

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 today 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.

Official news from the Peninsula on yesterday states that the enemy were landing in force on James river, at Brandon, and at some points on York River.

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.

From the Cavalry fight between Middleburg and Aldie we have some further particulars. A man who was wounded in the engagement of Friday states that the series of engagements commenced Wednesday morning, and with occasional intermissions, continued until Friday evening.

The scene of the battles was on the road leading from Aldie, a village on the west of the Kittling 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.

Richmond, June 25.—General Imboden has destroyed all the workshops, machinery, locomotives and cars at Cumberland, Md., and every bridge from Little Catton some distance West of Cumberland. The immense tunnel was destroyed, and the great iron bridge knocked all to pieces.

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A number of wounded arrived last evening by the Central train from the late cavalry fight in Loudoun county, Va. From them we ascertain that the fight commenced in the town of Middleburg, on Wednesday evening, June 17th, between Robertson's brigade and a strong force of the enemy.

On Friday morning the engagement was resumed with spirit, and continued when our informants left. Our loss was comparatively slight, excepting, perhaps, during the engagement of Thursday evening, when the enemy's artillery is reported to have operated severely upon Lee's brigade.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., dated the 21st, says the rebels are reported 10,000 strong at Haggenstown, and are fortifying.

Gov. Curtin received a dispatch from Chambersburg, which states that the rebel Gen. Jenkins was at Greensboro, and had been plundering the houses among the mountains.

A dispatch reports the rebel cavalry at Gettysburg in force, and that they went to McConnellsville and helped themselves to whatever they wanted in the stores and collected large numbers of cattle and horses, then moved off towards Hancock.

Ten thousand Confederate troops are said to be at Cumberland, Md. The Confederate troops have destroyed a number of canal boats at Hancock, Md.

An immense democratic meeting has been held at Springfield, Illinois. One hundred thousand persons were present. Richardson was president. Speeches were made by Voorhees, Cox and others.

The administration was denounced, and the return of Vallandigham was demanded. Resolutions were passed declaring Illinois a sovereign power, and opposed to the prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union, and calls for a national convention.

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 o'clock A. M., ending in a complete rout of the enemy.

A special correspondent of the Jackson Mississippiian estimates the loss of the enemy on Saturday at ten thousand. Also that the enemy are throwing pontoons across the Big Black, between the Railroad Bridge and Bladwin's Ferry, near Warrenton.

One of our scouts 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 that our victory was complete.

JACKSON, June 21.—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 occupation of Milliken's Bend by the troops of Gen. Kirby Smith has been followed by its legitimate consequences much sooner even than we had apprehended. It has forced Grant, into a desperate assault upon our lines, from which he has been repulsed with enormous loss.

OSYKA, June 23.—A courier from Kettertown reports that the Federal Gen. Lyons was captured near Clinton, on Saturday evening, with his force trains—62 wagons of commissary stores, 208 mules, 30 Yankees, and 32 negroes.

A private letter from New Orleans reports a terrible mortality amongst the Federals there. All the public and many of the private houses have been converted into hospitals.

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

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.

And it is stated that General Chalmers has dispersed the column of federal raiders that came south from Memphis. 150 of the band, including the commander, were captured.

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

ATTACK ON KNOXVILLE, TENN.—A portion of Gen. Burnside's command—3,000 strong—attacked Knoxville on the 20th inst., and were repulsed.

They left without doing any damage, but on the line of the Railroad East of Knoxville, they burnt bridges, tore up the road, destroying the wires, burnt and robbed private houses, &c.

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THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

We have direct and positive intelligence from beyond the Mississippi, which clears up all the doubts, myths and rumors which have been veying us for some weeks past.

We gather our information from an intelligent gentleman, just from the headquarters of General Kirby Smith, who crossed the Mississippi river at Natchez. The first important fact we learn is that 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 of raising the siege of those two cities.

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 enemy's boats.

Marmaduke, of Gen. Price's army, was near Helena, and Gen. Price, with 17,000 men was on 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 that the attacking parties could not be reached by the enemy's gunboats.

The garrison of Port Hudson and Vicksburg are both well provided and in good spirits, each uneasy about the fate of the other, but entirely confident in their own situation. They have abundant supplies.

News has been received from Vicksburg up to 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 common end—the starvation of the enemy, the raising of the siege, and the capture of as many as possible when he begins to move off.

Louisiana has been abandoned by the enemy, and there are no Yankee troops except about Donaldville. Gen. Mouton with 7,000 men is at Franklin, St. Mary's parish. In their retreat the Yankees carried off mules and destroyed many wagons. Red river is free of Yankee vessels.

On the evening of June 2d the steaming Cahawba left New Orleans, having on board Billy Wilson's Zouaves, who were returning to N. York, their enlistment having expired, and about fifty Confederate officers, prisoners of war. On the 8th she anchored off Fort Monroe, and the Confederates were then transferred to the steamer Utica.

On the 9th, about 2 p. m., we were transferred to the steamer Maple Leaf, and immediately steamed up to Port 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 90 Confederate officers.

On the 10th, 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 behind. When off Cape Henry Judge McGowan 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 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 presented at him, upon which he surrendered.

Capt. Semmes then proceeded to demand the surrender of the Lieutenant of the guard. That gentleman, Lieut. Dorsey, was considerably surprised, 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 him. Guards were placed over the engineer and pilot, with orders to keep the boat on the course she was then running. After running about six miles below Cape Henry we stood in towards land. When within about four hundred yards of the shore the steamer lay to, and seventy-one Confederate officers landed in Princess Anne county, Va.

Private Property Respected.—The announcement made by the Yankee journals, that the Confederate forces in Pennsylvania had respected private property and paid for what they wanted, according to one journal, in "greenbacks," and to another, in Confederate notes, has created 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 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. That it has not been done by the advance by no means argues that it will not be fully, and effectually accomplished when the main body of our army shall have firmly established itself upon the enemy's territory. To have begun retaliation by the advance would have separated the command so much that reconnaissances would have been impossible, and as a means of good discipline as well as efficient service, and not from respect for private property, the officer commanding the advance has, doubtless, restrained the animosities of his soldiers, and, thus, private property has been spared, not respected.

General Jenkins, said to command the advance, has himself felt the heavy hand of the enemy's infamous conduct. His beautiful residence has been despoiled and destroyed, his property overruled and wasted. Every motive for revenge and retaliation must operate upon him, and if he has restrained his soldiers, we feel satisfied that he can give a reason that will justify his conduct to all his fellow citizens.—Rich. Enquirer.

A REVENUE MEASURE.—We see that Northern cities are making large appropriations of money to hire troops for their defence. We hope General Lee will show them how to use their money more judiciously, by requiring every town or incorporated village that falls into our hands to ransom itself at the rate of from \$50 to \$100 a head for every inhabitant.—Rich. Enquirer.

YELLOW FEVER.

Straws show which way the wind blows. We notice little straws blowing about which must give us pause, especially with reference to the sanitary condition of the country. Such a straw is this which we find in an exchange paper, and which we believe to be correct:

"The Yellow Fever is prevailing at Newbern, N. C., and the Yankee troops are being removed to Morehead City."

We have information upon which we rely, that the epidemic has already made its appearance in New Orleans. It is a fact to which attention has not been sufficiently directed, that Northern constitutions, for the first year, resist the diseases of a Southern climate even better than Southern men. Thus, the enemy's forces in New Orleans enjoyed a comparative immunity last year, which they cannot look for this.

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VALUABLE LEAD MINES DISCOVERED IN CHEROKEE COUNTY, N. C.

Editor State Journal.—It is remarkable that the Confederate Government, so much in need of lead, has never worked the extensive and valuable mines of this mineral in this county. No, sir, lying within a mile of Murphy, the county seat, has for years, to many distinguished men of the State, been known as possessing a very rich silver and lead mine. It has been so declared by Assayers of the United States from New York and Philadelphia. 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 twenty-five feet from the surface, is about three feet in 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 of hand, water power with dams, timber, saw mills, wood for coal, lime rock for fluxing, &c.

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 manufacture of small cannon, fire-arms, &c., far from the present approach of hostile armies, and perhaps cheaper than in any other portion of the Confederacy.

The road from Murphy to Cleveland, East Tennessee, is nearly all the way a turnpike, over which most of the Government iron is transported—the road to Athens is not quite so good, but is nearer and is frequently used by other Government contractors.

These facts may be relied upon. They are particularly known to the present Governor of the State, Z. B. Vance. The gentleman who owns these mines of lead, silver and iron ore has made and will make any personal sacrifices the Government may require for its necessities.

Will the Government at Richmond investigate the facts? Address, G. W. Swenson of Alamance county, N. C., Haw River post office, or myself at this place. W. N. BILBO. MURPHY, N. C., June 16, 1863.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF A FREEMAN.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Confederate contains an extract 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. They took all of my negroes except one—an old fellow 68 years old. But my carriage driver and body servant for thirty years, after getting to Tusculum, went to the Federal General and informed him that he would rather cut his, and all of his families throats, than to be forced to leave his master. They gave him a pass to come home, which he did with his family—19 in all. They kept 34 of my negroes, 28 horses and mules, and 4 wagons; took about 300 bales of my cotton, and destroyed my crop, stock, tools, fowls, &c.—With what they took and our armies burnt, I lost about 1,000 bales. They have ruined my son, and took the most of my son-in-law's property, destroying everything they could. But, if we gain our independence, (as we will certainly do,) and lose all of our property, we will be much better off than to have remained with them. I do believe it would be better for the earth to be a ball of powder, and a chunk of fire to be thrown in it, than to have remained with them, or ever return to them, which we will never do; no, sooner die.

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 Constitution, has made a requisition 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 possible the quota should be raised by voluntary enlistment with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby give notice to 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 July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State. Orders for the enrollment of the militia, preparatory to a draft in case of need, if necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General, and will be signed by the Governor.

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 affixed. Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th. By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE. R. H. BATTLE JR., Private Secretary. June 23, 1863.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C. Adjutant General's Office, (Militia), Raleigh, June 17, 1863. 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 all between the ages of forty and forty-five years.

II. They will specify in said enrollment, what persons claim exemption from militia service under the laws, and will note opposite the name of every such person the ground upon which such exemption is claimed.

III. As soon as completed, the Muster Rolls are required to be forwarded to this office. By order of Gov. VANCE: DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjutant General. June 23, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS 85th Regiment N. C. Militia, CHARLOTTE, June 20, 1863. In pursuance of General Order No. 21, the Commissioned Officers of Best Companies in this Regiment will proceed at once to enroll all able-bodied free white men between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Commissioned officers will report with their muster rolls in Charlotte on the fourth day of July, 1863. By order of: JOHN S. WILEY, Lt. Col. Comd. June 25, 1863.

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YANKEE CRUELTY.—Forty-three negroes drowned.—One of the most atrocious incidents of the whole war was yesterday related to us by a gentleman of this city, who obtained the facts from Capt. Jas. G. White, of King William county, who vouches for the accuracy of the statement. Some days ago when the Yankees made their raid to Aylett's, they visited the place of Dr. Gregg, living in the neighborhood, and took from their comfortable homes forty-three negroes, who were hurried off to the York river and placed on board 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 when 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 humanity of the freed 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 QUARTERMASTERS. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., 12th June, 1863. TAX IN KIND. The following is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:

An officer of the Quartermaster General's Department 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 tax.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections, for the convenient delivery by the tax-payer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in that section.

Before these depots can be established, or the assessments 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 Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near posts where Quartermasters are not stationed to deliver the Government's tenth, or any part of it to that Quartermaster.

Under the law, farmers are required to deliver their tenth at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production, and they are hereby notified by 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 paid. And as the Post Quartermaster of the Congressional District is responsible for the truth, after the assessor has established and made it known to him, the Quartermaster to whom the produce is delivered will also receipt for it to the Post Quartermaster of the District, who will endorse a copy of the receipt upon the assessor's estimate before transferring it to the agents at the receiving depot.

LARKIN SMITH, Asst. Quartermaster General in charge. June 23, 1863. COTTON CARDS AND SHOES. Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will only secure a pair as we only have ten pairs.

We have on hand and can make to order calfskin Shoes and Gaiters of every fine English leather. Lots ladies' calf skin Boots. Lots of thick Brogan, large sizes. J. F. BUTT, Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C. June 23, 1863. JUST RECEIVED. BLACK ALPACCA, BLUE FLANNELS, SPOON COTTON—black and white, BLEACHED SHIRTING. J. S. PHILLIPS. June 23, 1863. NOTICE. Having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of R. C. Hamer, 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 12, 1863. LINCOLN FEMALE SEMINARY, LINCOLN, N. C. The Fall Session, 1863, will open on Monday, July 13th, and continue twenty weeks. RATES.—Board, including fuel and washing, at \$7 00 a week, Regular Tuition, from \$10 to 25 00 Piano Lessons, 20 00 Use of Piano, 2 50 French, 10 00 TERMS.—One hundred and fifty dollars required in advance; the remainder at the end of the session. No reduction for absence unless in cases of serious illness. Pupils furnish their own candles, towels and toilet soap. For further information, address June 9, 1863. S. LANDER, Principal. ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. An Administrator of Sugar Dulin, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons who are indebted to or who have claims against him, to 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 29th, 1863. HOOP AND BAND IRON. 30 TONS Hoop and Band Iron, from 1 to 2 inches wide, just received direct from Nassau. 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 to said executor, and those having claims against the estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WILLIAMSON WALLACE, Executor. June 2, 1863. TO JOHN HARTY'S DEBTORS. Humanity requires you to come forward and pay immediately. Four little orphan girls are dependent upon what you owe. The Notes and Accounts are in the hands of Sheriff White. Don't let him wear the necessity of calling on you—see him soon. T. H. BREW, Adm'r of John Hartly, dec'd. June 2, 1863. The History of North Carolina, Published in 1851 by the undersigned, in its price conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then prepared, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field of State. Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain, Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th, 1863. JOHN H. WHEELER.