

FROM VICKSBURG.

An official dispatch from Gen. Johnston, dated 27th May, received at Richmond, states that Gen. Stevenson reports that hard fighting had been going on at Vicksburg since Tuesday of last week, with continued successes, and that the men are confident and in fine spirits.

A dispatch from the reporter for the Mobile Register, dated Jackson, 27th, says: Federal deserters confirm the report that great carnage occurred during the engagement before Vicksburg. Grant, the Yankee commander, sent a flag of truce about the sick and wounded. Gen. Pemberton had to burn tar and use other disinfectants to save his troops from the effects of the stench caused by the Federal dead lying in front of our works. The slaughter of the Federals is far greater than during any battle since the war commenced.

The Jackson-Mississippi states that two gunboats were sunk at Vicksburg, during a recent engagement. The Mississippi contains a report of Saturday's battle at Vicksburg, which represents it to have been the most stubborn of the war.

News has been received from Memphis at Grenada, and believed at Memphis, that Helena has been recaptured by the Confederates. Afterwards a telegram was received from Oxford at Grenada, which says Helena was captured on Monday last. A man from the river who has reached Canton says he read a dispatch directed to Col. Ferguson, that Marmaduke had retaken Helena, and hanged a regiment of negroes, (340) with the Yankee officers. The Quartermaster at Canton says positively that the statement may be relied on.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.—The following official despatches, from General Pemberton, the commander at Vicksburg, were sent to Jackson, Mississippi, and from thence telegraphed to President Davis, though they are not as late as the above:

VICKSBURG, May 20.—The enemy assaulted our entrenchments yesterday on our centre and left. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss is small. The enemy's force is at least sixty thousand.

VICKSBURG, May 21.—The enemy kept up a heavy artillery fire yesterday. Two of our guns were dismounted in the centre; our works, however, were unharmed. Their sharpshooters picked off officers and men all day. Our works were repaired and our guns replaced last night. Our men are encouraged by a report that General Johnston is near with a large army and are in good spirits.

2 p. m.—We have had brisk artillery and musketry firing from gunboats.

THE FIGHT BELOW KINSTON.

The 25th and 56th N. C. Regiments, stationed at Gum Swamp, some distance below Kinston, N. C., were attacked on Friday, the 22d of May by two regiments of the enemy and defeated. We have seen several reports of the unfortunate affair, but presume the following from a correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer under date of the 22d, is about as correct as any:

The enemy advanced on our outposts on the Dover road at Gum Swamp. The 56th Regiment was stationed there, Colonel Faison commanding, supported by six or eight companies of the 25th. There was not much fighting and not many killed or wounded of our men or of the enemy. The 56th escaped through swamps, and many have been most of the day coming in through swamps and mud. Several lost their accoutrements in their retreat.

The enemy were five regiments, with some Cavalry, and perhaps Artillery, all under command of Gen. Jones, of Pennsylvania, a bold, skillful and competent officer. We were informed of their advance last night, as our cavalry picked four or five miles below had been driven in, and the enemy was expected to advance in force early this morning. Our entrenchments had been somewhat enlarged since the skirmish there with the 56th some two or three weeks ago. Most of the men were just over Gum Swamp and on both sides of the Dover Road on the left of the Railroad, a few yards in advance of where they were in the fight previous. About day light the enemy showed himself in front, but in very large force; and scattered around in sight from the Railroad away to the Swamp on our left. The enemy did but little if anything in our front, but kept up a fire from the Swamp on our left. Our men fired occasionally, more because they could do nothing else and remain behind their breastworks. About 10 o'clock everybody was startled by volley after volley poured right into our men by two or three regiments of Yankees drawn up directly in our rear, commanding every avenue of retreat. There was no alternative but a retreat and each man to take care of himself. Most of the firing was done at this time by both sides, and most damage done. The 25th being farther to the rear were not so entirely flanked and surrounded, and by skillful management all escaped. One gun of Starr's Battery was at the breastworks and was captured, together with six splendid horses. Lt. Whitmore, and twelve men were with the gun and probably were captured. It is said that they stood manfully at the gun till the last. Adjutant Hale of the 56th had a ball to pass through his coat sleeve, grazing his arm; after a long and tiresome retreat he came out safe with twenty-two men. The 56th lost its ordnance wagon, medical wagon and two ambulances, with their teams and contents. Baggage, &c. all saved. The enemy then advanced upon some two miles and then fell back, pursued by our reinforcements.

Citizens say they saw one hundred and seventy-five of our men going on with the Yankees. It is thought that the enemy got round in position in our rear during the night. It has occasioned surprise why the enemy should be able to do so completely surround our picket post with such a large force without their knowing it. It was certainly a very unfortunate thing, and it is to be hoped that it will not occur again. They got in rear by flanking our right and coming through the Creek. They came very near capturing General Ransom and staff, reconnoitering.

It is said that a torty piloted the enemy to the rear of our men.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Progress, in a letter dated Kinston May 24th, says: Our loss is only 4 wounded and none killed that we know of. Our greatest loss is in prisoners. We had some 50 or 70 men taken prisoners, some say 100, but I think that is too large an estimate, as they still keep coming in. The Yankees, some 50 or 60 in number, went to Trenton, Jones county, and burned several houses, amongst them the Court House, a large building called the Garrett House, Dr. Shackelford's office and one or two more. They set fire to several others, which were put out by the citizens after they left. Mrs. Charles Garrett attempted to put out one of the buildings which was set on fire when one of them drew a pistol and told her that he would shoot her if she did not desist. They said they burnt the town in revenge for some of their pickets which our soldiers had shot.

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OUR RESOURCES.

The Richmond Examiner, which is never prone to error on the side of praise or approval, gives a very cheering account of our resources. For the benefit of the long faced occupants of street corners, who are always smelling mice, we present the following extracts:

The military resources of the South were never more ample than now; and the present condition of the Confederacy, with reference to material elements of success in the war, is one of varied and lively encouragements.

It is estimated that we have arms enough to put in the hands of a million of men, and our available military strength is rated at but little less than a million and a half. We have now in the Confederate service from 600,000 to 650,000 effective men; the irregular organizations and State militia would probably add 200,000 more. These figures are authentic; a portion of them are derived from such public data as appear in the debates of Congress; while the estimates of the additional forces that might be called out in circumstances of paramount necessity is probably not out of proportion to the well-ascertained statistics of population.

The recent alarm with reference to the resources of subsistence in the Confederacy has, in a great measure, subsided, and given place to better informed and more confident views of the stocks of provisions on hand, and our vast capabilities of production, which are now in exercise. The grain crops in the South were never more promising than at the present time. The crop of wheat likely to be harvested this year will be without a parallel in the South. From all parts of the Confederacy from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the remotest Western boundary, we have cheering news of the growing grain crops.

Extending our survey of the internal condition of the Confederacy, we have also cause for congratulation in its improved finances; the excellent results of the tax bill; the withdrawal of the currency; the reduction of outlays and the enlarged revenue of the Government. We learn that already, under the operations of the funding system, there have been at least eighty millions withdrawn from circulation and returned to the Treasury. The consequences of this reduction are already felt in the decline of prices, the discouragement of speculation, and the moral as well as commercial benefits of renewed confidence in the credit of the Government.

These traits in the general condition of the South, which we have hastily reviewed, are full of patriotic encouragement. We commenced this war without manufactures, without access to the markets of the world, and with scarcely more than a hundred thousand arms. Surely, since we have accomplished so much under the disadvantages of the past, we may look with confidence to a future in which we shall contest the fortunes of the war with armies more numerous than we have yet brought into the field; with well-disciplined industry at home; and with a revenue large enough to pay off our present war debt in five years, and therefore to put the credit of our Government beyond all doubt.

PRESENTMENT.

At a recent meeting of the Confederate States Court the grand jury made the following presentment against the practices of speculators.

The Grand Jurors of the Confederate Court for the District of Albemarle, North Carolina, do most unhesitatingly condemn in the strongest terms, the practice of many of our people in this our day of trial, of speculating in the necessities of life, as (though not intended by many) a high crime against the best interest of the Confederacy; as dangerous and destructive in its effects as the worst efforts of our enemies; and to all intents giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and thus assisting them in their nefarious wicked and cruel war against us. Such conduct should be frowned down by all patriots and honorable men, and every friend of his country should strive in every way possible to arrest this great evil, so well calculated to produce discontent among our brave soldiers by fears of the probable suffering of their families, caused by enhancement in prices of every article necessary for their support. We therefore pledge ourselves and call on all good citizens to aid us, to make every effort to arrest so great an evil, the tendency of which, if not arrested, is to do our country so much damage and to give to our enemy the aid they desire.

K. L. Lewis (Foreman), J. H. B. Kilpatrick
Thos N F Alston, Kader Biggs,
John J Long, Turner Bass,
John Throp, John J Hayes,
H Harding, A P Hyman,
John M Moody, E P Powell,
J W Heptinstall, J T Lawrence,
A M Johnson, James C Wyne,
Wm Boone, J S Barrow.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—We learn that some persons are pretending that after the 1st of August next Confederate Treasury notes will be worthless. This is of course either a mistake or a pretence. They will be just as good after August as now—and perhaps better—with this exception, that after that date one kind of those notes, viz: those dated Sept. 1, 1861, will not be fundable, that is, a holder of such notes will have no right, as he now has, to invest them in Confederate bonds. The effect of this will be, not to make the notes worthless, but that they will not circulate, as people will prefer to take notes issued since Dec. 1st 1862, which by law are fundable. The Government has made notes of previous date uncurrent, (not worthless,) because it wished them all withdrawn from circulation by funding before August 1863. From present appearances they will be mostly funded by that time; and the alarm in regard to them will do that much good.

Let us hear no more about the worthlessness of Confederate notes. If anything in the Confederacy is of worth, these notes are. Destroy the Confederacy and you destroy the value of Confederate notes. Maintain the Confederacy, and you maintain the value of its notes. He is an enemy to both who depreciates either.—*Fry. Observer.*

GUNBOAT RAID TO "MURFREESBORO."—We learn that three gunboats came up to Murfreesboro', N. C., on Friday the 22d, and landed a party who tore up things generally. They stole 10,000 lbs. of bacon belonging to our Commissary department. They went to the Methodist Female College in the village, broke up the furniture and took the pianos belonging to the Institution aboard and carried them off. The Yankees prowled about town and had everything their own way.

Six privates belonging to Capt. Barrington's company, Maj. Whitford's battalion, boarded and captured, on Saturday last, 40 miles below Newbern, near Wilkerson's Point, on the Neuse River, where she had grounded, a Yankee Schooner, (the Sea Bird,) 100 tons' burden, and her entire crew, consisting of eight white men and two runaway negroes from Norfolk. The Sea Bird was loaded with coal from Philadelphia, bound to Newbern. Our men burned the boat and cargo and took the crew as prisoners.—*Raleigh Journal.*

A DOCUMENT OF EVIDENCE.

We give place as an act of duty to the following report, and ask for it a careful perusal from any in America or elsewhere who still have the notion that the Yankees are fighting for civilization and the Union as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. In view of the outrages of the Yankee invaders, ought we to tolerate in the South any man who favors a reunion with them?

REPORT IN THE CONFEDERATE SENATE.

Outrages of the Enemy—Report of the select committee by Hon. C. C. Clay of Alabama.

The Select Committee of Thirteen, consisting of one Senator from each of the Confederate States, raised under a resolution of the Senate at its last session, to collect and report the evidences of the outrages committed by the enemy upon the persons and property of our citizens in violation of the rules of civilized warfare and the rights of humanity, ask leave to report—

That they have received statements of wrongs, injuries and outrages committed by the enemy in only four States of the Confederacy—Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina and South Carolina—and that these embrace only a small part of what has been suffered by our citizens in these States. But those statements show that our invaders have been utterly regardless of every principle of lawful warfare, every precept of the Christian religion, and every sentiment of enlightened humanity. In a spirit of wanton and vindictive malice, or of robber-like rapacity, they have destroyed or carried off property for which the estimates, made almost invariably under oath, amount in the aggregate to about \$15,000,000. In many parts of those States they have burned the dwellings and out-houses, granaries, gins and mill houses, the fences and crops, the implements of husbandry and tools of trade, and provisions for subsisting both man and beast; have cut down or otherwise destroyed the fruit trees and vineyards, have killed the oxen, cows, sheep and hogs; thereby evincing the base and savage purpose of taking from our people all their means of present and future subsistence; of forcing them to seek food and shelter beyond the reach of their armies; and of wasting and desolating the land that they may convert it into a desert. They have burned or battered down public edifices devoted to civil and religious purposes—school houses, court houses and churches—and have either destroyed or taken off the public records, the books and the sacramental vessels; thereby displaying a desire or intention to destroy our muniments of property, our evidences of marriage or legitimacy, our history, and the very bonds of society, and to resolve it into a condition of civil strife and anarchy, where no man's rights are secure and wrong may be done with impunity. They have not spared even the memorials of our dead, or suffered their remains to rest undisturbed; they have torn down and mutilated the monuments in cemeteries, and have exhumed and opened coffins, either to gratify sordid avarice or fiendish malignity. They have mutilated or removed public and private libraries, portraits and other paintings, statues and other works of art and taste, pianos and other musical instruments, and all household furniture. They have robbed many persons of relics of deceased parents, children, or other relatives or friends, which were invaluable to them and valueless to the robbers, merely to torture the souls of our citizens and to satisfy their own mean malevolent animosity. They have murdered peaceful and unoffending citizens, and have seized and taken many of them far from their families and homes, and incarcerated them in prisons of the United States. To others they have offered the choice of a prison or an oath of allegiance to the United States. They have rushed by regiments, battalions or companies into our villages, and robbed, like banditti, both men and women, in their dwellings and on the streets, of money, watches and other jewelry. Their soldiers have indulged their brutal passions upon women, sometimes in open day and in public places, with impunity, if not by license of their officers. They have not spared neither age, sex or calling. Old men, women and children, ministers of religion, peaceful artisans, merchants, men of science and letters, tillers of the earth, and others not bearing arms, or guilty of any misconduct, have been made to suffer as hostages, or vicarious victims, for the severe but defensive blows inflicted by our gallant soldiers upon these cowardly invaders. Even those unfortunate whom the mysterious providence of God has bereft of reason, or of the faculty of speech, or the sense of sight or hearing, have not escaped the denunciations of our enemies.

The Committee would cite examples of each of these outrages, and the testimony by which they are sustained, but it would swell the report beyond the limits which will insure its publication and perusal, and as the wrongs and injuries done are not half told, the investigations having extended to only a small part of four States, they have deemed it best to postpone a full recital to another session of Congress, when they may make a final report.

In conclusion, the Committee feel warranted in saying that the conduct of the war on the part of our enemies has not exhibited the moderation, the forbearance, the chivalrous courtesy, the magnanimity, or Christian charity, which the spirit of the age demands, and which the practice of civilized nations for several centuries last past has generally illustrated. It has been a war not more against our unarmed men than helpless and innocent women and children. It has been prosecuted to destroy not only our means of defence, but our food and raiment; not only to conquer, but to exterminate. It has been a war not only against the bodies, but against the spirit of our people also; their souls have been tortured by all the base arts of cowardly despotism; by subjecting them to insults and humiliation, as if the very slaves of their enemies; by robbing them of priceless treasures, consecrated in their affections by association with dead or absent kindred; by false reports to those within their lines, and who were cut off from communication with their fellow-citizens beyond them, of repeated defeats and disasters attending Southern arms, and of our concessions of the hopelessness of our cause; by desecrating graves, Churches and other sacred places; by destroying things which do not add to means of hostility but are useful in peace, and serve to promote the common and perpetual interests of mankind. In short, it has been prosecuted as if with the fell purpose of subjugating both the bodies and souls of our people, or of exasperating and exterminating them. It has been a war against property both public and private; against both sexes and all classes of society; against the political, moral and religious sentiments of our people; against their honor and their public affections; against whatever has hitherto been deemed sacred, inoffensive and exempt from hostility by all civilized nations. It has been conducted so as to insult while they injured, to exhibit towards us contempt as well as hatred. It has been waged as if they wished never to have peace with us, or expected never to hold future commerce or intercourse with us as independent or friendly States. They design to annihilate, and design to subjugate or exterminate our people.

The Committee ask leave to sit during the recess of Congress, to prepare a further report.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY AT JACKSON, MISS., BY THE ENEMY.

In order to ascertain the amount of damage done by the Yankees during their forty eight hours occupation of the city of Jackson, we went over and took a careful survey of the place and give below our observations. We could not get a complete list of the property burnt, and otherwise destroyed, owing to a great confusion in the city. The following buildings were burned:

Green's Cotton Factory, together with all the machinery, 300 bales of cotton, and all the buildings connected with the factory; Phillips' factory, and all the small buildings connected therewith; J. A. Stevens foundry, Baily's cotton shed, containing a large quantity of tar, lime, cement, &c.; Catholic Church and parsonage; Mrs. Bakewell's house, and contents; Confederate House, together with furniture, &c.; Railroad Depot and all the buildings immediately West and South of the same; State Penitentiary, with all the machinery; flouring mill near Phillips' factory; all the houses on State street, from Shaw's store to Graves' corner, including Green's Banking House, Ambrose's grocery, Allen & Logan's store, and Graves' large brick building, with a number of small ironing houses; all the houses on the South side of Pearl street from State street to the Mississippi Baptist office, including the Confederate Quartermaster's office; a number of sheds or warehouses near the old depot of the Southern Railroad, containing an immense quantity of cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., and a number of old cars, belonging to both railroads; all the houses in front of the City Hall and market house, except Mrs. Sanders' boarding house and one or two small shops; Lemley's hat factory, Robinson's warehouse; all the buildings belonging to fair grounds, rope factory and saltpetre works; the railroad and city bridges across Pearl river, and all the bridges and trestle works on the Southern Railroad for several miles; all shops where Government work was being carried on. All the stores in the city were pillaged, their contents either carried off or thrown into the streets and burned. The Mississippi office was broken open, the type thrown into the street and the presses and furniture broken up. The Post Office was rifled of its contents. The Governor's mansion was broken and pianos and furniture destroyed.

The Episcopal Church was entered and the whole interior defaced. Nearly all the private residences were entered and trunks broken open, fine dresses torn to pieces, and all jewelry, silver ware and provisions taken. Watches and breast-pins were forcibly taken from the gentlemen on the street. Negroes from 300 to 500 were taken from the city and adjacent country, and as an inducement for them to go they were promised commissions in the Yankee army, and about 100 of them were armed before they left the city. Intelligent gentlemen estimate the total loss of property in the city at five millions of dollars.

It is asserted and believed that in the retreat between Jackson and Clinton, many houses were burned and nearly all the horses, mules and cattle driven away.—*Brandon's Miss. Republican, 18th.*

THE YANKEE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1864.

The New York Herald has a long editorial on the Presidential election of 1864, in which it says it will be the most important since Washington's first election. The canvass will be one of intense excitement and bitterness, with great danger of leading to bloodshed and revolution. The North. The politicians are increasing rather than allaying the animosity between factions and parties. The radicals are endeavoring with all their power to force their rabid and revolutionary views upon all connected with the Government. They caused Vallandigham's arrest. A State Convention is to be held at Utica on the 27th, when there will be a grand explosion of tongue patriotism—an opening day of the Presidential campaign for 1864 for the negroes.

The Copperheads are fully as revolutionary as the other side. Already affairs have reached an alarming attitude, before the campaign is really opened to the public, or its course fully determined. Fortunately, other elements are at work which may prevent the Chases or Vallandighams from controlling matters. Another programme contemplates Lincoln for a renomination and election as a compromise candidate. If he consents, he will not let Seward and Chase use the patronage of their Departments for their own political advancement. The probabilities are that a grand mass meeting and popular demonstration will be held at Washington about the 4th of July, at which Lincoln will preside, and that will be the initiation of the important movement. The contest will then assume a different shape from the present; but whether it will be any the less bitter or revolutionary the rapid transpiring of events alone can determine.

TWO TWO PICTURES.—The New York World has the following paragraph, acknowledging the superiority of the Confederate officers:

By a most unhappy coincidence the congratulatory orders of Generals Hooker and Lee appeared together in yesterday's newspapers. The publication of those two documents simultaneously will do the North almost as much discredit and the South as much credit in Europe as the result of the battles of the Rappahannock. It is the fact of many a brave and capable action and army to be defeated; but to be untruthful, boastful, and false, when the occasion demands honesty, resignation, and a loyal hopefulness in adversity, will turn against us every civilized action on earth. No honest and fair minded man can have read these two orders without grief, pain, and shame. It can no longer be denied—it is patent to the whole world—that the superior men, morally and mentally, are at the head of the wrong Government and the wrong army.

A Southern gentleman who very recently returned from New York through the blockade, from a tour of observation, says the multitudes in that City are altogether unconscious of the horrors of this savage war, which the administration at Washington is waging against us. Broadway swarms with myriads of heartless Yankees, whilst the foreign mercenaries, who are daily pouring into their ports, are driven from the wharves into the death ranks of our enemy by necessity and famine. There are no plausible hopes of an early peace. We must guard liberty with the bayonet.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—Prospects do not seem to indicate a light soon in Middle Tennessee. Rosecrans vs. Bragg—that's the way the stiff stands. But Bragg has gradually pushed up on his adversary until his scouts extend to the limits of Nashville almost.

We have talked with a gentleman just from Nashville, and who was sent out by Rosecrans against the dog. This gentleman—an intelligent man—says Rosecrans's whole force will reach 70,000. He says the people of Nashville are not disheartened, but look for the Confederates with anxious hearts. Some think the Confederates will have the city in three months, while many others look weekly for its possession by our troops.—*Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin, 26th.*

CONFEDERATE AGENTS IN ENGLAND.

A correspondence has taken place between Earl Russell and Mr Adams as to the conduct of certain parties in England, who, Mr Adams says, "are bent on making this kingdom subservient to their purpose of conducting hostilities against a nation with which she is at peace." Mr Adams forwarded, in proof of this statement, some correspondence which had been intercepted.

Earl Russell replied: This correspondence does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to contain any sufficient evidence of a system of action in direct hostility to the United States on the part of any of Her Majesty's subjects. It goes merely to show that agents of the so-called Confederate States, residents in this country, have received instructions from their Government to endeavor to raise money on securities of that Government in England, and to enter into contracts for the purchase of munitions of war and for the building iron-clad vessels. But there is no proof in these papers that the agents referred to have as yet brought themselves within the reach of any criminal law of the United Kingdom.

Mr Adams, on March 14th, expresses his profound regret at having to transmit to Mr Seward Earl Russell's reply, maintaining that the acts referred to in the correspondence, the appointment of agents in this country to fit out ships and raise money for the purpose, with the appointment of officers to superintend the construction, showed a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of the kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States.

Some further correspondence ensued, and on the 20th of April, Earl Russell wrote: "With regard to the complaints which you have made from time to time of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark that no steps have hitherto been taken by the United States authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States. Mr Seward has, on the contrary, justified the means used—provided they were not bribery or intimidation—to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service. You will readily perceive the justice of the request I am about to make, namely—that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate States, you will furnish me with proofs that all British subjects serving in the Federal army or navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms, contrary to the tenor of her Majesty's proclamation."

NEGROES TO BE SOLD IN ILLINOIS.—The following intelligence from an Illinois paper, will serve to show what kind of philanthropy actuates a free soil or abolition State in regard to the darkies. In Mr Lincoln's own State free negroes are found guilty of a high misdemeanor, for manifesting "an intention to remain in the State." Such are the tender mercies of negro emancipationists towards the African race! If the Yankees were to free all the negroes in the land, they would signalize and celebrate the jubilee by driving every darkie out of the country.

The Whiteside (Illinois) Sentinel publishes an official notice under date of February, 1863, signed by C. M. Child, J. P., to the effect that, whereas certain negroes named were, on the 5th and 6th ult., tried on "a charge of high misdemeanor, having come into this State and County, and remaining therein, for ten days and more, with the evident intention of residing in this State, and were found guilty by a jury, and were each severally fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and whereas the fines and costs of suit not having been paid, the said negroes will be sold at Auction, on the 19th day of February, 1863, at the Court House of Carthage, for the payment of said fines and costs.

UNPARALLELED ACHIEVEMENT.—In General Lane's official Report to Gov. Vance of the part taken by his Brigade in the late battles near Fredericksburg, he states that a North Carolina Lieutenant and four of his men captured an entire Pennsylvania Regiment.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

As Administrator of Sugar Dulin, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having claims against him must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

May 26th, 1863 1m pd A. F. STEVENS, Admr.

STEAM ENGINE AND LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a Steam Engine (thirty horse power) and the necessary fixtures for running a Saw Mill, which he will sell on accommodating terms—located on the railroad running from Charlotte to Statesville, twelve miles from Charlotte—with twenty-three acres of Land adjoining. The Engine will be sold separate from the Land if desired. My post-office is Oaklawn, N. C. MATTHEW A. WALLACE.

May 26, 1863 31-pd

STRAYED.

From the subscriber, near Query's Turnout, on the 1st of May, FIVE HEAD OF SHEEP, two Ewes and three Lambs. Description—1 black Ewe both ears cropped and split in right ear; 1 black and 1 white lamb with right ear cropped; 1 white ewe and lamb both ears half cropped. Any information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be paid to any one taking them up so that I can get them.

WM. L. COCHRANE.

Query's P. O., May 26, 1863. 31-pd

WANTED.

One hundred pounds *Charonia Vitata* or POTATO FLY. It resembles the Spanish Fly, but is smaller; is usually found on sweet potato vines about the end of July or beginning of August—is collected in the morning and evening by shaking the insects from the plants into hot water. They are then carefully dried in the sun. A liberal price per pound will be paid for them.

JAS. T. JOHNSON, Medical Purveyor, Charlotte, N. C.

May 26, 1863 1f

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA.

Adjutant General's Office, (Military), Raleigh, May 15th, 1863.

General Order, No. 7.

Militia Officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District, in which they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Gov. VANCE: DANL. G. FOWLE, Adj. Gen.

May 26, 1863 2f

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA.

Adjutant General's Office, (Military), Raleigh, May 15th, 1863.

General Order, No. 8.

Exemptions from Militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Governor VANCE: DANL. G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

May 26, 1863 2f

A brief but expressive letter from a Yankee Girl.—In a skirmish Saturday on the Rappahannock with the 95th Pennsylvania, in which the latter got the worst of it and ran, one of the knapsacks of the flying Yankees was captured, and in it a letter was found from "Martha," his sweetheart, who lives in Philadelphia. We copy a portion of it, spelling and all:

"John, if I could see you I think I could amuse you a while. You spoke of seeing lots of fun running the Rebels from the Rappahannock, but I don't think it's much fun when half that rest is wounded. You said you did not get hurt in the Battle—you had better watch for the Rebels who shoot you, they have killed lots of our friends that you use to know. I heard that they had killed onk Joseph, and nearly all of his regt is killed and wounded and missing. The regt will be routed. John I haint got any fresh news to write, times are dull here, and no fun for us girls at all. I want you all to come home and get the Rebels alone for you can't whip them no how and we can live without them. You will stay there until you all get killed I am afraid."

NOTICE.

Having taken out special letters of administration on the estate of Harriet Stowe, dec'd, I will sell on Saturday the 18th of June, at the late residence of the deceased, four head of Horses, all the Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, a lot of Corn, Wheat and Bacon, a crop of Cotton, one Carriage, all the household and kitchen Furniture, and many other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale, on or before the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law; and all persons owing the estate are required to come forward and make settlement.

H. D. STOWE, Admr.

May 26, 1863 31 pd

Notice.

The Board of Directors of the Western Plank Road Company having accepted the amendment of their Charter as passed at the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at Charlotte on the 4th inst., a resolution was passed that they would retain for the Company and charge toll on that part of the road from Peter Canale's to where the Plank Road diverges from the Public Road, about two hundred yards east of where Orr & Alexander's Saw-Mill used to stand, on the east side of the Catawba river, including the River Bridge. And they also instructed their President to sell the Road and Bridges from the Town of Charlotte to its junction with the Public Road, leading by Stewart's to a point about half a mile east of J. P. Ross's, with the Privileges, excepting the Toll House and Lot, and also the Bridges over Long Creek and Killian's Creek; but in the meantime they will not charge any toll on any part of the Road which they have decided to sell. And the Board of Directors have resolved to abandon to the public all the balance of said Plank Road except such parts as they have reserved for the Company, and ordered to be sold, as above stated, and notice is hereby given to the public to that effect.

C. C. HENDERSON, Pres't W. P. Road Co.

May 12, 18