FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The prudential mystery which has involved the operations of the army in Northern Virginia seems to be slowly unfolding itself, and reveals lo-day the main body of our army, under Ewell and Longstreet, in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The crossing of the latter is believed to have taken place on Saturday and Sunday, at Leesburg, at which point and on which occasion occurred the cavalry fight mentioned in yesterday's Enquirer. Our lines between Culpeper and Fredericksburg A special correspondent of the Jackson Mississare still strong enough to oppose any force the appian estimates the loss of the enemy on Saturthe Peninsula to march on Richmond.

Official news from the Peninsula on yesterday River. tates that the enemy were landing in force on James river, at Brandon, and at some point on York River. In view of this the Governor issued a call upon the citizens to organize to meet invasion, which was promptly and enthusiastically re- that our victory was complete. Their troops are sponded to last evening in the Capitol Square. It is evident that the enemy desires to make a diver- burg has ever been a slaughter pen, and abuse ion by this movement to the detriment of Gen. Lee, but he will fail; and if his advance is made very far up the Peninsula, it will prove a failure both ignominous and disastrous. We have no doubt that the vandals will make a blazing raid in the lower counties; but that they will accomplish aught else of any importance is, in our opinion, imply absurd.

Although this news of the enemy's movements below comes through official sources, as indicated above, it reached those sources in such a way that many grains of allowance are to be made in receiving it. Passengers from the White House last evening, state that no enomy had appeared in the Pamunkey up to four o'clock, but that on Tuesday our pickets on the York River, at West Point, eame in and reported one gunboat and two transports steaming for that place. On yesterday morning it appeared that the transports were loaded with timber, designed, apparently, for the construction of a wharf. No landing, howevver, was made up to our latest advices .- Richmond Enquirer, June 25th.

FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY

Passengers by the Central train last evening, agreed that Lee's army had gone so far North that this evening from Clinton. it was a difficult matter to hear from it. . .

man who was wounded in the engagement of been converted into hospitals. Friday states that the series of engagements commenced Wednesday morning, and with occasional intermissions,, continued until Friday evening, and disabled another. Up to the time of his leaving the field, late Friday evening, we had repulsed the enemy in every attempt to penetrate our lines with heavy loss, both in men and officers, and had captured about four hundred prisoners and a number of flags. One Yankee, Colonel was killed, and a Lieutenant Colonel wounded and taken prisoner. Our own losses are said not to exceed one hundred killed, wounded and missing.

The scene of the battles was on the road leading from Aldie, a village on the west of the Kittoolan Mountains, and the enemy's object is supposed to have been to ascertain the movements of our troops. Two aids to General Hooker, with important

documents, were captured, One of them with

orders to Pleasanton to occupy and hold Snicker's Gap at all hazards. Our forces had anticipated this movement, and were already in possession of hand encounters came off The great disparity pulsed. between the easualties of the enemy and our own | both the sabre and pistol with telling effect.

pally from Rhode Island.

given the Yankees.

CAVALRY FIGHTS

A number of wounded arrived last evening by the particulars of the movements of the Yankees Richmond Enquirer, 23d.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

erstown, and are fortifying

houses among the mountains.

burg in force, and that they went to McConnells. they were likely to come to grief. ville and helped themselves to whatever they cock. A small mounted force rode into Frederick Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Cali- ed, not respected.

destroyed a number of canal boats at Hancock, Md. had occupied two years when he reached Houston, ruined and wasted. Every motive for revenge rival at that place. They violated their oaths, white men between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Com-

18th by the Confederates.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Another Great Battle and Another Victory.

On Saturday morning 20th inst., at two o'clock, the enemy made another furious assault on our lines in rear of Vicksburg. The action lasted till ten oclock A. M., ending in a complete rout of the enemy. Loss of the enemy heavier than in any other attack. Nothing whatever known in regard to our loss, but it is certain that another great victory has been gained.

enemy may be able at this time to bring against day at ten thousand. Also that the enemy are it, while a strong force, which will be strengthened throwing pontoons across the Big Black, between by State troops, will stand prepared for any at- the Railroad Bridge and Bladwin's Ferry, near tempt the enemy may make from the direction of Warrenton. It is reported that our forces have taken possession of Union Bluff on the Yazoo

One of our seouts from the interior of the enemy's lines, reports that they acknowledge their loss heavier than in any other assault. It is variously reported at from seven to ten thousand, and much depressed in consequence and say Vicks-Gen. Grant for undertaking an impossibility.

JACKSON, June 24 .- Several private letters, received from Vicksburg, dated June 17, state that the utmost feeling of confidence exists in their ability to resist any assault, and that our entire loss is only 625. The shot from Grant's and plunge into the river. Even ladies come out of their houses at night to witness the bombardment, which is represented as being perfectly rand. All concur in the statement that the garrison is bountifully supplied with provisions. Full

of Gen. Kirby Smith has been followed by its the enemy's gunboats. legitimate consequences much sooner even than into a desperate assault upon our lines, from which he has been repulsed with enormous loss. It appears, even, to have compelled him to look to his he has been caught.

OSYKA, June 23 .- A courier from Kettertown reports that the Federal Gen. Lyons was captured brought no news from Gen. Lee's army. There near Clinton, on Saturday evening, with his forage was neither confirmation not correction of the trains-62 wagons of commissary stores, 208 reported fight between Longstreet's corps and the mules, 30 Yankees, and 32 negroes. Five negro Federals near Leesburg. The passengers generally descriers and one Yankee prisoner arrived here

and Aldie we have some further particulars. A the public and many of the private houses have

Official despatches state that Gen. Chalmers sunk three transports below Memphis on the 20th,

JACKSON, Miss., June 25 .- The Confederate cavalry outside of Port Hudson attacked Grierson's federal cavalry, yesterday, in the rear of Banks army, and captured 50 prisoners, 57 wagons and teams, and put the remainder to flight.

Gen. Taylor fought and whipped the federals posite Baton Rouge, La., on Sunday the 21st. And it is stated that General Chalmers has dispersed the column of federal raiders that came have probably passed by this time. south from Memphis. 150 of the band, including the commander, were captured

The Federals have totally destroyed the town of Batesville on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and partially destroyed Panola, about me mile distant.

INVASION OF EAST TENNESSEE.

ATTACK ON KNOXVILLE, TENN.-A portion it. Many brilliant charges were made during the of Gen. Burnside's command-3,000 strong-atthree days' fighting, and some desperate hard to tacked Knoxville on the 20th inst., and were re-

They left without doing any damage, but on the is attributed to the fact that the enemy relied line of the Railrond East of Knoxville, they burnt altogether on the sabre, whereas our troops used | bridges, tore up the road, destroying the wires, burnt and robbed private houses, &c. But they A gentleman who left Winchester on Sunday were finally overtaken, and after a sharp engage morning states that the prisoners captured in these | ment, their artillery taken, and the raiders routed fights had arrived at that place, and were princi- and dispersed, our forces pursuing. The raiders left Knoxville on Satuaday at ten o'clock, and the RICHMOND, June 25.—General Imboden has enemy captured a small force of ours at Strawberdestroyed all the workshops, machinery, locomo- ry Plains, burnt the bridge, the depot buildings. tives and cars at Cumberland, Md., and every some private houses, &c. They proceeded to New bridge from Little Capon some distance West | Market and Mossy Creek on Sunday, where they of Cumberland. The immense tunnel was des- burnt the Railroad bridge, tore up the track, cut troyed, and the great iron bridge kifecked all to the wires, &c. On Monday, between Mossy Creek pieces. This is the greatest blow of the kind ever and Morristown, they were confronted by Generals Jackson and Pegram, who, it is rumored and believed, took their artillery, routed them, &c.

A letter from Chattanooga enables us to supply

the Central train from the late cavalry fight in before the attack was made. The party was com-Loudon county, Va. From them we ascertain that manded by Gen Carter, the Tennessee renegade, the fight commenced in the town of Middleburg, and numbered about 2,000 men. . They penetraon Wednesday evening, June 17th, between Rob- trated into East Tennessee through a gap in the ertson's brigade and a strong force of the enemy- mountains near Kinston, and marched on London, all cavalry-in which the latter was repulsed. On a town of 1,500 inhabitants, on the East Tennesthe following morning the fight was renewed and | see and Georgia Railroad, 18 miles west of Knoxthe enemy's forces again repulsed, with the loss of ville, intending to burn the railroad bridge at that a Rhode Island regiment, which was captured, place; but, finding the bridge well surrounded by and many killed and wounded. In the evening stockades and defended by artillery, they moved they received reinforcements, with artillery, and off to Lenoir, about seven miles nearer Knoxville, our forces also received assistance by the coming on the same road. Here they burnt the mammoth up of portions of the brigades of Gens. W. H. F. | factory of the Lenoir Brothers, with all the out-Lee and Jones. The enemy was again repulsed. buildings and the residence of the owners, and On Friday morning the engagement was resumed | tore up the track of the railroad for several miles. with spirit, and continued when our informants The 54th Virginia regiment, which had been left. Our loss was comparatively slight, except- stationed there, had just left that morning for ing, perhaps, during the engagement of Thursday | Knoxville, and the place was therefore defenceless. evening, when the enemy's artillery is reported to They told two citizens, whom they captured therehave operated severely upon bee's brigade .- that they were going on to burn Knoxville. The raid came just as the section of country south of London had been transferred from Gen. Buckner's department to that of Gen. Jackson, at Chatta-A dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa, dated the 21st, nooga, and in the movement of troops consequent That it has not been done by the advance by no him. Guards were placed over the engineer and says the rebels are reported 40,000 strong at Ha. on the change several places were left undefended, which would not have been the case if the trans-Gov. Curtin received a dispatch from Cham. fer had taken place a few days later or earlier.

bersburg, which states that the rebel Gen. Jenkins | It will be seen that after their repulse at Knoxwas at Greensboro, and had been plundering the ville the Yankees came as far cast as Morristown. on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad,

last Saturday, paroled the sick soldiers in the forma, and afterwards United States Naval store. General Jenkins, said to command the advance, Dale and Lieut. Dorsey should be placed under keeper at Shanghai, China. On hearing of the has himself felt the heavy hand of the enemy's in- solemn oath to continue on their course to Fort Ten thousand Confederate troops are said to be secession of Virginia, his native State, he forth- famous conduct. His beautiful residence has been belaware, and not to communicate any of the cir- sioned Officers of Beat Companies in this Regiment on what you owe. The Notes and Accounts are in the sioned Officers of Beat Companies in this Regiment on what you owe. The Notes and Accounts are in the bands of Sheriff White. Don't let him he under the at Cumberland, Md. The Confederate troops have with undertook to return thither. The journey despoiled and destroyed, his property overrun, cumstances of our escape to anyone until their ar-A locomotive and twenty-three cars were de- during which time he encountered dangers, sur- and retaliation must operate upon him, and if he but to no purpose. The route we traveled it stroyed near Point of Rooks, on the night of the mounted obstacles, and endured privations and has restrained his soldiers, we feel satisfied that would be imprudent to disclose. Suffice it to say sufferings that no ordinary man could have trium- he can give a reason that will justify his conduct we received the best of treatment from the patri-An immense democratic meeting has been held phed over. He has traveled about 11,000 miles to all his fellow citizens .- Richmond Enquirer. at Springfield, Illinois. One hundred thousand by water, over 1,150 miles on foot by land, and in persons were present. Richardson was president. a terrible country for foot travelers, and will have A REVENUE MEASURE. - We see that North by Yankees we were in no danger of being betray. Speeches were made by Voorhees, Cox and others. traveled fully 2,000 miles besides in various con. ern cities are making large appropriations of mon- ed by the citizens. This was the kind of Union The administration was denounced, and the return veyances, and all the time exposed to hardships ey to hire troops for their defence. We hope sentiment we found in North Carolina. Our esof Vallandigham was demanded. Resolutions and dangers of which ordinary men can have no General Lee will show them how to use their cape was miraculous indeed—71 officers escaping will proceed at once to enroll all able-bodied free various counties of the State; and any biographical evere passed declaring Illinois a sovereign power, conception. Besides this he has sacrificed posi- money more judiciously, by requiring every city, through over seventy miles of country closely and opposed to the prosecution of the war for the tion, property-everything, to offer his services to town or incorporated village that falls into our guarded by Federal pickets and scouting parties,

THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

We have direct and positive intelligence from us for some weeks past.

gentleman, just from the headquarters of General we believe to be correct : Kirby Smith, who crossed the Mississippi river at Gen. Smith is fully posted as to the situation at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is directing the forces of his department with a view to second Gen. Johnston on this side the river in the work the epidemic has already made its appearance in of raising the siege of those two cities. Gen. New Orleans. It is a fact to which attention has Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport, from not been sufficiently directed, that Northern conwhich point he has easy water communication stitutions, for the first year, resist the diseases of with the Mississippi, to a point near Vicksburg, a Southern climate even better than Southern by the Red, Black and Tensas river. His troops men. Thus, the enemy's forces in New Orleans off Gen. Grant's supplies. To this end a part of Orleans to be a perfect pest-house this season, if his force is now in possession of Milliken's Bend, the enemy continues to occupy it. The state which is above both Vicksburg and the mouth of of the negro population, if it be anything there the Yazoo river, and which effectually cuts off like it is in Newbern, will help this on. If Yel-Grant's supplies from up the river.

Three thousand men, under Brig-Gen. Green. were on the peninsula opposite to Port Hudson, and in a position, with the aid of Gen. Gardner's batteries, to completely close the river to the bern-all along the South Carolina and Georgia

Marmaduke, of Gen. Price's army, was near Helena, and Gen. Price, with 17,000 men was on batteries never injured one-many go over the city | the march for that point, his object being the same, to command the river and cut off Grant's supplies. The great fall in the Mississippi, 28 feet below high water mark, afforded great facilities for these operations. The narrowness of the stream forces. passing vessels to come within easy range of the shore batteries, while the river has sunk so low The occupation of Milliken's Bend by the troops that the attacking parties could not be reached by

The garrison of Port Hudson and Vicksburg we had apprehended. It has forced Grant, are both well provided and in good spirits, each threatened by the horrors of a famine in his camp, uneasy about the fate of the other, but entirely confident in their own situation. They have abun-

News has been received from Vicksburg up to rear for the means of escape from the trap in which Saturday night. Grant's army is undoubtedly suffering from want of water, and suffering still more from being obliged to drink the waters of the Big Black, which is very unwholesome.

As our informant says, Johnston is in no hurry to move, for this, among other reasons: that he does not like to interfere with the action of the waters. He is in regular communication with the west of the Mississippi, and all are working to a A private letter from New Orleans reports a common end—the starvation of the enemy, the where Yellow Fever will easily spread.— Wil-From the Cavalry fight between Middleburg terrible mortality amongst the Federals there. All raising of the siege, and the capture of as many as mington Journal. possible when he begins to move off.

Louisiana has been abandoned by the enemy and there are no Yankee troops except about Don-aldsville. Gen. Mouton with 7,000 men is at Franklip, St. Mary's parish. In their retreat the Yankees carried off mules and destroyed many wagons. But most of the negroes have been recaptured and sent back to their owners.

Red river is free of Yankee vessels. Communication between the east and west banks of the in it : Mississippi at Natchez and many other places was constant and uninterrupted. The enemy's gunboats are powerless to prevent it. Ten thousand head of cattle were on their way to this side, and

The Crescent regiment and the 18th La., both of which were formerly stationed near Mobile are Confederates were then transferred to the steamer and destroyed my crop, stock, tools, fowls, etc.at Bayou Lamourie 16 miles below Alexandria. Gen. Magruder has his eyes fixed upon Vicks-

burg, and is co-operating with his fellow soldiers nearer the scene of action. The foregoing facts may be relied on for their general accuracy; and they put a new face on the

great campaign in the valley. Pemberton and Gardner shut up in their strongholds, with plenty to eat and drink, and ample powder and ball for the entertainment of the eneny-defy and laugh at the hosts who are scowling and digging outside of their works. While Grant sits down quietly—that is, as quietly as Big.Black water and the sun and musqutoes will permitto starve out Pemberton, Kirby Smith, Price and Taylor are arranging little details to starve him out and compel him to abandon his unhealthy locality.

Once again, our climate comes to our aid. The rivers have fallen with unwonted rapidity, and the enemy's vessels stranded on sand-banks, are beauty spots on the picturesque scenes of the great ver. If Grant is forced to retire, many of the vessels of the Yankee fleet between Vicksburg and Port Hudson must be lost. When scarcity, bad water malaria and demoralization have done their work upon Grant's hosts, Johnston's opportunity will have arrived, and we have strong hopes that a combined attack between him and Pembertion will result in realizing one of these "pulverizing' military operations of which we read so much Northern papers.

We think the "situation" greatly relieved, and we certainly "breathe freer." We can now afford to await events with becoming patience .- Mobile

PRIVATE PROPERTY RESPECTED .- The announcement made by the Yankee journals, that the Confederate forces in Penosylvania had respected private property and paid for what they wanted, according to one journal, in "greenbacks, great surprise and no little dissatisfaction.

The feeling of revenge, and the belief that if the enemy be made to feel the horrors of war presented at him, upon which he surrendered. which they have so remorselessly inflicted upon our people, that a desire for peace will be stirred up in the breast of the people of Pennsylvania that will greatly accelerate the desired object, had induced the hope that devastation would be visited throughout the country of Pennsylvania as a great and wholesome measure of necessary retaliation. means argues that it will not be fully, and effectu- pilot, with orders to keep the boat on the course all between the ages of forty and forty-five years. ally accomplished when the main body of our ar- she was then running. After running about six my shall have firmly established itself upon the miles below Cape Henry we stood in towards enemy's territory. To have begun retaliation by land. When within about four hundred yards of the advance would have separated the command the shore the steamer lay to, and seventy-one Conso much that reconnoisances would have been im. federate officers landed in Princess Anne county A dispatch reports the rebel cavalry at Gettys. which is 88 miles from Bristol. There, it appears, possible, and as a means of good discipline as well Va. Previous to landing the question as to what as efficient service, and not from respect for pri- we should do with the boat was discussed and A TRUE PATRIOT .- The Houston (Texas) vate property, the officer commanding the advance settled. We were landing on a shore of which we wanted in the stores and collected large numbers Telegraph, of May 18, contains a narrative of the has, doubtless, restrained the animosities of his knew nothing. There were officers on board who adventures of Judge Nicholas Cleary, formerly soldiers, and, thus, private property has been spar- could not walk; also, the wife of Capt. Dale, of the

estoration of the Union, and calls for a national his native country in the war in which she is now hands to ransom itself at the rate of from 850 to consisting of 600 troops, who were constantly \$100 a head for every inhabitant - Rich Whig. seouring the country in pursuit of us.

YELLOW FEVER.

Straws show which way the wind blows. We beyond the Mississippi, which clears up all the notice little straws blowing about which must give

"The Yellow Fever is prevailing at Newbern, Natchez. The first important fact we learn is that N. C., and the Yankee troops are being removed to Morehead City."

> be before it gets through the Sounds to Norfolk, fluxing &c. and we know how it can rage there. The enemy thus spread along our coasts from Norfolk to Newsea-islands-on the Gulf coast and at New Orleans, will be apt to encircle us with a cordon of pestilence-an anaconda of infection. It may be said that if they can stand it, we can. So we can, if quired for the exclusion of disease, that the one Confederacy. works directly to the promotion of the other. Surely, good citizens of the Confederacy would nessee, is nearly all the way a turnpike, over which and physical pest-houses is the best way to keep tractors. clear of their contagion in all respects. The calls holds on the coast, or hold any intercourse with may require for its necessities. the enemy. The people of the different sections ought to look to this thing, especially since it must the facts? be apparent that persons trading or holding any the country not only by treasonous practices, but place. by actually introducing disease and death among their neighbors living in the tide-water region

ESCAPE OF CONFEDERATE OFFICERS The way they captured a Steamer.

The capture of the steamer Maple Leaf by a party of Confederate officers, prisoners, who were being carried to Fort Delaware, has been published. The Richmond Dispatch has been furnished with They took all of my negroes off except one-an the following correct and intelligent account of old fellow 68 years old. But my carriage driver paid. And as the Post Quartermaster of the Conthe capture by one of the officers who participated and body servant for thirty years, after getting to gressional District is responsible for the tenth, after

hawba left New Orleans, having on board Billy of his families throats, than to be forced to leave master of the District, who will endorse a copy of the Wilson's Zouaves, who were returning to N. York, his master. They gave him a pass to come home, receipt upon the assessor's estimate before transferring their enlistment having expired, and about fifty which he did with his family-19 in all. They it to the agents at the receiving depot. Confederate officers, prisoners of war. On the kept 34 of my negroes, 28 horses and mules, 8th she anchored off Fortress Monroe, and the and 4 wagons; took about 300 bales of my cotton, Utica. On board the Cahawba the treatment they | With what they took and our armies burnt, I lost received at the hands of the Federals could not about 1,000 bales. They have ruined my son, and have been bettered. They received the same ac- took the most of my son-in-law's property, destroycommodations as the Federal officers, and no re- ing everything they could. But, if we gain our straint whatever was placed over them. When independence, (as we will certainly do,) and lose transferred to the Utica there was a change for all of our property, we will be much better off the worse. The fare we received was bread, than to have remained with them. I do believe bacon and coffee-all of the poorest quality. But, it would be better for the earth to be a ball of little attention was paid to what we did or how we fared. On board this steamer, as also before leaving New Orleans, was discussed the practicability to them, which we will never do; no, sooner die. of capturing the steamer and escaping, and it was generally resolved that if opportunity offered we were to take possession of the vessel to which we might be transferred, and then try to make our way to the Confederate lines. On the 9th, about 2 p. m, we were transferred

to the steamer Maple-Leaf, and immediately steamed up to Fort Norfolk, where we lay all night. On the morning of the 10th, forty-seven other C. S. officers were taken on board, and we then started for Fort Delaware. The guard consisted of a detachment of twelve men, under command of Lt. Dorsey; there was then on board the Maple Leaf 96 Confederate officers. We lay off Fort Warren a short time; while there, Judge McGowan, of Arizona, made known to me that the hour was near when we would be free; the Judgealso made the matter known to other C. S. officers, in all about 25, and they were all who knew what July. was going on. At about 1 p. m., we put out on our way to Fort Delaware, a gunboat following in our wake; some began to despair of success, but the gunboat was very slow, for we soon left her far behind. When off Cape Henry Judge McGowan by the Adjutant General collected a crowd of probably ten of our officers, and moved near the guard stationed in the cabin; hearing the row commence below, the Judge very coolly seized three guns and handed them back to the other officers; one Yankee tried to run down and to another, in Confederate notes, has created stairs, and I think refused to surrender, whereupon the Judge gave him a blow over the head with a gun; not surrendering at this, a loaded gun was Capt. Semmes then proceeded to demand the

surrender of the Lieutenant of the guard. That

prised, and wished to reason about the matter; but Capt. S. told him it was no use to reason—the boat was ours. He then demanded to see the Captain of the boat, which was, of course, refused otic citizens of North Carolina throughout our whole route, and although completely surrounded

VALUABLE LEAD MINES DISCOVER ED IN CHEROKEE COUNTY, N. C.

Editor State Journal:-It is remarkable that doubts, myths and rumors which have been vexing us pause, especially with reference to the sanitary the Confederate Government, so much in need of man of this city, who obtained the facts from condition of the country. Such a straw is this lead, has never worked the extensive and valua- Capt. Jas. G. White, of King William country We gather our information from an intelligent which we find in an exchange paper, and which ble mines of this mineral in this county. No. six, who vouches for the accuracy of the statement. lying within a mile of Murphy, the county seat, has for years, to many distinguished men of the to Aylett's, they visited the place of Dr. Gregg, liv. State, been known as possessing a very rich silver ing in the neighborhood, and took from their and lead mine. It has been so declared by Assayers of the United States at New York and Philadel- hurried off to the York river and placed on board We have information upon which we rely, that phia. Their analysis I myself have seen.

At No. six the vein is about two feet in width, while its depth has never been ascertained, though explored to the distance of thirty feet from the surface. On Marble branch, three miles from No. six, the same vein is much richer in lead, but not so much in silver, and at the distance of twentyare already at the posts selected for them in early. enjoyed a comparative immunity last year, which five feet from the surface, is about three feet in ing out Gen. Smith's great plan, which is to cut they cannot look for this. We must expect New width. Here the Government can supply itself with lead enough for its Western army. For it can be developed for four miles in succession. For crushing and smelting the ore, there is every material requisite at hand, water power with dams, low Fever be indeed in Newbern, how long will it timber, saw mills, wood for coal, lime rock for

These lands also abound in inexhaustible beds of iron ore, which at this moment all the forges of the country, employed by the Confederate Government, use as best adapted to the manufacture of small arms

Here indeed the Government could establish iron and lead forges and furnaces, for the manuthe public safety demands it. But it does not, nor facture of small cannon, fire-arms, &c., far from is it likely to. In fact the public military policy the present approach of hostile armies, and perof the Confederacy accords so fully with that re- haps cheaper than in any other portion of the ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE. The road from Murphy to Cleveland, East Ten-

have nothing to do or to say to the enemy at New- most of the Government iron is transported-the bern, Washington, Port Royal or elsewhere. Now, road to Athens is not quite so good, but is nearer absolute non-intercourse with these moral, political and is frequently used by other Government con-

These facts may be relied upon. They are parof patriotism this season ought to be strongly tially known to the present Governor of the State, seconded-by the dictates of prudence; and no man, Z. B. Vance. The gentleman who owns these without arms in his hands, in the public service, mines of lead, silver and iron ore has made and ought to approach any of these Yankee strong- will make any personal sacrifices the Government for the convenient delivery by the tax-payer of his

Will the Government at Richmond investigate

Address, G. W. Swepson of Alamance county, intercourse with the enemy may be dangerous to N. C., Haw River post office, or myself at this W. N. BILBO. MURPHY, N. C., June 16, 1863.

> Huntsville (Ala) Confederate contains an extract | near posts where Quartermasters are now stationed to from a private letter written by Mr Isaac Winston, an old farmer in Franklin county, Ala., whose property was destroyed by the Yankees in their raid through there. It breathes a spirit which shows its writer to be a true patriot: The extent of damages never can be known.

Tuscumbia, went to the Federal General and in-On the evening of June 2d the steamship Ca- formed him that he would rather cut his, and all him, the Quartermaster to whom the produce is depowder, and a chunk of fire to be thrown in it, than to have remained with them, or ever return

The Bank of Washington (at Greensboro' has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent

A Proclamation

By the Governor of North Carolina. Whereas, the President of the Confederate States by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constiation, has made a requsition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that if possibie the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment with the right to select their own officers :

Now, therefore, I. ZEBFLON B. VANCE, Governor North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, callng on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the au-Orders for the enrollment of the militia, preparatory

to a draft in case it may be necessary, will be issued In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th. Z. B. VANCE. By the Governor: R. H. BATTLE JR., Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C., Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,) Raleigh, June 17, 1863.

gentleman, Lieut. Dorsey, was considerably sur- General Order No. 11.] I. The commanding officers of the Militia will immediately assemble their respective Regiments and enroll all able-bodied free white men and apprentices, residents of this State, who shall be of the age of eighteen and under forty years-not liable to or who have heretofore been exempted from the conscript act, and II. They will specify in said enrollment, what per-

> laws, and will note opposite the name of every such person the ground upon which such exemption is III. As soon as completed, the Muster Rolls are reuired to be forwarded to this office.

> sons claim exemption from militia service under the

By order of Gov. VANCE: DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

steamer. It was therefore concluded that Capt. HEADQUARTERS 85th Regiment N. C. Militia, CHARGOTTE, June 20, 1863. In pursuance of General Orders No. 11, the Commis-

missioned officers will report with their muster rolls in Charlotte on the fourth day of July 1863. By order of JOHN S. WILEY, Lt. Col. Cong. June 23, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS 86th Regiment N. O. Militia, CHARLOTTE, June 20, 1863.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 11, the Commis- called for. He will be grateful to any one who will sioned Officers of Beat Companies in this Regiment point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the white men between the ages of 18 and 4 years. Com- sketch of those who have done service in the field of

in Charlotte on the fourth day of July, 1863. By order of B. F. BROWN, Col. H. M. PHELPS, Adj't.

YANKEE CHUELTY - Forty-three negroes drown. ed .- One of the most atrocious incidents of the whole war was yesterday related to us by a gentle. Some days ago when the Yankees made their raid comfortable homes forty-three negroes, who were a vessel bound northward. Along with these negroes, as a prisoner, was a gentleman named Lee, a resident and a highly respectable citizen of King William, who has since been released and allowed to return to his home. He states that then the vessel had arrived in Chesapeake Bay the small-pox made its appearance among the negroes, that disease having existed to some extent among the same family before they were dragged from their homes in King William. The Captain of the Yankee vessel and his crew were greatly alarmed at the appearance of the disease on board. and very soon determined to rid the vessel of the negroes. Without attempting to make the shore, and, not considering for an instant the inhumanity of the eruel deed, the whole negro cargo was thrown into the Bay, and every one left to perish by drowning. Not one, perhaps, escaped the cruel fate visited upon them by those who profess to be their earnest friends and warmest sympathizers. -Richmond Dispatch.

TO FARMERS AND QUARTER-MASTERS.

RICHMOND, VA., 13th June, 1863.

TAX IN KIND. The following is the system adopted for the vollee.

tion of the tax in kind :

An officer of the Quartermaster General's Depart. ment is assigned to the special charge of the subject, A controlling Quartermaster, with the rank of Major. is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect the tenth.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections. quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established lished in that section.

Before these depots can be established, or the assess. ments required under the law be made, the crops of small grain, hay and the clip of wool for the present year will have been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the THE TRUE SPIRIT OF A FREEMAN .- The Department authorizes and requests farmers residing that Quartermaster. Under the law, farmers are required to deliver their

tenth at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production. If they will deliver under this request, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this rule will give receipts to the producer as evidence that so much of his tax is the assessor has established and made it known to livered will also receipt for it to the Post Quarter-

Ast, Quartermaster General in charge.

COTTON CARDS AND SHOES. Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only se-

ure a pair as we only have ten pair. We have on hand and can make to order calfiskin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather. Lots ladies' calf-skin Bootees.

Lot of thick Brogans, large sizes. J. F. BUTT, Mint Street. June 23, 1863

Charlotte, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED. BLACK ALPACCA,

BLUE FLANNELS, SPOOL COTTON-black and white.

BLEACHED SHIRTING. J. S. PHILLIPS.

June 23, 1863 tf

NOTICE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration on the state of R. C. Hunter, 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. B. H. GARRISON, Adm'r.

June 16, 1803 3t-pd

LINCOLNTON FEMALE SEMINARY,

LINCOLNTON, N. C. The Fall Session, 1863, will open on Monday, July 3th, and continue twenty weeks.

RATES .- Board, including fuel and washing, at \$7 00 a week, Regular Tuition, from \$10 to Pinno Lessons, Use of Piano,

French. TERMS .- One hundred and fifty dollars required in dvance: the remainder at the end of the session. No deduction for absence unless in cases of serious illness. Pupils furnish their own candles, towels and

For further information, address 6t-pd S. LANDER, Principal.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

As Administrator of Sugar Dulin, deceased, I hereby rive 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.

A. F. STEVENS, Adm'r. May 26th, 1863 1m pd

HOOP AND BAND IRON. TONS Hoop and Band Iron, from 1 to 3 in-Also, 100 Kegs WROUGHT NAILS. ELIAS & COHEN

June 2, 1863

NOTICE. Having qualified as Executor to the Will of William Allison, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said deceased to pay at once, and those having claims against the estate must present them immediately, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their WILLIAMSON WALLACE,

June 2, 1863 TO JOHN HARTY'S DEBTORS Humanity requires you to come forward and pay im-

mediately. Four little orphan girls are dependent aphands of Sheriff White. Don't let him be under the necessity of calling on you-see him soon.

Adm'r of John Harty, dec.

The History of North Carolina, Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its prefact conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now

missioned officers will report with their muster rolls State. Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th, 1863.