the notice given some weeks ago to those who made up this fund, to call at the Cape Fear Bank and receive their money back, it was expected all who were interested, and designed doing so, would act promptly. Many of the subscribers have since then signified their willingness to have the fund appropriated to any good purpose Mrs. Henderson and others might approve. Accordingly, it has been, and is now, being employed for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers whose necessitous circumstances lay claim to such assistance; and this reference to the subject again, is for the purpose of stating that a large portion of it is now being expended for the use of the Way-side hospital recently established in this Town for the benefit of transient sick and wounded soldiers. If any contributor to the Boat Fund objects to this disposition of it, he is again invited to call at the Bank and get the sum he subscribed. Otherwise it will be taken for granted that there is no objection and the entire sum will be thus expended.

Another Escape of Prisoners.—Seven more of the political prisoners confined here, effected their escape last Thursday night. As in the former instance so in this, they took advantage of a dark and stormy hour, and when the rain, as they supposed, had lifted the guns of the guard for service. They were discovered, however, and fired upon, but without serious effect. One of them has since returned. He can give an account of the others, further than that two of them were wounded by the guard—one in the hand and the other in the breast.

Way-side Hospital.—An establishment of this name which promises to be of great value to the sick and wounded soldiers now returning from Richmond, has been opened near the Rail road Depot in this place. Nor was it made ready a moment too soon. Some 18 or 20 persons found it a most welcome retreat within a few hours after it was opened.

Candidates for the Legislature.—We have been requested to call special attention to the announcement of candidates published in this paper. It will be seen by reference to the regular announcements that the following gentlemen are candidates for the Senate, viz: Dr. J. G. Ramsey and Dr. J. W. Wiseman. For the Commons, N. N. Fleming, D. A. Davis, and Frank Shober, Esqrs.

Col. Godwin's Regiment.—The Regiment which has been forming here for the last three or four weeks having been filled, was duly organized last week by the election of officers. Mr. Godwin was elected Colonel; H. C. Jones, Jr., was elected Lt. Colonel; and James Craig, Major. This organization is highly gratifying to our people so far as we have heard it spoken of.

THE PRODUCE LOAN. We learn that the government has determined to require subscribers of cotton and money to the loan to comply immediately with the terms of their subscription. Heretofore the payments of this loan have been at the option of the subscriber—the suspension of the collection being allowed by the department in consequence of the low prices of produce and a desire to facilitate the interest of both the subscriber and government. No further indulgence will be granted, and subscribers will be required to perform the obligations which they have assumed.—Rich. Examiner.

Those who, like the Raleigh Standard and such like organs, reluctantly yielded to a necessity the possibility of which they had violently denied, and the existence of which they never frankly admitted, have exercised toward us with violence and hatred upon the earliest intimation of the 26th May, 1862, and have sought to persecute the people of the State to procure the army man who either believed in, or knew the approach of, necessary to the South. This is the spirit of the party movement originated by the Raleigh Standard, edited by the Greenboro' Patriot, Fayetteville Observer, and some other papers, and which finds its Standard-bearer in Hon. Z. B. Vance.—Wilmington Journal.

The other papers named above by the Journal are equally to be deplored. But so far as the Standard is concerned, we find no more the Journal's statement a most foul slander.—Fay. Ob.

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"HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 7, '62. "GENERAL ORDERS No. 75. "The General Commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victory for the signal success with which He has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the army, by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved.

"On Thursday, June 26, the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was entrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character within the sight of our capital. "To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host lie upon the banks of James river, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his gunboats, from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats. "The battle beginning on the afternoon of the 26th June where Mechanicsville continued until the night of July 1st, with only such intervals as were necessary in pursuit and retreat, the flying foe, his strong entrenchments and obstinate resistance were overcome, and our army swept resolutely down the north side of the Chickahominy until it reached the rear of the enemy and broke his communication with the York, capturing or causing the destruction of many valuable stores, and, by the decisive battle of Friday, forcing the enemy from his line of powerful fortifications on the right side of the Chickahominy and driving him to a precipitate retreat. This victorious army pursued so rapidly as the obstructions placed by the enemy in his rear would permit, three times overtaking his flying columns and on each driving him with slaughter from the field, leaving his numerous dead and wounded in our hands in every conflict.

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Among the gentlemen who arrived on Saturday were Messrs. Miles Ambler and Nathan Lee, of Henrico; and—Timberlake and—Vaughan of Hanover. Messrs. Vaughan and Timberlake were, together with many other citizens of Henrico, arrested about the tenth of June, and offered the alternative of the oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government or the Rip Rap. They chose neither, and were immediately shipped to the Rip Rap. The Rip Rap, or the Wood's, as the Yankees call it, is an unwholesome dump in Hampshire County, a mile from the Point. It is but an accumulation of blocks of granite thrown together in the wildest disorder, affording no level space for a

different purpose; that is, that there should not be such a large number of men crowded together in such a confined space. The prisoners were kept on half rations and furnished with very inadequate tent accommodations. They were heads subjected to every conceivable indignity at the hands of a brutal soldiery. Two citizens, one a youth of fifteen and the other a middle-aged gentleman, sunk under the meagre prison fare and excessive heat, and died about the first of July. Mr. Vaughan says that on the twenty-seventh of June, his attention being attracted by the sounds of great rejoicing and jubilation among the Yankees, he was led to enquire the cause of their gladness. They told him they had just received the news of a great Union victory at Richmond, and that McClellan and his victorious army were then in possession of the "rebel" capital. Though Mr. Vaughan remained ten days longer at the Rip Rap he did not see any more rejoicing among the Yankees.

Mr. Miles Ambler was also arrested on or about the 19th ultimo. Mr. Enoch, we believe, was not arrested until Sunday, the 29th, when the Yankees passed his house in their retreat. Mr. Ambler, at the time of his arrest, was at his farm, thirteen miles from Richmond, in the lower end of Henrico, and between the Williamsburg and Charles City roads. Several other gentlemen of that neighborhood were seized at the same time. They were carried at once to McClellan's headquarters and put under guard, being, no doubt, designed to grace the triumphal entry into Richmond which the Yankee general expected so soon to make.—Here they were kept until Saturday, the third day of the battle before Richmond, and Mr. Ambler says, the first time he got enough to eat after his arrest was when some of our men were brought in as prisoners and fed him and the other citizens from their baggage. He called the attention of the Yankees to the abundance of food with which our troops were supplied as a demonstration of the futility of the repeated boast that the "rebels" were on the verge of starvation. During Thursday evening and Friday the Yankees told our citizens, prisoners, who were almost in the smoke of the battle, but being confined in a tent, could see nothing for themselves, that the rebels were everywhere beaten and being driven into the very streets of Richmond at the point of the bayonet. Late Friday evening, however, the shells from our guns beginning to fall into the camp, disclosed the true state of affairs. The Yankees, in great haste and trepidation, struck their tents and hurried the prisoners off to James river, where they were thrown into a transport and conveyed to the Rip Rap.

The parole for citizens was required to sign before their liberation was substantially as follows: "I solemnly pledge myself not to convey any intelligence to the so-called government at Richmond, and not to take up arms against the Government of the United States during the war."

The parole is unconditional, and admits no prospect of exchange for the party giving it. It is said that the authorities here bore the matter under consideration, whether our citizens had the right to have committed themselves by signing such an instrument. This question will be decided this morning.—Rich. Examiner, July 14.

Among the Yankee prisoners recently arrived in this city are H. O. Byerson, Major Second New Jersey Volunteers and Lieut. John L. Moore, company K, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, wounded and captured at the battle of Cold Harbor. They are reported by the Yankees as among the killed. Lieutenant Moore is a Tennesseean by birth, and has a brother, who formerly lived in this city, now an officer in the Confederate army. Here is another instance in which "brother is arrayed against brother." We learn that the Yankee lieutenant, as soon as he was captured, sent a message to his brother to come out and take care of him; but before the word reached the Confederate soldier the lieutenant was receiving attention at the Libby prison hospital, where he has since been visited by his brother. The wounds of both the above officers will not, probably, prove fatal.—Examiner.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN CONGRESS. The Yankee Army to be Reinforced with Black Brigades. The defeat of McClellan and the decimation of his army has caused the question of arming and employing the slaves as a military power to be re-asserted in the Yankee Congress. It is now advocated as a necessary measure of reinforcement, and seems likely to meet with official sanction at the Yankee capital. We give an extract from the recent debate on this novel and very extraordinary proposition:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said the question was whether the negroes shall be employed to help the rebels. The time had arrived, in his judgment, when military officers should be compelled to call into service all loyal men to suppress the rebellion. Heretofore these negroes had worked only for the rebels, and done all the labor of the camp for them. He was in favor of giving the President the power to call into the service all the colored rebels. This Union must be preserved; and rather than it should be destroyed he would organize a great army, black and white, and denude every Southern State. Before he would submit to the dissolution of the Union he was willing to pass a conscription act, if necessary, and we might as well draft negroes as any one else.

Mr. Colburn, of Vermont, said the reason if a State had not called the negroes into the militia was because the laws of the United States confined the militia to the whites. Mr. Sherman contended that all the people of the country, without distinction of color, were liable to be called into the service of the country, if circumstances demand it. We must to a certain extent, follow the bad example of the rebels, and infuse some energy into our military movements. These rebels resort to all sorts of expedients, and make the negroes work and fight, and when that is done, why can't we employ these negroes? They hang Union men, but we must not be of hanging traitors. In such a way we would never end the contest. He thought the time had come when we should strike the whole force of the government in one sweep, and put down the rebellion, or else we will never succeed. We cannot war against negroes ourselves.

Mr. Fenner, of Maine, said this bill proposed to meet any possible contingency in lack of sufficient enlistments, and authorizes the President to call on all available for the service. He was in favor of the bill, and considered it a true precautionary measure. He was perfectly willing to say that, in his own State, there was not the slightest objection to enlist as before. This was not from any want of heart or determination to put down the rebellion, but the people feel that the war must be conducted on

different principles; that is, that there should not be such a large number of men crowded together in such a confined space. The prisoners were kept on half rations and furnished with very inadequate tent accommodations. They were heads subjected to every conceivable indignity at the hands of a brutal soldiery. Two citizens, one a youth of fifteen and the other a middle-aged gentleman, sunk under the meagre prison fare and excessive heat, and died about the first of July. Mr. Vaughan says that on the twenty-seventh of June, his attention being attracted by the sounds of great rejoicing and jubilation among the Yankees, he was led to enquire the cause of their gladness. They told him they had just received the news of a great Union victory at Richmond, and that McClellan and his victorious army were then in possession of the "rebel" capital. Though Mr. Vaughan remained ten days longer at the Rip Rap he did not see any more rejoicing among the Yankees.

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