

The Law of Retaliation.

Very Interesting Correspondence between General Lee and Halleck.

The President communicated to Congress on Monday the following correspondence between Gen. Lee and Gen. Halleck:

Headquarters of the Army, July 21, 1862.

To Major General G. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL.—It has come to my knowledge that many of our citizens, engaged in peaceful avocations, have been arrested and imprisoned because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, while others, by hard and harsh treatment, have been compelled to take an oath not to bear arms against that Government.

I have learned that about one hundred of the latter class have recently been released from Fortress Monroe. This Government refuses to admit the right of the authorities of the United States to arrest our citizens and to send them to the hands of their country.

Under the penalty of depriving citizenship, if it case they fall into the hands of your forces, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that such oaths will not be regarded as obligatory, and persons who take them will be required to render military service. Should your Government treat the rendition of such service by these persons as a breach of parole, and punish it accordingly, this Government will resort to retaliatory measures as the only means of compelling the observance of the rules of civilized warfare.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

Headquarters, Army of the United States, Washington, Aug. 13, 1862.

To Major General G. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL.—I have just received from the Adjutant General's office your letter of July 20th, enclosing a letter from Gen. R. E. Lee, of July 21st.

The letters of General Dix and Major Moore will furnish you with the proper information for a reply to Gen. Lee's complaints in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Fortress Monroe. The Government of the United States has never authorized any extortion of oaths of allegiance or military parades, and has forbidden any measures to be resorted to tending to that end.

Instead of extorting oaths of allegiance and parole, it has refused the applications of several thousand prisoners to be permitted to take them and return to their homes in the rebel States.

At the same time this Government claims and will exercise the right to arrest, imprison, or place beyond its military lines any persons suspected of giving aid and information to its enemies, or of any other treasonable act, and if persons so arrested voluntarily take the oath of allegiance, or give their military parole and afterwards violate their pledged faith, they will be punished according to the laws and usages of war. You will assure Gen. Lee that no unseemly threats of retaliation on his part will deter this Government from exercising its lawful rights over both persons and property, of whatever name or character.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL.—Your letter of July 6th was received at the Adjutant General's office on the 14th, but supposing from its endorsement that it required no further reply, it was filed, without being shown to the President or Secretary of War. I learn to-day, for the first time, that said letter had been received and had to be replied to.

No authentic information has been received in relation to the execution of either John Owen or Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of those alleged executions, of which you will be duly informed.

I need hardly assure you, General, that so far as the United States authorities are concerned this contest will be carried on in strict accordance with the laws and usages of modern warfare, and that all excesses will be duly punished.

In regard to the burning of bridges within our lines by persons in disguise as peaceful citizens, I refer you to my letter of the 22d of January last, to Gen. Pope. I think you will find the views there expressed as not materially differing from those stated in your letter. In regard to retaliation by taking the lives of innocent persons, I know of no modern authority which justifies it except in the extreme case of a war with any uncivilized foe, which has himself first established such a barbarous rule. The United States will never countenance such a proceeding unless forced to do so by the barbarous conduct of an enemy who first applies such a rule to our citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Near Richmond, Aug. 24, 1862.

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington.

GENERAL.—On the 29th of June last, I was instructed by the Secretary of War to inquire of Major General McClellan as to the truth of alleged murders committed on our citizens by officers of the United States Army.

The case of Wm. B. Mumford, reported to have been murdered at Missouri, by order of Major General Pope, were those referred to. I had the honor to be informed by Major General McClellan that he had referred those inquiries to his Government for a reply. No answer has as yet been received.

The President of the Confederate States has since been credibly informed that numerous other officers of the army of the United States within the Confederacy have been guilty of felonies and capital offenses which are punishable by all laws, human and divine. I am directed by him to bring to your notice a few of these best authenticated. Newspapers received from the United States announce as a fact that Major General Hunter has arrested slaves for the murder of their masters, and has thus done all in his power to inaugurate a servile war, which is more than that of the savage, inasmuch as it surpasses other horrors to the indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

Brigadier General Phelps is reported to have initiated in New Orleans the example set by Major General Hunter on the coast of South Carolina. Brigadier General G. N. Fitch is stated in the same journals to have murdered, in cold blood, two peaceful citizens because one of his men, while invading our country, was killed by some unknown person while defending his home.

I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to repeat the inquiry relative to the cases of Mumford and Owen, and to ask whether the statements in relation to the action of Generals Hunter, Phelps and Fitch are admitted to be true, and whether the conduct of the Generals is sanctioned by their Government.

I am further directed by his Excellency, the President to give notice that, in the event of not receiving a reply to these inquiries within fifteen days from the delivery of this letter, it will be assumed that the alleged facts are true, and are sanctioned by the Government of the United States. In such event, on that Government will rest the responsibility of the retribution or retaliatory measures which shall be adopted to put an end to the merciless atrocities which now characterize the war against the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL.—In obedience to the order of his Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, I have the honor to make to you the following communication:

On the 22d of July last a cartel for general exchange of prisoners of war was signed between Major General D. H. Hill, in behalf of the Confederate States, and Major General John A. Dix, in behalf of the United States.

By the terms of the cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole till exchanged. Sincerely had that cartel been signed when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice changing the whole character of the war, from such as becomes civilized nations, into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder.

The general order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the very day the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs the military commanders of the United States to take the private property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies, without compensation.

The general order issued by Major General Pope on the 23d day of July, the day of the signing of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies, if found quietly tilling the soil in his rear, even outside of his lines, and one of his Brigadier Generals, Saxe Wehr, has seized upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood, if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as "bushwhackers."

We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress towards a practice which we abhor and which we are vainly endeavoring to avoid. Under these circumstances this Government has issued the accompanying general order, which I am directed by the President to transmit to you, recognizing Major General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves, that of robbers and murderers, and not those of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war.

The President also instructs me to inform you that we cannot countenance a refusal to accept to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our enemies, until the voice of an outraged humanity shall compel a respect for the recognized usages of war.

While the President considers that the facts referred to would justify a refusal on our part to execute the cartel by which we have agreed to liberate an excess of prisoners of war in our hands, a sacred regard for plighted faith, which shrinks from the semblance of breaking a promise, precludes us from extending to any forces of the United States the punishment merited by General Pope, and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous order.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Aug. 9, 1862.

To Major General R. E. Lee, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL.—Your two communications of the 22d instant, with enclosures, were received. As these papers are couched in language exceedingly insulting to the government of the United States, I must respectfully decline to receive them. They are returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

INTERESTING FROM OHIO.

SPEECH AND VISION OF DR. OLDS.—Lieut. J. V. Holtzclaw, of the Macon Jackson Artillery now at Nickajack Cave, Tennessee, having become possessed by a Louisville Journal, of the 4th inst., clipped from it the following extracts, and kindly forwarded them to us, for which we are under many obligations to that gallant officer, as our readers will also feel when they peruse the extracts.

The first extract to which we call the attention of our readers is one from a speech recently made by Dr. Olds to a Democratic Club in Berne Township, Fairfield county, Ohio. This Dr. Olds will be remembered as an old and leading Democratic member of Congress from that State, previous to and for two sessions, we believe, after the Mexican War, and has always exercised great political influence in Ohio. On the occasion referred to the Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette reports him as follows:

EXTRACTS FROM DR. OLDS' SPEECH.

"In God's name have we not had enough blood? Our opponents forced this war upon us, and they now call on us to help them out. I tell you, Mr. Lincoln, that when you strike down the Constitution, trample laws under foot, and then call on Democrats to help you, you will not get them. Now, is not this war for these purposes? I tell you fellow Democrats, there is no honor, no gain, no profit, no glory in this war. It is my brother you strike down."

I see a recruiting officer in this room, here, no doubt, for the purpose of recruiting volunteers for this war. Now I want to advise my Democratic friends about volunteering. Before I enlist, or before I enlist a single Democrat to enlist, I would first know, Mr. Lincoln, what you are fighting for. If you are fighting for the Union and Constitution, say so, proclaim your policy.

THE DOCTOR'S VISION.

"I see blood at the ballot-box this fall.—The President has issued his proclamation for 300,000 more troops, and Congress has passed a law authorizing him to draft them. He will have to draft them if he gets them, for these cowardly abolitionists will not enlist. There is an election this fall, and they want to carry it. They want to draft Democrats, and they will draft them to prevent them from voting. They have power, and can do as they please. You will not be cheated. I tell you, you will not submit to these wrongs. You will see blood. If they attempt to arrest us and take us from our families to support an administration in its violations of the Constitution, we will resist even to blood. If the Democrats don't succeed at the ballot-box, they will succeed at the point of the bayonet. What I mean is that Mr. Lincoln's minions will surround the ballot-box with bayonets."

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

Extension of the Conscription Law.

It will be seen from a perusal of President Davis' Message, copied on our first page, that the President is in favor of amending the Conscription law so as to embrace those between the ages of 35 and 45, although he does not consider it probable that the emergencies will require their enrollment. Whether Congress will adopt the recommendation of the President, and amend the Conscription law in this particular, we think very doubtful. Our information from Richmond leads us to believe that the feeling in Congress is adverse to such amendment; and we hope that nothing but a conviction of the indispensable necessity of such an extension of the Conscription law, will induce Congress to pass it. While we readily admit that almost anything is preferable to subjugation by the Yankees, we have the evidence all around us sufficient to convince any one that at least the central and Western portions of North Carolina cannot spare the withdrawal of much more of the productive labor from the agricultural interests of the country. Corn, wheat, and the various products of the farm, are just as essential in sustaining the war, as soldiers. Men cannot fight without something to eat and wear; and here in this part of the Confederacy, where there are but few slaves to till the farms, if all the white men from 18 to 45 years of age are called to the war, there will not be enough left to raise support for the women and children, leaving the provisioning of the army out of the question. In communities where the larger portion of the work of the farm is performed by slaves, it is very different. We only speak of the condition of the country around us. And we know that many farms, even with the present number of men withdrawn from the army, cannot be properly worked. Extend the Conscription law so as to embrace all those under 45, and the farming interest would suffer much greater. We repeat, the plow is as necessary as the sword and the musket, in defence of our liberties. We can get no provisions outside of our Confederacy. Therefore, stop the plow, and we are subjugated, for want of provisions to sustain the women and children at home, and the army in the field.

Important Admission.

The last issue of the Winston Sentinel says:

Gov. Vance made a speech in Raleigh the other day in which he took the strongest position for a vigorous prosecution of the war. This is just what we expected that he would do. He will no doubt sustain the government in every measure for the common defense.

Unlike too many men, our friend of the Reporter has learned wisdom by the misfortune of Adam. And the precedent which he has cited should be a sad warning to the people of this late generation. By all means let the women have exclusive control of the garden, as one of their "privileges," and let not the men run too great a risk of temptation.

SYRUP.—We alluded last week to the manufacture of syrup from the juice of the water melon. Since then we have tried the experiment on a small scale, paying seventy-five cents for a melon about the size of a piece of chalk, which produced nearly a pint of the best molasses we ever tasted. It won't pay to buy water melons these days for this purpose, but those who have them on hand will not regret making up a few of them into syrup. It only requires to boil the pulp down to any consistency you may desire.

GENLS. LEE AND HALLECK.—We publish in another column the correspondence between Genls. Lee and Halleck in reference to some of the inhuman conduct of prominent Yankee officers. The assumption by Halleck that Gen. Lee's letter is insulting to the Lincoln Government is only a mean and unmanly subterfuge to avoid answering Gen. Lee. He could not defend the outrages of his fellow officers and he lacked the manliness to condemn them.

PIEDMONT RAIL ROAD.—We understand that Messrs. Wilkes, of Charlotte, have taken the contract for building the Rail road from Greensboro' to Danville, and that they will immediately commence operations on an extensive scale, and complete the road as soon as possible. They are desirous of hiring a large number of hands to work on the road.

Official information has been received that the Federals have evacuated Baton Rouge, going down the river.

Quintessence of Meanness.

Why is it that men can be so base as to affect to believe that the election of Col. Vance will be detrimental to the cause of the South? That such a charge should emanate from certain quarters during the canvass were not at all surprising; but now that Mr. Vance has been elected from the army where he has been for the past year, by the most overwhelming majority ever given in the State, a good proportion of which is the army vote, it is certainly strange that even at this late day men can so debase themselves as to re-iterate the charges which months ago they knew to be false, and which were as black as the very characters of those by whom they were so industriously circulated. A paper in Raleigh, instead of correctly reporting Mr. Vance's recent speech in that city, or even that position wherein he most emphatically asked the co-operation of all to assist him in beating back our invaders and establishing this glorious confederation of States, only made a very poor attempt at ridicule, and as if to studiously prevent his readers from hearing the truth through his own columns, in the last issue he parades the following paragraph, purporting to be a telegram from the North:

"The Northern version of the North Carolina election is, that the Secession Candidate for Governor is defeated, and that the Unionists have elected nearly every Member of the Legislature."

We very much doubt that the above dispatch is genuine; but if it is, and if such a feeling does exist at the North, the editor of the aforesaid sheet may thank himself and his coadjutors for starting it. Were they such champions of Southern independence as they profess to be, surely they would act in a different manner from what they do. And if they can't tell the truth, we think it would show better manners for them to maintain a strict silence.

Capt. Todd Killed.

Capt. Todd, Lincoln's brother-in-law, but a gallant officer in the Confederate army, was killed in the battle at Baton Rouge.

The above is going the rounds of the papers. Capt. Todd seems to be of the genus *felix*, reminding us very much of the cat. Superstitious folks contend that the cat has "nine lives," or that this species of the feline quadruped requires to be killed nine times before fairly giving up the ghost. If the gallant Todd has not been favored with nine lives and if he has not proved himself to be a martyr to the cause of the South fully as much as did Stephen of old to the cause which he espoused, it has not been for the want of being killed. The Captain was killed in the battle of Manassas, last year, and in the battle of Corinth, only last spring an Illinois reporter ran his bayonet through him killing him outright; and now, for the third time, has this "Lincoln brother-in-law, but gallant officer," yielded up his life in the battle at Baton Rouge. Only a short while after the gallant Todd was killed the first time, he passed through this State, and if all accounts are correct, he proved himself on every occasion to be a coarse, vulgar man. What effect his second death had upon him, we never have been able to learn, nor can we well conjecture what effect his third visit to the spirit-land will have upon his deportment. We hope, however, that each trip improves him, and that he may never again hear of his death. He has done enough. When he returns to this mundane sphere, we think he should be placed on the retired list and be allowed to subsist on half pay until the icy finger is laid upon him the ninth time, when we think he will certainly *gin in*.

Gardens.

Our "better half" complains that we do not take interest enough in the garden. From Eve down to the present time the women have had control of the garden. Adam was beguiled into the commission of a great sin by digging too much in the garden with Eve—*Laboring together*.

Unlike too many men, our friend of the Reporter has learned wisdom by the misfortune of Adam. And the precedent which he has cited should be a sad warning to the people of this late generation. By all means let the women have exclusive control of the garden, as one of their "privileges," and let not the men run too great a risk of temptation.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.—Gen. Albert Pike, Commissioner of the Confederate States, has effected treaties of alliance with the following Indian tribes, viz: Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, Seminole, Osages, Caddos, Anadokes, Wachitas, Apaches, Kiowas, and Camanches, and will soon make treaties with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Navahoes. These tribes can bring to our aid 30 or 40,000 warriors.

HON. ABRAM RENCHER.—This gentleman arrived in Raleigh on Friday last, on his way with his family to his old home near "Pittboro'." Mr. Rencher was appointed by Mr. Buchanan Governor of New Mexico, and occupied that position until his State severed her connection with the Federal Government. Gov. Rencher labored for some twelve months to get through with the settlement of his accounts, and to obtain permission to cross the lines; and this permission he obtained only recently, after numerous and most perplexing difficulties.

RENDEZVOUS.—By an order from the Adjutant General, the Eighth and Thirty-first North Carolina Regiments, which have been exchanged as paroled prisoners of war, will repair to Raleigh for the purpose of re-organization and immediate service.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—Seventy-five counties have been heard from, giving Vance a majority of 33,058. The votes are to be counted in Raleigh to-day, and we will endeavor to give the full official returns next week.

VISIT TO CONCORD.—The editor of a paper up west, says he has just returned from Concord, the first visit he ever made to that place. He ought to "travel" a good deal.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A friend in the army has favored us with a late issue of this Yankee war journal, which he found in a deserted camp of the enemy. Under the head of "Military Notices" are four columns of appeals for volunteers, written in every conceivable style, and offering heavy bounties and one month's pay in advance. Three other columns in very fine type are filled with a list of wounded soldiers from Harrison's Landing who are just getting well enough to travel. The proceedings of a big war meeting just held in Philadelphia are given. The meeting amounted to nothing more than the appointment of a President, twenty-three Vice-Presidents and ten Secretaries, and the adoption of some bombastic resolutions—the last one of which recommends that the oath of allegiance should be administered throughout the city, in order to ferret out and expose traitors. It is needless to say that the news columns abound in all manner of falsehoods and misrepresentations. Up to noon on the day of publication some important news relative to Pope and Stonewall Jackson had reached Washington, but it was not deemed advisable to make it public. Much ado was made over the fact that one *Radri Bey*, a Turkish Captain in the imperial body guard of the Sultan, had tendered his services to the U. S. Government. It is supposed that he will be placed on the staff of Gen. McClellan, who, it seems, for some "strategic" purpose, probably, has been to Constantinople.

The editor of the aforesaid Yankee sheet has been making some calculations relative to the quota of Pennsylvania. He estimates the contingent of that State at 44,600, and Philadelphia's by the same ratio at 9,000, which will take one man out of every four. Stanton's regulations for the draft are highly lauded, and a hope expressed that they will be rigidly executed.

Hon. W. N. B. Smith.

At the close of the debate in the Senate, Friday, in relation to Mr. Foote's plan in favor of calling on the States for 250,000 men, at the close of the debate, apparently in reply to something said but not reported in any Richmond paper, Mr. Smith, of N. C., obtained leave to submit a few remarks in reference to his State and the action of her authorities. He had read from the Clerk's desk an abstract from the speech of Col. Z. B. Vance, the newly elected Governor of North Carolina, delivered on the occasion of his accession to the Chair of State, in which he appealed to the people of the State to stand by the Government until the last vestige of thralldom is driven from our shores. Gov. Vance was in the late engagement at Malvern Hill, and led his regiment in the assault upon the enemy. Mr. Smith said that there was no need of either draft or conscription in his State, that the people were flocking to the standard of the State, and ready at all times and in full force to meet the exigencies of the hour.

Retreat of Pope's Army.

The retreat of Pope's army is confirmed. A guard of one hundred and fifty men, left to blow up the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock river, after the Yankees had crossed, was surprised by our men on Thursday, and captured. There were taken at the same time two splendid new locomotives and tenders, and five or six cars, which were to have been used by the guard in making their retreat after the work was finished. The prisoners arrived in Richmond Saturday night.

Smart Woman.

The Chattanooga Rebel says that Col. Boone, of Kentucky, was in command of the Yankee forces at Gallatin, when Col. Jack Morgan made his morning call last week, and had not shaken off the drowsy god at the time of the demand for the surrender of his forces. Mrs. Boone, however, was "more wide awake," and aroused the sleeping Colonel by exclaiming "I surrender, and so does the Colonel." Of course after that the Colonel had no more to say, but quietly caved in.

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Hon. W. N. B. Smith.

At the close of the debate in the Senate, Friday, in relation to Mr. Foote's plan in favor of calling on the States for 250,000 men, at the close of the debate, apparently in reply to something said but not reported in any Richmond paper, Mr. Smith, of N. C., obtained leave to submit a few remarks in reference to his State and the action of her authorities. He had read from the Clerk's desk an abstract from the speech of Col. Z. B. Vance, the newly elected Governor of North Carolina, delivered on the occasion of his accession to the Chair of State, in which he appealed to the people of the State to stand by the Government until the last vestige of thralldom is driven from our shores. Gov. Vance was in the late engagement at Malvern Hill, and led his regiment in the assault upon the enemy. Mr. Smith said that there was no need of either draft or conscription in his State, that the people were flocking to the standard of the State, and ready at all times and in full force to meet the exigencies of the hour.

Retreat of Pope's Army.

The retreat of Pope's army is confirmed. A guard of one hundred and fifty men, left to blow up the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock river, after the Yankees had crossed, was surprised by our men on Thursday, and captured. There were taken at the same time two splendid new locomotives and tenders, and five or six cars, which were to have been used by the guard in making their retreat after the work was finished. The prisoners arrived in Richmond Saturday night.

Smart Woman.

The Chattanooga Rebel says that Col. Boone, of Kentucky, was in command of the Yankee forces at Gallatin, when Col. Jack Morgan made his morning call last week, and had not shaken off the drowsy god at the time of the demand for the surrender of his forces. Mrs. Boone, however, was "more wide awake," and aroused the sleeping Colonel by exclaiming "I surrender, and so does the Colonel." Of course after

Congress.

The Congress of the Confederate States met in Richmond on Monday the 18th instant. A quorum was present in both Houses, and they proceeded to business. The members from this State were Messrs Davidson, McLean and Smith, who appeared in their seats on Tuesday.

On the subject of secret sessions, no action was taken in the Senate, but the House determined by a vote of 57 to 15 to amend its rule as to not to go into secret session without voting upon the motion by yeas and nays. The members from this State voted to amend the rule.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Foote presented his bill, introduced on Monday, to raise \$250,000 men through the State authorities, instead of by an extension of the Conscription law. The gentleman addressed the House at some length in support of his proposition, before arriving at any action on the subject the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, several resolutions and bills were introduced into both branches of Congress relating to substitutes in the army—some to provide for their being properly admitted, and others to exclude them altogether.

A bill in the House to reduce the number of exemptions.

A resolution to punish as deserters officers absent from their commands without proper authority.

A resolution of enquiry as to the propriety of repealing laws authorizing the destruction of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy.

A resolution of thanks to Col. John H. Morgan and his troops. Unanimously adopted.

A resolution authorizing prompt reports of battles from commanding officers and their prompt publication.

A bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates. The bill passed its first and second reading and was under debate when the House adjourned.

On Thursday, in the Senate, Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a bill providing for the enrollment of all persons liable to military duty not already enrolled, wherever found.—Also a bill concerning Partisan Rangers.

A bill was also introduced in the Senate declaring Kansas to be within the limits of the Southern Confederacy.

In the House a resolution was adopted rendering the thanks of Congress to Generals Johnston, Lee and Jackson, with the officers and men of their commands, for their gallant and meritorious services in the late campaign.

An amendment, submitted by Mr. Foote, to exempt Gen. Huger, was not agreed to.

In the Senate on Friday, a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, making some important modifications in the law regulating the reception of substitutes in the army. One of the provisions is, that when a substitute deserts, the person who offered him, shall be held to service.

A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of separating the paymaster's department in the army from the quartermaster's was adopted. Also, a resolution asking for official reports of engagements with the enemy, which have not yet been communicated.

Mr. Yancy's proposition to amend the rules, so as to provide that motions to go into secret legislative sessions shall be made in open session, and determined by a majority, was discussed for two hours, and finally rejected by yeas 17.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday. In the House, a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of Congress to Col. N. Bedford Forrest, and the officers and men under his command, for services rendered in their brilliant and successful expedition in Tennessee.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Foote's resolution in relation to the raising of additional troops through the State authorities. The resolution was pending when the House adjourned.

On Saturday, the Senate was not in session. In the House bills were introduced authorizing the granting of medals for courage and good conduct on the field of battle; to change the organization of the engineer corps; and authorizing the appointment of additional officers of artillery for volunteer stores.

A resolution was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Col. Thos. G. Lanier and command for the defence of Secessionville, S. C.; also, a resolution of thanks to Gen. J. C. Breckinridge and command for gallant conduct at Baton Rouge; also, a resolution of thanks to Gen. Earl Van Dorn and command and the citizens of Vicksburg for their defence of that place; also a resolution requesting the President to use all the means in his power for the release of Pierre Soule. Mr. Foote withdrew his resolution relative to raising troops, to await the presentation of a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Col. Vance and his Regiment.—A letter from an officer in his Regiment, the 20th, to his father in Fayetteville, dated near Petersburg, Aug. 16th, says:—

"Just night Col. Vance made his farewell address to his Regiment, and this morning he and his officers and men took each one by his horse and rode him 'foreword.' A cheer followed and more devoted patriot could not be. His officers presented him with a fine sword. There are Colonels who would not have been so devoted to their men, but there never was a more devoted to his command than was the 20th of Col. Vance. I felt something when he left us as if I had lost a father or a brother. He has been with us nearly twelve months, through the battle of Secessionville, the storm of balls and bombs on the blood-stained Hill of Malvern, and he has ever been found the same brave, generous and gallant soldier. Always mindful of the safety and comfort of his men, he has gained their love and veneration."

News of the Day.

Gen. Lee, in a recent order requires the suspension of duties habitual in camp on Sabbath, except those of inspection, in order to afford rest to the troops, to enable them to attend religious service. A good move.

Large numbers of Marylanders are flocking into Virginia. Let them come. Many of them, no doubt, leave to escape Lincoln's draft, in order to enter the Southern army.

Mr. Vallandigham, in a brief card in the N. Y. Herald, denies that he has been arrested on the charge of treason or disloyalty.

The Mobile Register has a seemingly authentic statement of a late heavy arrival for account of the Confederacy at a Confederate port. One million pounds of powder and thirty-five thousand stand of arms are among the items of the cargo, the aggregate value of which was such that the government agreed to pay £500,000 sterling on delivery—a sum equivalent, at present rates of exchange, to about \$8,000,000.

The Kitchen at the Tannal House in Danville, Va., was consumed by fire on Friday night last. A shower of rain falling, tended to check the spread of the flames, and saved the Hotel.

Governor Lecher has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature, which is to be convened on the 15th of September.

The Fort Monroe correspondent of the New York Tribune confirms the withdrawal of McClellan's army from the Peninsula, but its destination is not named.

The Home Guards of Pickett, Ky., were driven from that place on the 11th, by some Confederate guerrillas, after sharp skirmishing.

The New York Herald announces the disbandment of Gen. Hunter's negro brigade.

The Maryland News Sheet, at Baltimore has been suppressed by Gen. Wool, and the editors sent to Fort McHenry.

The editor of the Dubuque Herald has also been arrested for discouraging enlistments.

There was a collision on the Potomac on Wednesday night, between the steamers George Penobscot and West Point. The former, loaded with troops, sunk. Seventy-six persons were drowned including three ladies, the wives of officers in Burnside's command.

Despatches from Frankfort to the Nashville Union, of the 17th inst., say that Gov. Magoffin and Lieut. Gov. Fisk, of Kentucky, have resigned.

Queen Victoria, in her late speech, has no reason why she should depart from the neutrality adhered to by her government.

Fort Cliff, near Hartsville, Tenn., was captured by our forces on the 15th inst., at the point of the bayonet.

On Saturday the 9th instant, Wm. L. Moore, of New Hanover County, killed his overseer, a man by the name of Davis, in self defence, as he alleges. Moore was arrested on Sunday and an investigation had, when he was admitted to bail, giving bonds to the amount of \$7,000.

The New York Tribune says the official count of the losses of the Yankee army in the Western Department since the war commenced is 62,500 men.

The Charleston Courier says that the President of the Confederate States has vetoed more bills than all the Presidents of the U. S. from Washington to Andrew Jackson inclusive.

The Freeman's Journal, the leading Catholic paper in New York, advocates a proposition for compromise with the South to end the war.

Among the arrivals of Marylanders in Richmond on the 19th inst. was the Hon. John B. Brooke, President of the State Senate of Maryland. He effected his escape from the beleaguered borders of his oppressed State by a means which we trust will be successfully adopted by thousands more of his fellow citizens.

An exchange paper explains the object of Morgan's late expedition. It says he had been indicted for treason in one of the counties of Kentucky, and went up to have his trial but the case was postponed.

John Richardson, convicted of counterfeiting Confederate notes, was executed in Richmond on Friday, in accordance with the sentence pronounced against him.

A letter from Chattanooga in the Mobile Register says the health of Gen. Beauregard has been fully established, and that he will soon report for duty in the field.

The Richmond Whig says it is frequently rumored of late that McClellan has determined to resign, and many of the Yankee officers and soldiers say that such an event is now confidently expected at an early day.

Postal communication between Richmond and the York Peninsula has been resumed.

General Price said to have commenced his forward movement from Tupelo. Where he is going, and on what route he knows himself and has not told the public.

The British steamer Alue, formerly the Matagorda, arrived at Mobile on Thursday morning from Havana. She brought 50,000 pounds of powder, 20,000 pounds saltpetre, and an assorted cargo. She passed the blockaders without the slightest difficulty.

The Wilmington Journal of the 25th, learns that early on the morning before, the blockaders captured a small Schooner loaded with salt and endeavoring to make her way into the Cape Fear River. The crew escaped and have arrived there. The Schooner was from Nassau. We have heard a rumor that a second Schooner was taken, but if so we can learn no particulars.

Later From Europe.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 19th, 1862.—The steamship Glasgow has arrived at New York, with four days later news from Europe.

The Queen, in her speech, in proroguing Parliament says: The civil war which has for some time been raging in America, has unfortunately continued in intensity, and the evils which it has been attended have not been confined to the American Continent; but her majesty having, from the outset, determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has so steadily adhered to.

In the House of Lords Earl Stratheden moved for the correspondence with Mr. Mason relative to the acknowledgement of the Southern States.

Earl Russell said that it was not expedient to produce the papers of the agent of the Confederate States as he was not recognized, and all communications were unofficial. A correspondence had taken place between Messrs. Adams and Seward but the British government replied as before. He stated that no communication has been received from any foreign power relative to the recognition of the Southern States.

Earl Malmesbury suggested that the government should communicate with other powers with a view of offering mediation, if a favorable opportunity arises to which Earl Russell agreed that if mediation is offered all the powers should join in it. The motion was finally withdrawn.

The London Times editorially argues that if England wishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she has but to take some step which can be represented as interference, and Lincoln will soon get his three hundred thousand men, and the chances of peace will be indefinitely postponed.

The Journal De St. Petersburg denies the rumors that Russia has joined France in a proposition from England for the recognition of the Confederate States.

In Liverpool Cotton has advanced 4 to 4d, since the previous advices, but the market closed quiet on the 7th inst.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were unchanged. Consols for money 93½ a 93½.

COMMENTS OF THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

The Richmond Examiner of the 20th contains the following editorial reflections on the foreign news, brought by the Glasgow, as above reported:

The news brought across the Atlantic by the steamer Glasgow is the most important and valuable to the Confederacy that has reached our shores for a long time past. It brings the positive information that foreign powers do not intend to interfere in the struggle going on between the two sections of this continent. The French Emperor had declared, ten months ago, that he would confine himself to a strict neutrality between the two belligerents. The Queen now declares, before both houses of the British Parliament, that "having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, she has no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to."

The rumour that Russia was about to join France and England in an effort at mediation is contradicted—emphatically and semi-officially contradicted by the Journal de St. Petersburg, published under the very eyes of the palace of the Czar. That this is the settled and final policy of all the great powers of Europe is strongly indicated by the announcement that Napoleon is trying to devise means to render France independent of America for cotton.

These several significant and emphatic announcements convey no new information to those who were not before determined to believe nothing that contradicted their confident expectation of intervention. But the rumors of such an interference had been so obstinately and pertinaciously circulated, that the governments concerned have doubtless felt it necessary to meet them at last with a flat and exterminating denial. We shall now have a truce for awhile to the busy inventions of projects for mediation which have so long taxed the brains of writers for the newspapers and jobbers at the stocks, in Paris, London and New York. The war on this continent is to be fought out to an end by the parties engaged in it. Peace is not to be enjoyed by the South until it shall be conquered by his own right arm. The silly idea of cotton politicians, that cotton is to help them out of a great conflict for life and death, is about to expire even in the brains which could hold but that one idea; and the Confederate Congress and Confederate Executive, which have been up to this time expecting peace through intervention, are to be disappointed in their hopes, and through the power of cotton, through financial disaster at the North, through the agency of everything and anything but an adequate army, commanded by able generals, who are not mere court favorites—Congress and government are now forced to give over these unworthy and exploded ideas, and to accept and act upon the fact that freedom, independence and peace for the South, are only to be gained by hard fighting and successful war.

The news by the Glasgow is the most valuable that has yet reached our shores—valuable, not as announcing any new state of affairs, but as valuable in removing all doubts as to what is the real policy of Europe in regard to this continent. This policy has been fixed and settled from the beginning. We have refused on this side to believe the fact. We have blinded our minds to the truth, and in the vain and cowardly expectation of help from abroad, have omitted those effective measures of preparation and policy which might ere this time have ensured our safety and independence.

The real temper and policy of Europe is now unmistakable. It is not only apparent but it is avowed. We cannot shut our eyes to the truth, or endeavor as we may; and the man who should not declare that we shall have recognition, interference and peace within sixty days, or any other definite period could only be regarded as a simpleton or a traitor.

The positive intelligence which we receive now from Europe is most timely. The South was again relapsing into a false sentiment of security. Congress had met with loud professions of intention to do everything necessary for the occasion, but there was reason to fear with good intention only that cheap material with which the place of final Perdition is said to be paved. The President meets them with the declaration that we may want an additional army of a quarter or half million of men, and that they had better give authority for raising it in the event of future emergencies requiring it; and this is declared although a disappointed and exasperated enemy is straining every nerve to place six hundred thousand new troops

in the field; and is actually constructing a fleet of forty new and improved Monitors to occupy and hold every sheet and channel of water in the Confederacy.

We are not to raise a new army to meet that now actually recruiting at the North. We are to abandon further efforts at home to create a Navy, although at this very moment it is announced that the enemy are about to add forty-odd shot proof boats to their already formidable Navy.

We beseech Congress and the government to look the state of affairs seriously in the face. Let us not repeat, as August, '62, the folly of August, '61. Let us order our duty in the business of preparation now, rather than under it a second time. It vitally concerns the South to retain New Orleans; how can it be done without a whole fleet of steamers like the Arkansas? To operate with one vessel, is to throw it away; considering the accidents to which machinery is subject. We shall not obtain peace until we carry the war into the bosom of the enemy's country; and how shall we do that with an army confronted not only by its old adversary but by new armies, three times as strong?

GEORGIANS AND NORTH CAROLINIANS.—"P. W. A." the Richmond correspondent of the Savannah Republican, closes a long account of the recent battles around Richmond with the following paragraph: "It is but the simplest justice to add, that the regiments from North Carolina and Georgia bore the brunt of the battle. All the troops did well, and those from one State fought as bravely as those from another; but such were the numbers and position of the regiments from the States named that they were called upon to bear 'the heat and burden of the day.' No Georgian or North Carolinian has intimated anything of the kind to me; but I hear it on the cars, in the streets, at the corners, and in the hotels—indeed wherever I go except among our acquaintances merely, but from strangers and those who witnessed the conflict. If this fact has not been so apparent before, it has been since the troops from those States had no one here to sound the trumpet of their praises, even if they had not modestly preferred to let their deeds speak for themselves."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
White's Battalion Partisan Rangers.—All officers and others who have enlisted men for any corps of Partisan Rangers, all others who have or may desire to join the corps will appear at Greensborough, N. C., on MONDAY September 1st, 1862, when the companies not now organized will be mustered into service by Capt. T. E. O'Connell.

T. E. O'Connell elected as Captain of each company will immediately forward his muster-rolls to me, together with requisitions for equipments, &c., and as soon thereafter as possible, send his command to me at Richmond, Va. for orders.
ROBERT WHITE,
Major Partisan Rangers.

The attention of those between the ages of 35 and 45 years, who are desirous of joining the Union act to be passed by Congress, is called to the last opportunity of volunteering. 13-1w

Medical Purveyor's Office, Charlotte, N. C., August 21st, 1862.
The reception of the following articles at this office will be acknowledged: 12 lbs. of White Walnut or Butternut, Wild Cherry and Dog Wood Barks, Blackberry and Dewberry Roots, and Peppermint.

A notice will be given by advertisement when the receipt of the above named articles will be recommended. 13-2w

Notice.—All those soldiers belonging to my company, who are at home on furlough, are hereby notified to report themselves in camp forthwith, or to the nearest recruiting office, and be treated as such. **DAVID SCOTT, JR.,**
Capt. Co. D, 53d Regt. N. C. T.,
Weldon, N. C.

Land for Sale.—By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Guilford, made at August 1862, in the case of J. S. Smith, administrator of Caleb White, deceased, versus Jesse White and others, heirs-at-law of said deceased, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the 10th of September, 1862, THREE TRACTS OF LAND, situate in the estate of the deceased, lying 5 miles north-west of Greensborough, in this county, one adjoining the lands of Harmon Ross, and others, and two other tracts adjoining the same, and in the aggregate 330 acres, subject to the widow's dower. The lands will be sold on a credit, bond with good security required. 13-3w

Notice.—A few DUCK LAMBS, HALF grown, and a YEARLING of the same breed, for \$12. **R. B. PRATHER,**
Greensborough.

REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 22nd instant, a negro man, named J. M. Felt, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a considerable scar on one knee, and two first fingers were badly cut and just cured up. He was wearing a top hat, and a dark coat, and a pair of trousers. He was seen at the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, near High Point, N. C., or in any jail where taken up, so that I can get him. **HALEY BROWN,**
13-4f

North Carolina, Davidson County.
N. C. Court of Equity to Fall Term, 1862.
Burgess Whisenand and others versus Thomas Whisenand.
In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master, upon a bill filed, that the defendant, Thomas Whisenand, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a paper published at Greensborough, North Carolina, to appear at the next term of this Court of Equity, to be held for Davidson County, at the Court House in the town of Lexington, then and there to be read, answer or defend, and hear or be heard as to him.

Witness, B. A. Kittrell, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office in Lexington, this 25th day of August, 1862. **B. A. KITTRELL,**
13-5w

Desirable Property for Sale.—A large and desirable property, consisting of 60 acres more or less, with all necessary buildings. Also, two TRACTS OF LAND, well timbered and well watered, near Greensborough. **J. & F. ARRETT,**
13-5w

General's Hospital No. 24.—(at Moore's Hotel, Richmond, Va., Aug. 23, 1862.)
Having Received Many Letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this Hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients after leaving a Hospital, or undergoing surgery, are under no obligation to return, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given up on behalf of a Magistrate. **O. F. MANSON,**
Surgeon in charge.

Buff-colored Envelopes.—For sale at the Patriot Office.

DESETERS.—A reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid for apprehending the following deserters and handing them over to any Confederate officer. Or a reward of Fifteen Dollars each and all jail fees, will be paid for apprehending and confining them in jail, giving notice to the Commanding officer of the Twenty-second Regiment N. C. Troop.

ROBERT A. GLENN, of company I, was enlisted in Randolph county, N. C., 5th of June, 1861, is 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by a caption when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

JOHN W. ROBBINS, of company I, was enlisted in Randolph county, N. C., 5th of June, 1861, is 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by a caption when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

JOHN ALFORD, of company I, was enlisted in Randolph county, N. C., 5th of June, 1861, is 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by a caption when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

NATHAN WINSLOW, of company I, was enlisted in Randolph county, N. C., 5th of June, 1861, is 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by a caption when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

JOHN PHILLIPS, of company I, was enlisted on 28th of February, 1862, in Randolph county, is about 21 years old, 6 feet high, light complexion, black eyes, and by occupation a laborer. Has a large scar on one knee. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

CALVIN ROBBINS, of company I, was enlisted in Randolph county, 1st of March, 1862, for the war, is about 28 years old 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by occupation a laborer. Has a heavy mustache.

JOHN LATHAM, of company I, was enlisted in Randolph county, on the 25th of February, 1862, for the war, is about 30 years old, 6 feet high, light complexion, black eyes, and by occupation a laborer. Has a heavy mustache.

ENOCH LATHAM, of company I, was enlisted in Randolph county, N. C., on 25th of February, 1862, for the war, is about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by occupation a laborer. Has a heavy mustache.

RICHARD HARALDSON, of company I, deserted August 4th, 1862, is 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by occupation a laborer. Has a heavy mustache.

TROY KIVETT, of company M, was enlisted in Randolph county, N. C., aged 21 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, light complexion, black eyes, and by occupation a laborer. Has a heavy mustache. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

S. F. Cross, of company M, was enlisted in Randolph county, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, black eyes, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

WILLIAM GLASCO, of company M, is 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, black eyes, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

LABAN ODELL, Capt. Co. M, was enlisted in Randolph county, N. C., 5th of June, 1861, is 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

GEORGE F. DENNIS, of company L, aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

JOHN H. COWARD, of company L, aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

DANIEL C. CRAVEN, of company L, was enlisted in Randolph county, N. C., 5th of June, 1861, is 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

J. A. C. BROWN, Capt. Co. L, was enlisted in Randolph county, N. C., 5th of June, 1861, is 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

W. DURHAM, private in company G, deserted June 17th, 1862, is 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. Deserted August 8th, 1862.

ALL accounts for arrest, &c., will be sent to G. M. Sixth Brigade, First Division, Gen. G. P. PIER, Richmond, Va. 11-1w

\$100 Reward.—Thirteen Negroes belonging to Robert Brown, of Texas, who were brought to this place from Culpeper county, Va., have runaway, within the past week,—all of whom are named J. M. Felt, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a considerable scar on one knee, and two first fingers were badly cut and just cured up. He was wearing a top hat, and a dark coat, and a pair of trousers. He was seen at the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, near High Point, N. C., or in any jail where taken up, so that I can get him. **HALEY BROWN,**
11-1w

Valuable Lands for Rent.—We will rent the highest bidder on the first day of September next, on the premises, all the lands now under cultivation (about 300 acres) lying in the estate of Emory Dannel, deceased, lying in North Buffalo Creek. There is some fine wheat lands and bottoms equal to any in this section of country for corn. It will be put up in lots to suit the renters. Persons wishing to view the lands before, will call on George Donnell. **GEO. DONNELL,** Admrs.
W. A. CALDWELL, 10-1w

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to Union Manufacturing Company to make immediate payment to David Coltrane, Agent; and if the debts due said Company are not paid by the 4th day of September next, they will, without distinction, be put up and sold at auction on that day, at the Factory.

By order of the Stockholders, made the 7th of July, 1862. **W. A. CALDWELL,** Treas.
Geo. Newlin, Secretary.

J. A. ANSELEY,
General Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of MANUFACTURED TOBACCOES.
Refers to either Bank in Augusta. [8-6m]

Rags and Paper.—The Neuse Manufacturing Company purchases COTTON or LINEN RAGS at the highest cash price. Also, all kinds of Paper, Cotton Wrappers and Common Wrapping. Address, **H. W. HUSTED,** Treas.
13-6w

Hats Wanted.—Fifteen GIRLS wanted at the Leakeville Factory. High wages given. Good families wanted, in which may be a shoe-maker or a wheelwright. Apply quickly. 9-4w

Machinery Oil and Salt.—We are manufacturing from a patent a LUBRICATING OIL of superior quality. It will answer all the purposes of olive oil. We are also making a hand-some article of SALT, dry and entirely from impurities. Orders for either will have our prompt attention. **T. C. & B. G. WORTH,**
Wilmington, N. C.

Notice.—Having been unexpectedly ordered to Richmond, persons wishing to join or leaving his company, will please call upon P. H. Montague, Esq. at Orange Office in Greensborough, or Major M. P. Rankin at McLeansville, Guilford county, N. C. **ROBERT WHITE,**
Major Partisan Rangers.

Confederate Money Preferred.—A DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS AT JAMESTOWN, N. C.

We are now receiving, and opening a stock of Goods at Jamestown depot, consisting of such as: Ales, as are usually kept by Trotter & Co. Our stock comprises in part the following list:

1,800 lbs. Pepper.
1,000 lbs. Soda.
500 lbs. Copperas.
500 lbs. Salts.
100 lbs. N. C. mags.
1,500 lbs. Rice.

Best quality Cognac Brandy, Wild Cherry Brandy, and old Madeira and Cherry Wines, Cradling and Moving-sey Blades, large lot of Ware, Muslin, Calicoes, Delaines, Mending Prints, Ready-made Clothing, Cassimeres, Cassinettes, Pins, 60000 needles, dozen Spools Thread, bleached and brown English Shirts, Sea Biscuits, Duck, Boots and Shoes, 500 gross Screws assorted, Tanner's Oil, Sweet Oil, 100 sacks Salt.

These Goods are fresh and new, having just been purchased from vessels which ran the blockade at Charleston. We can sell many of these Goods to persons in quantities for them to retail. Come and see us. We sell only for cash, and want Confederate money.

MENNENHALL, JONES & GARDNER,
JULY
North Carolina, Guilford County.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1862.
R. D. Pitts vs. Alston Pitts.

PETITION FOR DIV

