

GEN. HILL'S ATTACK ON THE ENEMY IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh State Journal. The "attack on Newbern" was not an attack, after all. By reference to the letter of our Kinston correspondent, and to a special despatch from him, it will be seen that our forces have returned, having accomplished their object. Of this "object" we may speak hereafter. Gen. Hill commanded the expedition.

KINSTON, March 16, 1863.—Gen. Pettigrew engaged the enemy at Barrington's Ferry, on the north side of the Neuse, on Friday night last, where the Abolitionists had thrown up fortifications and mounted several guns thereon. News reached here last night to the effect that our forces had carried the enemy's works before them, losing four killed and twenty wounded; the enemy's loss not known, except 25, said to be taken prisoners by our forces, the remainder of the garrison in the fortifications making their escape on the transports. Gen. P. held the enemy's works but a short time, owing to the gunboats that were brought to bear against him. He retired out of the range of their shots, and opened fire upon their shipping, doing them much damage.

KINSTON, March 16, 10 p. m.—Generals Hill and Daniel have returned after accomplishing their object.

WEDNESDAY.—We regret to learn that Capt. N. C. Hughes, Gen. Pettigrew's Adjutant General, was wounded by the bursting of a shell at or near Barrington's Ferry, on the occasion of the demonstration at that place a few days ago.

The Standard of Friday says: There was no attempt after all to take Newbern. Gen. Hill has retired with his troops. His object, we suppose, to drive in the enemy and bring out supplies of corn and bacon. We learn that a good quantity of the "staff of life" was secured. It was much needed.

FROM THE WEST.

Chattanooga, March 19.—No news of any importance received from the front. The enemy have fallen back from Murfreesboro, but our forces have not advanced as yet. The movement is thought to be a feint by Rosecrans. A gentleman from Kentucky says that ten thousand reinforcements from Louisville and five regiments from Clarksville have been sent to Rosecrans.

AGUSTA, GA., March 19.—A special despatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer, dated Chattanooga, March 19, says that the news of the evacuation of Murfreesboro by the enemy is confirmed. Our pickets extend 4 miles the other side. It is reported that the enemy has changed base, making Columbia his left wing, extending towards the Tennessee river, and that Grant's army was coming upon North Alabama to effect a junction with Rosecrans.

Van Dorn is still on north side of Duck River. Colwell's regiment, of Morgan's command, captured sixteen pocket guards in front of Lexington, Ky., and brought out large supplies of stores.

MOBILE, March 19.—The Appeal, of the 17th, says reports this morning from Port Hudson represent serious outbreak in the Federal army, which, if correct, probably accounts for the retrograde movements of Banks' army. Scouts report that several Yankee regiments had laid down their arms and were sent back. Another rumor was that two regiments of General Rust's command had driven back greatly superior forces of the enemy.

FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, March 18.—Information has been received here that a fight occurred yesterday afternoon on the Rappahannock, between Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and the enemy under Gen. Stoneman. The enemy numbered about 12,000, our force did not exceed 2,000. The enemy succeeded in crossing late in the afternoon, but were badly crippled, and afterwards retreated back, leaving their dead men and horses strewed in the roads; they also left a hospital. We have to lament the loss of Major Pelham, of Alabama, and Major Puller, of Virginia.

LATER.—The engagement, near the Rappahannock, occurred at Jamison Woods, within six miles of Culpeper Court-House. The enemy was driven across the river, with heavy loss. Our loss will not exceed 250 wounded and captured. The enemy evidently contemplated a great expedition, but were completely foiled and discomfited.

Official Despatches from Gen. Stuart. The following despatches have been received at the War Department:

Richmond, 2 miles from Kelly's Ford, March 17—7 o'clock P. M. To Gen. R. E. Lee.—The enemy is retiring. He is badly hurt. We are after him. His dead men and horses strew the roads.

J. E. B. STUART, Maj. Gen. Second Dispatch.—Culpeper, March 17.—To Gen. R. E. Lee: The enemy has retired to the north bank of the river, badly hurt. J. E. B. S.

Third Dispatch.—Culpeper, March 18.—To Gen. R. E. Lee: I telegraphed you last night that the enemy had retired to the north bank of the Rappahannock. From the best information it was Averill's Division, three thousand in the saddle. He was very badly hurt and left a hospital on this side. It was undoubtedly intended as a great expedition; but thanks to the superior conduct of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and his noble brigade it has failed, not however, without the loss to us of such noble spirits as Major Pelham and Puller. Major Breckenridge was taken prisoner, together with about 40 others. J. E. B. S.

SKIRMISH ON THE BLACK WATER.—On Tuesday morning last, about eight hundred Yankee cavalry, under Colonel Speare, came up from Suffolk to a point on the Black Water, near Franklin, and charged upon two companies of South Carolina sharpshooters, who were supporting a piece of artillery. They were fired into by our men and soon scattered in every direction, leaving two men dead on the field and two others mortally wounded. Eight of the enemy were taken prisoners—among them a Captain. These men report a large number of their companions wounded. Not a man on our side was killed or seriously wounded. This skirmish is regarded by all as a very brilliant little affair.—Petersburg Express.

FROM EAST FLORIDA.—Three Federal gunboats and two transports came up the St. Johns River to Jacksonville and landed a force of negro troops. A despatch dated the 11th says: Our forces attacked the enemy near Jacksonville this morning, at 9 o'clock. After hard fighting for twenty minutes, we charged them, when they retreated in haste to their gun-boats. Our infantry pursued them into town, and when near the Judson House square, encountered another force of the enemy, which was also driven back. One man and three horses killed on our side. Loss of the enemy not known.

The Federal force at Jacksonville is estimated at 1,400 black troops with white officers.

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS. Proclamation by the Governor of S. Carolina.

Executive Department, Columbia, S. C., March 16, 1863.

Seed time is at hand, unaccompanied with the prospect of a speedy peace. Our foes have given absolute control of their purse and sword to the tyrant Lincoln. Another year, and perhaps more, of fierce war is upon us. From the enemy's fleets and armies we need fear but little; from the unwise production of Cotton, much. With the supply on hand, its production now is not necessary to the success of our cause, and can be dispensed with for years to come. The States not in possession of the enemy must produce supplies for themselves, our armies in the field, and the families of our soldiers: Now, therefore, I, Millidge L. Bonham, Governor of South Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, and urge all the good citizens of the State, dismissing all considerations of mere gain, to plant and raise all the provisions of every description in their power. Let him who has cotton seed enough to plant another year and lint enough for domestic consumption, plant not one seed. This is a time to try our patriotism. A great people will rise to great occasions. We claim to have descended from a race who won independence against immense odds, after a seven years' war of hardships and privation far greater than we have yet endured. Let us enact history worthy of such an ancestry. Our gallant soldiers have won imperishable renown in the field, and will do so again and again. Our women are making sacrifices worthy of any age. If we but do our duty, all will be well; and we shall, with the blessings of God, war out and prostrate our malignant and hateful foe.

In order to secure concert of action, I recommend to the citizens of the State, to assemble at their respective Court Houses, on Sales Day in April next, and in that spirit of patriotism which has heretofore characterized them, resolve to carry out these suggestions. Other States are taking steps to attain this object, let it not be said that we will not make every sacrifice which patriotism demands.

M. L. BONHAM.

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judge Gilliam's first Court was a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in this place last week. The first case brought on was the trial of America, Daniel and Solomon, three slaves, for the murder of Mr. John Lockhart, a well known citizen of this county. America and Daniel were convicted of the murder. Solomon as an accessory before the fact. Mr. Norwood appeared for Daniel. America and Solomon having no counsel, the Court assigned Mr. Nash to defend America and Mr. Turner to defend Solomon.

The next arraignment was Lucian and Allen, for the murder of Mr. Isaac H. Strowd. The owners of the slaves having refused to employ counsel, Messrs. Nash and Turner were assigned by the Court to defend the prisoners. On Saturday night the Jury returned a verdict of guilty as to both. On Monday the five criminals were brought into Court for sentence. The judgment of the Court was that they be hung on Friday, the 10th day of April next. A new trial has been granted to Solomon.

We feel it to be our duty to disabuse the public mind of the idea that the murder of Messrs. Lockhart and Strowd was caused by a feeling of insubordination on the part of the slaves. The evidence all-disclosed reasons and facts going to show that the slaves were moved by personal hatred and dissatisfaction.—Hillsboro Recorder.

DROWNED.—We learn that Caleb Bridges, of this county, was drowned about a week since near Burnsville. He and his horse and buggy were all found in the river at the same time.—Shelby Eagle.

CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY.—We learn that at the meeting of the stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, in Raleigh, on the 3d instant, the amendments to the charter of the company, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, were unanimously adopted. The main features of the amendments are as follows: For every mile graded by the company, the State subscribes \$10,000, the subscription not to exceed \$250,000. The company relinquishes the privilege granted by the Convention, of corporations heretofore taking stock in the company, exchanging bonds with the State up to \$500,000. The company, with the approval of the Board of Internal Improvements, may extend their road into Union County.—Standard.

KILLED.—A political prisoner at the Confederate prison here, was shot through the head by one of the guard about 12 o'clock last Thursday night, while attempting to escape, and instantly killed. His name was J. A. J. Collins, and he is said to be from Virginia. Others, it is reported, were about attempting their escape at the same time, but the killing of Collins stopped them.—Salisbury Watchman.

We learn from a Gaston County correspondent that certain iron-masters in Gaston and Cleveland are selling their iron at thirty cents per pound, and that they have a considerable number of conscripts in their establishments: at from fifty cents to one dollar per day, who board themselves. The most of these conscripts is said to have plantations of their own, and would have thought it a disgrace to work in iron before the conscript law was passed. But they are employed, while experienced and practical workmen are turned off. If these facts be so, these conscripts, as well as their employers, ought to be put in the ranks as soldiers. Let the enrolling officers look to it.—Raleigh Standard.

THE ATTACK ON FORT PEMBERTON.—Fort Pemberton is situated, if we are not mistaken, at the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers—streams which form the Yazoo. Yazoo Pass, of which so much has been heard, is a sort of bayou, formed by the overflow of the Mississippi during the rainy season, and makes a connecting link between that stream and the headwaters of the Tallahatchie. In ordinary times, this pass is navigable only for dug-outs, and even in times of high water was thought impassable to anything but flat-boats. Northern mud-scows—the Yankees—have ditched it out, cut down the trees, rooted up the cypress trees and converted this shallow Pass into a ship canal, through which their gunboats have steamed, and, after a voyage of a hundred or more miles, reached Fort Pemberton and attacked it, hoping to demolish it as they did Fort Henry—in which event they would go on their way rejoicing to the rear of Vicksburg, and laugh at the costly and prodigious defenses which the Confederates have erected at that little Gibraltar. But it seems Fort Pemberton has proved a snag of large dimensions in the way of the sneaking gunboats.

It is estimated that there are 3,500,000 bales Cotton in the Confederacy, worth in foreign markets \$875,000,000, enough to pay the expenses of the war up to this time.

A GALLANT FEAT.

The Enquirer says a gentleman in Richmond received lately the subjoined letter from Capt. John S. Mosby, and having shown it to us, we take the liberty of making the gallant Captain tell the story of his brilliant act. The letter was entirely private, and is published by us without the knowledge or consent of either party:

"My Dear Sir: You have already seen something in the newspapers of my recent raid on the Yankees at Fairfax C. H. Va. I had only twenty-nine men under my command. I penetrated about ten miles in their lines, rode right up to the General's headquarters, surrounded by infantry, artillery and cavalry, took him out of bed and brought him off. I walked into his room with two of my men, and shaking him in bed, said, 'General get up; he rose up, rubbing his eyes, and asked what was the meaning of all this. I replied, 'It means, sir, that Stuart's cavalry are in possession of this place, and you are a prisoner.' We also surrounded the headquarters of Col. Wyntham, but, unfortunately, he had gone down to Washington—we got his assistant adjutant general, and also his aid—an Austrian, Baron Wordener. There was an immense amount of all kinds of stores collected there, but I was unable to destroy them, as they were in houses, without destroying the town. The horses we brought off were mostly very fine, belonging to officers. If I had had enough men I could have brought off hundreds. It was my purpose to have reached the Court House at 12 o'clock at night; but it being very dark and raining, we got lost, and were delayed two hours; so that we did not have over an hour to stay in the town, it being necessary for us to pass out their lines by daylight. In coming out, we passed in two hundred yards of the fortifications at Centreville, and were hailed by a sentinel from one of the redoubts. A Yankee Captain from New York here made a desperate attempt to get away; he dashed out of the ranks and tried hard to reach the fort, but a shot from one of our men wounded him that it was a dangerous undertaking, and he came back. At Centreville there was a force of about two thousand, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry. In the vicinity of the Court-House one cavalry and infantry brigade were camped—there were about two hundred fifty in the town. We easily captured the few guards around the town, as they never dreamed we were anybody else but Yankees until they saw a pistol pointed at their heads, with a demand for a surrender. Yours truly, JOHN S. MOSBY.

WHAT THE YANKEES MOST DREAD.

The recent summons of John Van Buren and the N. Y. Democracy, as indicated in the issue of the 11th, the leading article of which we give a summary of yesterday, are to be accounted for by the lively apprehension that has seized upon the minds of the commercial and manufacturing States of the end of the war, with the acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederate States, would be certainly followed by the secession of the Northwestern States, which, since the loss of the South, are looked to as the only remaining hope and support of the commercial and manufacturing States of the East. With the South irrevocably gone, and the Northwest hanging by a hair, the remaining States look to the close of hostilities as the day of doom to them. Hence John Van Buren, who, a few months ago, was in favor of letting the wayward sisters go in peace, finding now that they are not likely to go alone, proclaims himself in favor of unremitting and unrelenting war, and the Herald, which then applauded the position of Van Buren, and has been all along very milk-and-waterish, now raves as madly as the craziest of them all, about "crushing the rebellion." It does not conceal the reason. It says: "We must put down rebellion by force of arms, or it will tear the country to pieces." Hence it is that we feel called upon by every consideration of law, order and the public safety to denounce these Northern copperhead peace-mongers of the day as public enemies. When such reckless, bigotted, narrow-sighted and brawling demagogues as Vallandigham and Pemberton, of Ohio, Ben Wood, Boby Brooks and their confederates, begin to preach the doctrine of resistance to President Lincoln, and the doctrine of submission to Jeff Davis, it is due to the community that the tendency of their absurd and dangerous instructions should be exposed. "This is the exact issue—the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms, or endless confusion and ruin from civil war in the North, universal chaos and mob law." All this means that the Herald has discovered that to stop fighting is to sever the last ligament that holds the Northwestern States; and with their withdrawal, the last fountain that feeds the commercial map of New York, the last prop that sustains the Yankee States, will be gone. It therefore calls upon Lincoln to enforce the conscription act, hints at the duty of arresting Vallandigham, and appeals to the pride of the people of the Northwest, by telling them that their professed sympathies and proposals of peace are received at the South "with unaffected contempt and disgust"—that for all their plans of pacification and alliance, "the responsible and ruling chiefs of the rebellion have no other answer than that of scorn and contempt." This language exposes clearly enough what it is the Herald dreads, viz: the growth of the Peace party in the Northwest, till the Yankee States are left alone, not only for the war, but forever. It makes very plain to us, too, the policy we should pursue. What the Yankee States most dread is exactly what we should most of all desire and encourage. The war is now waged more with the view of holding on to the Northwestern States than with any hope of winning back the South. While this is their policy, it is ours to wage the war as to promote the detachment of those States for with their devolution from the Yankee Government the war is at an end, and "the best Government the world ever saw" will sink into such impotency as never again to give us trouble.—Richmond Whig.

NORTH ALABAMA.—A gentleman just from North Alabama gives a cheering account of the condition of affairs there. He represents the country as plentifully supplied with provisions, which can be procured at reasonable rates compared with the unnecessarily high prices we are compelled to pay. Corn is bought at 90 cents a bushel, butter at 40 cents a pound, and other produce in proportion. The people feel the utmost confidence in the ability of our army in Middle Tennessee to keep back the invaders, and are consequently preparing to plant provision crops largely. The presence of the enemy last spring, and the many outrages they committed, have only served to increase the determination of the citizens, and they are now more firm in their loyalty to the Confederacy than when hostilities broke out. We are assured that if North Alabama is protected from the inroads of the enemy, she is now and will continue to be able to furnish a large surplus of supplies.

GOLD AND CORN.—There seems to be a wonderful charm in gold to command corn. There was a sale in this county, recently at 50 cents per bushel, paid in gold.—Salisbury Watchman.

OPERATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY IN VIRGINIA.

A Fredericksburg correspondent gives the following general order of Gen. Lee, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac:

"The General Commanding announces to the army the series of successes of the cavalry of Northern Virginia during the winter months, in spite of the obstacles of almost impassable roads, limited forage and inclement weather.

1. About the first of December, Gen. Hampton, with a detachment of his brigade, crossed the Upper Rappahannock, surprised two squadrons of Federal cavalry, captured several commissioned officers, and about one hundred men, with their horses, arms, colors and accoutrements, without loss on his part.

2. On the fourth of December, under the direction of Col. Beale and Maj. Waller, with a detachment of sixty dismounted men, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, Gen. Wm. F. Lee's Brigade crossed the Rappahannock below Port Royal, in skiffs, attacked the enemy's cavalry pickets, captured forty-nine including several commissioned officers, with horses, arms, &c., and recrossed the river without loss.

3. On the 11th of December, Gen. Hampton crossed the Rappahannock, with a detachment of his brigade, cut the enemy's communications at Dumfries, entered the town a few hours before Seigel's corps, then advancing on Fredericksburg, captured twenty wagons with a guard of about ninety men, and returned safely to his camp. On the 15th of December, he again crossed the river with a small force, proceeded to Occoquan, surprised the pickets between that place and Dumfries, captured fifty wagons, bringing many of them across the Occoquan in a ferry boat, and beating back a brigade of cavalry sent to their rescue. He reached the Rappahannock with thirty wagons and 120 prisoners.

4. On the 25th of December, General Stuart, with detachments of Hampton's, Fitzhugh Lee's and W. F. Lee's brigades, under the command of their officers, respectively, made a force reconnaissance in the rear of the enemy's lines, attacked him at Dumfries, capturing men and wagons, at that place, advanced towards Alexandria, drove his cavalry with considerable loss across the Occoquan, captured his camp on that stream, burned the Accotink bridge on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, then passing north of Fairfax Court House, returned to Culpeper with more than two hundred prisoners and twenty-five wagons, with a loss on his part of six men wounded, and Captain Bullock, a most gallant officer, killed.

5. On February sixteenth, Captains McNeill and Stamp, of General Imboden's cavalry, with twenty-three men, attacked near Romney a supply train of twenty-seven wagons, guarded by about one hundred and fifty cavalry and infantry, routed the guard, captured seventy-two prisoners, and one hundred and six horses, with equipments, &c., and though hotly pursued, returned to his camp with his captives without the loss of a man. This is the third act of the same character in which Captain McNeill has displayed skill and daring.

6. Gen. W. F. Lee, with a section of his artillery, under Lieutenant Ford, on twenty-fifth February, attacked two of the enemy's gun-boats at Tappahannock, and drove them down the river, damaging them, but suffering no loss on his part.

7. General Fitzhugh Lee, with a detachment of 400 of his brigade, crossed the swollen waters of the Rappahannock on the 25th of February, reconnoitered the enemy's lines to within a few miles of Falmouth, broke through his outposts, fell upon his camps, killed and wounded many, took one hundred and fifty prisoners, including five commissioned and ten non-commissioned officers, and re-crossed the river with the loss of only fourteen killed, wounded and missing.

8. On 27th February, Brig-Gen. W. E. Jones, with a small force, attacked two regiments of cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley, routed them and took 200 prisoners, with horses, arms, &c.; with the loss on his part of only two killed and two wounded.

9. Major White, of General Jones' command, crossed the Potomac in a boat, attacked several parties of the enemy's cavalry near Poolsville, Maryland, and besides those he killed and wounded, took 77 prisoners, with horses, arms, and some wagons, with slight loss to himself. Captain Randolph, of the Black Horse Cavalry, has made many bold reconnaissances in Fauquier, taking more than 200 prisoners, and several hundred stand of arms. Lieutenant Mosby, with his detachment, has done much to harass the enemy, attacking him boldly on several occasions, and capturing many prisoners. A detachment of seventeen men, of Hampton's brigade, under the brave Sergeant Michael, attacked and routed a body of forty-five Federals, near Wolf Run Shoals, killing and wounding several, and bringing off fifteen prisoners, with the loss on our part of Sergeant Sparks, of the 2d South Carolina regiment, who a few days before, with two of his comrades, attacked in Brentsville six of the enemy sent to take him, killed three and captured the rest.

In announcing these achievements, the Commanding General takes special pleasure in advertising to the promptness of the officers in striking a successful blow whenever the opportunity offered, and the endurance and gallantry with which the men have always supported their commanders. These deeds give assurance of vigilance, fortitude and activity, and of the performance of still more brilliant actions in the coming campaign. ROBERT E. LEE, General.

EARTHQUAKE IN GUATEMALA.

A letter from Guatemala gives an interesting description of an earthquake which occurred there on the 19th of December last. The quaking and trembling of the earth commenced about seven o'clock in the morning, while nearly all the population were in the streets marching churchward, with music, and other proud display; suddenly the music ceased, and all was quiet except the buzz of the praying populace, in a half audible tone, calling upon "Mary" and all the imaginable saints for deliverance. Probably half on their knees, many on their faces, and the rest staggering like tipsy people toward their homes. The earth's crust was agitated like a tea kettle cover when the water has a superabundance of heat. The rumbling continued but two or three minutes, but in that time the wall and frame of every house was creaking, and it is said that the clappers of some church bells struck merely from the undulating motion of the earth. "Antigua," a few leagues from Guatemala, which twice before shaken to dust, is again in utter confusion from similar shakings; and so with several other adjacent towns in the more immediate vicinity of one of the principal but inactive volcanoes. In all however, the aggregate of lives lost will not reach fifty, and they are of the most pious nuns, and priests, who occupy older and more elevated walled buildings.

Persons ashamed to give their names should not write to newspaper editors on any subject.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The following is a special despatch from Cincinnati: The "Commercial" has a rumor via Cairo, that the rebels have repossessed Forts Donelson and Henry, though it is not credited. Troops were ordered there for an emergency.

A gentleman who left Savannah on the 20th ult., arrived at Cincinnati yesterday. He is a planter and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He reports that immense armies are massed in Tennessee, one to hold Rosecrans in check while the other flanks him, enters Kentucky, and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati. They are only waiting for the rivers to fall and the roads to dry. He says it is the general talk in Dixie that a fleet of ten iron-clad will be ready in foreign ports this month, with which the rebels propose to clear the Mississippi and to co-operate with the movement in Kentucky.

The New Hampshire election held on Tuesday of last week, resulted substantially in a Lincolnite victory. The vote for Governor, so far as heard from, stood—Joseph E. Gilmore, Rep., 24,881; Ira A. Eastman, Peace Dem., 25,712; Col. W. Harriman, War Dem., 3,513. There is no choice of Governor by the people, a clear majority of all votes cast being required in that State. But the Republican candidate will be elected by the Legislature, which is largely Republican. The three members of Congress elected are Republican, although in the first and second districts the majorities will probably be small.

Four Hundred Deserters from Hooker's Army have been sentenced by Court-Martial to hard labor during the residue of their term of enlistment.

The gold market in New York on the 15th inst., opened at 56 1/2 and closed at 57 1/2 to 58, premium.

BRIGHTON YOUNG INDICTED.—The great high priest, apostle, prophet and potentate of the "Later Day Saints" has been indicted, arrested, and, in the sum of two thousand dollars, bound over to answer in a United States court to certain charges of high crimes and misdemeanors in connection with his patriarchal institution of polygamy. These proceedings are in accordance with a law of Congress abolishing polygamy within the Territories of the United States and providing heavy pains and penalties against all offenders. We presume that Brigham has quietly submitted to a court of justice as preferable to another visit of United States soldiers. He doubtless has occasion to remember the rebellious propensities of his harem resulting from the encampment of the late General A. Sidney Johnston's troops in his saintly capitol some five years ago. Should the law of Congress be rigidly enforced, the prophet and his flock of fifty thousand souls, more or less, will most likely be compelled to pack up and move off, like the Israelites from the feshpots of Egypt. But Greeley has described Brigham as a wonderful man; we know that in legal tricks and evasions he is an artful dodger, and we guess that he will contrive to render the law a dead letter for some time to come.

A LAMENT ON THE NAVAL GLORY OF THE NORTH.—The New York Tribune has the following lament for the departing naval excellence of the United States:

The American navy in other days achieved a proud and world-wide fame, which it seems resolved to lose in the present contest. To the long list of its recent disgraces, we have now to add the capture of the gunboat Indianola, whereby the rebels again become undisputed masters of the Mississippi and its tributaries from Vicksburg to Port Hudson. Of our war vessels run by Vicksburg to sweep that important stretch of inland navigation, the Queen of the West was captured by a shore battery or fort, and now the Queen of the West has captured the Indianola. The measure of our disgrace is now complete.

\$50,000 North-Carolina Bonds for Sale.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM RAILROAD CO., RALEIGH, N. C., March 5th, 1863. On or before April 1st, 1863, the subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of Thirty-five Thousand Dollars (\$35,000) North Carolina six per cent. bonds (of the denomination of \$50 and \$1,000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D., 1883. These bonds, under an order of the Hon. and Hon. the Secretary of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company. Proposals will likewise be received for fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) of North-Carolina six per cent. bonds similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation. Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session, by which the bonds advertised have the double security of the State of North-Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing: Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be used first to the payment of the interest of the Bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own, and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the redemption of said bonds of the State.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina. KEMP P. BATTLE, President. Raleigh, March 17, 1863. 31

TOWN TAXES.

All persons residing in the town of Charlotte, or owning property therein, on the first day of February, are hereby notified to make returns of their taxable property to the Town Clerk during this month of March. Residents of the Town are required to give in the number and location of their lots, number of taxable polls, whites, slaves and free negroes on their lots, or in their employ; amount of net interest, dividend, &c., received or due during the year ending February 1st; value of gold and silver plate and watches; value of stocks and carriages; amount of goods, wares and merchandise, of any description, brought into the town for sale; number of dogs owned on their lots, and all other taxable items as specified in the Town Charter. Commission Merchants and Transient Traders are required to return and pay on amount of merchandise of every description brought into the town for sale. Persons failing to make their returns by the last day of March will be liable to double tax. Returns may be made at the office of the Clerk at the Branch Bank of North Carolina from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., from this date to March 31, 1863. THOS. W. DEWEY, Town Clerk. March 10, 1863 41

A HELLSH OUTRAGE.

A gentleman for whom the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Banner can vouch, relates to the editors of that paper an instance of Yankee barbarity that we ought to say is not without a parallel in this war. The following are the particulars:

Very recently a foraging party of the enemy, escorted by a command of cavalry, visited the premises of Mr. Anthony, in Williamston county. The Colonel and Major, and other officers entered the house, and indulged in the usual freedom and licence. At the same time they permitted a number of negro teamsters to seize the daughters of Mr. Anthony, and ravish these unprotected females: Their mother besought the protection of the officers, but these brutal men only cursed her as a d—d rebel, saying that they understood that the husbands of her daughters were in the Confederate service, and they were being served properly thus to be outraged by a race they had enslaved.

We have no comments to make upon this. It is a saddening, sickening picture of the condition to which society is reduced wherever the vandals of the North pollute our soil. But it is only the execution of the threat which Gen. Rosecrans made three months ago when he assumed command of the army of the Cumberland. He threatened to devastate the country with fire and sword, and his underlings are faithfully executing his barbarous order. God help every section of our bleeding country that may be subject to these worse than savages; and God grant that our mothers and daughters may soon be relieved from the contaminating presence of those demons in human shape.

WANTED.

Any one wishing to dispose of a Piano or Me-lodeon can find sale for it by applying at this Office, March 10, 1863

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. C. Brown, deceased, are hereby notified to present them for settlement previous to April term of Mecklenburg county court, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said deceased must make payment. W. M. COCHRAN, Executor. March 10, 1863 31-pd

Elegant Shoes FOR SALE.

Very neat French Calf Booties for Ladies. Fegged Calf Booties (light) for Ladies. Gent's High Cut Scotch, neatly made. Elegant pegged and sewed Brogans, double sole. A fresh arrival of Shoe-Pegs, to sell by the quart, sizes 4-8, 5-8, 6-8, 7-8. Also, a lot of Shoe Knives. JOHN F. BUTT, 1011 Street, Charlotte. March 10, 1863 41

BLACK ALPACCA.

Just received a superior lot of the above desirable Goods for ladies' dresses, which will be sold at a very small advance on cost. J. S. PHILLIPS. March 3, 1863 41

COTTON-SCREW WANTED.

Any person competent to construct Cotton-Screws can get immediate employment by calling on L. S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte. March 10, 1863 31

NOTICE.

It is absolutely necessary that all of the Assistant Commissioners of the County should visit every family whom they recommend, and know whether they have any Cattle, Hogs, Money, Meat or Corn, and report to the Executive Committee on the last Saturday in March. E. GRAHAM, W. F. PHIFER, Ex. Com. March 3, 1863 41 W. J. HAYS.

SUPERIOR SEWING SILK.

The subscriber has just received an invoice of the very best ITALIAN SEWING SILK, which he offers to the public at 1 1/2 cents per skein. J. S. PHILLIPS. March 3, 1863 41

\$250 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will take up my boy SAM, if captured without serious injury and delivered to me or confined in Jail so that I can get him. He has been lying out over twelve months, ranging from near Charlotte to Rocky Creek. He is 22 years old, medium size, and has a scar on his forehead. Address me at Charlotte, N. C. J. NO. WOLFE. Feb 24, 1864 41

Dr. JAS. M. HENDERSON

Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the surrounding community. He is located at the late residence of his father, D. M. Henderson, dec'd, 100 miles north of Charlotte. Feb 17, 1863 41

MEAL AND BACON WANTED.

I want to purchase Meal and Bacon for the Soldiers' families—for which the market price will be paid. These articles are greatly needed at this time. D. H. BERRY, County Commissioner. Feb 10, 1863 41

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration with the Will annexed on the estate of A. J. Dunn, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement. W. W. GIBER, Adm'r. Feb 3, 1863 41 with the Will annexed.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.