

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer. SECOND CORPS, ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 7th, 1864. It was discovered Sunday night that the enemy was moving from the left to our right, and yesterday was mostly consumed by this portion of our army in reconnoitering and watching their movements.

Gen Early, commanding this Corps, followed them between four and five miles, when it was perceived that they had swung around their extreme right so as to form a line perpendicular to the line originally occupied by them.

The position now held by their right flank is fortified by entrenchments in the rear, and protected in front by an extensive swamp, passable in two or three places.

This looks as if they intended to remain there some time, or what is more probable, that, admonished by the splendid movement of Gordon and Rodes on the afternoon of the 2d, they are determined to prevent its recurrence while the movement to their left is progressing.

When our men reached the vicinity of the Yankees during the reconnoissance, they discovered an advance line of dismounted cavalry, who fell back as they approached, apparently with the design of drawing them into a trap, but it was not successful.

Various squads of prisoners, to the number of nearly a hundred, mostly stragglers, were captured during the day, including a Yankee Major, who was taken at a house.

This officer represented that their army was on very short rations, destitute of shoes and clothing, and greatly exhausted; that Grant would probably move to the James, open a new base of supplies, and under cover of his gunboats, reorganize and recuperate his army.

The statements of prisoners must be received with due allowance, and I give you this for what it may be worth. We have satisfactory evidence, however, that the enemy are on unusually short rations, and the ragged appearance of prisoners taken gives the color of truth to the story of scanty clothing.

All prisoners that have come in for several days seemed to be nearly half famished, and eat with avidity scraps of bread picked up from the ground.

It was reported yesterday that a considerable force of Yankees have gone back in the direction of Hanover Court House.

It is believed by many that the flag of truce sent in by Grant yesterday evening to bury his dead was a ruse, to give the appearance of being in force in our front, while his main body was moving to our right.

Its transparency, if thus intended, was no doubt discerned. Had Grant entertained proper respect and humanity for his dead, he might have easily found occasion for his exercise in the hundreds of swollen carcasses left unburied at Spotsylvania.

Our men who returned last evening from the reconnoissance, and citizens who have come out from the line recently occupied by the enemy's right, report that the usual deprivations on property were committed everywhere in their vicinity.

Beds were ripped open and their contents given to the winds, furniture broken up and otherwise destroyed, and houses stripped of weather-boarding, and the planks taken to the trenches for seats and other uses.

They were no respectors of persons, and the victims were mostly of the class least able to sustain the loss inflicted.

Northern States. His virtues have received a crowning lustre since the opening of the present campaign. "He took care of his men," they say, and the contrast with Grant elevates him accordingly.

A correspondent, writing from "the left," sends us a letter from which we make the following extracts: "Had the Federal authorities consulted Gen. Lee they could not have shown greater deference to his wishes than they have by the assignment of Grant to the command of their forces."

Destiny has pointed him out as the man for Lee. He is the only one of all the Yankee Generals who has afforded us the satisfaction of fighting behind our entrenchments, and it seems he is not likely to soon deprive us of that pleasure, for he perseveres in butting against our works, each time leaving in their front many ghastly evidences of the determined valor of our troops.

Grant has been worse whipped and more completely out-generaled than any Federal commander of the war. Scouts from within the enemy's lines report that he is continually drunk and his only order is, "Go ahead, boys."

"Whom the gods destroy, they first make mad." I never knew our army so determined or confident of success, and though the onerous duties of the past month have been apparently sufficient to bend the most vigorous constitution, theirs has been sustained and strengthened by past successes and the not delusive hope of future victories.

We are sleepless and vigilant, as the repeated defeats of Grant's night attacks can attest. As an evidence of the superior fighting qualities of our men, it is only necessary to mention that Gordon, with a single line of skirmishers, repeatedly whipped a full Yankee line of battle. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this truly gallant officer for the masterly manner in which he handled his troops.

His spurs have been nobly worn and worn. ATTACK ON PETERSBURG. PETERSBURG, June 9.—The enemy from three to five thousand strong, under Gen Kantz, made a desperate attempt to capture the city to-day.

The enemy advanced in two columns, and after several assaults upon our works at the south-east of the city, in which they were repulsed, succeeded in flanking our forces and causing them to retreat, after fighting bravely.

The Petersburg militia sustained the brunt of the first assault, behaving like veterans, losing six killed and thirty wounded, among them some of our best citizens. Reinforcements came up after the enemy had gotten almost in the city, and drove them back. The Yankees are now retreating through Prince George.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Richmond, June 10.—The enemy, 6,000 strong, under Kantz, made a desperate attempt to capture Petersburg yesterday. They advanced in two columns, and after several assaults on our works southeast of the city, which were repulsed, they succeeded in flanking about 200 militia, causing them to retreat with the loss of 6 killed and 30 wounded, including some of the best citizens.

The Yankees then advanced to the suburbs, but at the opportune moment Graham's battery opened on them from Reservoir Hill. Simultaneously Dearing's cavalry charged them, when they wheeled and fled in great confusion.

The column advancing on the Blandford road was repulsed by Surdivant's battery, which arrived in time. Our reinforcements pursued the Yankees several miles. The residence of Timothy Rives was sacked and burnt, and Rives carried off. Her son, Chaplain of the Washington Artillery, was also captured.

The Occupation of Staunton, Va., by the enemy.—It is ascertained through official sources, that the enemy advanced on Sunday from Port Republic, by way of Mount Crawford, as far as New Hope Church, eleven or twelve miles from Staunton, on the Valley road, where they were met by a force under Gen. Wm. E. Jones.

An engagement ensued, at an early stage of which Gen. Jones was killed. His command, overwhelmed by superior numbers, was compelled to fall back. The enemy finding this obstruction removed from their path, advanced, and at a subsequent period took possession of the town of Staunton.

After the death of Gen. Jones, the command of our forces devolved on Gen. Vaughan. All, or nearly all, the government stores had been previously removed from Staunton. It is understood that the enemy were commanded by Gen. Hunter, and that Gen. Crook, who commanded the late raid to New River Bridge, was with Hunter.

GRANT'S STRENGTH.—We have received a note, says the Richmond Examiner, from a person in the city of Washington, who has more than ordinary intelligence, and better means of arriving at the truth than those through whom the news from the enemy's lines is generally received.

We think that the statements contained in it are entirely in accord with the actual facts: "May 30.—The Yankee army numbered 150,000, cavalry and artillery included, when it crossed the Rapidan. They lost 60,000, killed, wounded and missing, in the engagements terminating at Spotsylvania C. H. Reinforcements to the number of 40,000 have passed through Fredericksburg and by way of Port Royal. This leaves their army 130,000 strong at the present time."

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

An incident of one of late fights in Virginia. On Friday, June 3d, it was ascertained by Gen Breckinridge that some bodies of the enemy occupied a wood in front of his command, which enabled them, without exposure of themselves, to attack his skirmishers whenever sent out, and from which they might with impunity cut off his pickets at any hour.

He determined to dislodge them by a night attack. The operation was important, but obviously full of danger, and, when about to be commenced, it was proposed that it should be headed by some other officer whose life would be less valuable; but the generous and chivalrous Breckinridge replied: "No; those brave men have, for three days and nights, stood in the front of battle, worked in the trenches, and encountered every danger, and I must share all with them. They are informed of the enterprise; I have told them that I would head them, and I will do it." The movement was commenced about 8 o'clock.

It had not proceeded far when the enemy opened upon our front with both musketry and artillery, but the heroic leader still advanced until his horse was struck full in the breast by a cannon ball, and fell to the ground upon his rider. A portion of his staff who attended him—Colonel J. T. Pickett, of Kentucky, volunteer aid, and Mr Smally of England—were instantly around the general, but they had only the dim light of the night, and what the confused wreck was could not be at once discovered, and the worst was feared. It was presently, however, ascertained that only the right leg of the rider had been caught under the fallen horse, and Col Pickett's horse was immediately furnished; but the general being barely able to sustain himself at the time in his saddle, he was escorted to the rear. How his brave men went onward and achieved the object of the bold and well-planned enterprise history will record.

But there was one incident which we do not wish to leave wholly forgotten. It is of a class of things which may be called small and deserving, but some of which often sparkle out, even in the catastrophe of the great drama of national events, with an intensity which touches the heart and excites the finest feelings of the human soul. When the general had been reached and was being extricated by his devoted aids from the wreck of his mangled steed, on being asked, "How are you wounded? Where? How?" he answered, "No, no, not seriously, all will be right with me, but," turning to the still quivering body of his prostrate steed, "my horse," he continued, "my noble horse; poor old sorrel, he had carried me so gallantly through so many battles and through such dangers, that I had even fancied he bore a charmed life, and would survive the war; but he is gone!" and the invincible eyes, which had never quailed before mortal foe, were filled with tears. All this was the event of a moment. Men were falling, or in danger, all around, and to them the thought of the chieftain was at the same moment directed, with what emotions we shall not attempt to describe.—Richmond Enquirer.

NORTHERN CONVENTIONS. A Yankee national convention met at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 31st day of May, and adjourned the same day. Three hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance. John C. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency, and John Cochrane, of New York, for the Vice Presidency.

The speeches were radical Abolition, denunciatory of Lincoln for the weakness and corruption of his administration, and advocated the expulsion of Maximilian from Mexico. The following is the "Platform as adopted": 1. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

2. That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed. 3. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise. 4. That the rights of free speech, free press, and the habeas corpus be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed. 5. That the rebellion must be suppressed by the destruction of its motive cause, slavery. 6. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the Government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal. 7. That the right of asylum, except for crime and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked. 8. That the national policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine," has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of an anti-republican government on this continent, by any foreign Power, cannot be tolerated. 9. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy, for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defence of our imperiled country and of civil liberty.

10. That the one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendments. 11. That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. 12. That the question of reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive. 13. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

A convention of the friends of Lincoln met at Baltimore on Tuesday last the 7th inst. Of course Lincoln was nominated for re-election to the Presidency. A democratic convention is to meet in July, we think. So it is probable there will be three yankee candidates for the Presidency.

DROWNED.—Thomas Hyde, a nice little boy, aged ten or twelve years, was drowned in Town Creek, last Sunday, whether he had gone for the purpose of bathing. His companion, a boy about the same age, from fear, or some other cause, did not tell of the sad accident until next morning, and soon thereafter the body was recovered from its watery grave. When found it was nude, with a portion of his clothing clasped between his knees. A jury of inquest was summoned to view the body, but nothing was discovered showing foul play. No one doubts it was one of those cases of accidental drowning that might happen at any time to little boys of their age. Tommy's companion says he tried to save him when he saw he was drowning, but could not. Let this sad incident be a warning to other little boys against going to bathe in the creek without some strong friend along who can swim well, and especially against going into the water on Sunday.—Salsbury Watchman.

TRANSFERRED.—Gen Winder has been transferred from his command in this State to that of Anderson, Ga., and will leave for his new position to-day. We regret the departure of the General and his staff and wish them all imaginable success in their new field. We learn that a portion of the duty of Gen. W., at Anderson, will be to make twenty-two thousand Yankee prisoners be his own good actions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., T. L. CLINGMAN, Brig Genl.

A BLOODY FIGHT.

A correspondent of the Atlanta "Appel" writing from the recent battlefield in Western Georgia, gives the following account of the terrible slaughter of the Yankees:

SUNDAY, May 29.—I have just returned from a spectacle the most bloody in my eyes ever beheld. Along a line of about one hundred yards, directly in front of our right extreme, and over a broken woodland, lie the dead bodies of seven hundred Yankees, heaped in confused piles of two, three and half a dozen. They fell on Friday afternoon. The fight which led to this splendid result began about 5 o'clock p. m. The men of Granbury's brigade of Texans were at rest in line of battle, unprotected by stockade or rifle pits, and hardly expected an advance, when their pickets descried a body of the enemy moving up the hill through the rough timber. They approached in an easy nonchalant manner, bearing a white flag. As soon as this was perceived, orders were given to reserve fire, and they actually came within thirty paces of our line. It was a heavy column supported by two lines of reserve, and the Texans—despite the peaceful symbol and truceful signs thrown out—were not slow to detect the snare.

They were in thirty paces before us, and one of their officers cried out "You're surrounded; surrender." There was a single, instantaneous reply. Along our whole line leaped the fire from twelve hundred true Texan rifles, while Keys opened an enfilading fire with a Howitzer on their left. A sanguinary conflict ensued, reaching more or less across Cleburne's front, but falling principally upon Granbury. It lasted until 8 o'clock. At that hour the enemy fled precipitately. They lost twenty-five hundred wounded, and left us two hundred prisoners and seven hundred dead bodies to put in the ground.

The sight is horrible. For an hundred yards you can scarcely tread without stepping over the mangled forms. Most of them are shot through the head. One fellow was examined and found to have received forty-seven balls. Another received seventeen. Another twelve. The marksmanship was wonderful. Coolly these Texans went to work, repulsing an entire corps in three hours. It was the corps of Major General Howard.

The figures above are not exaggerated; if anything they are understated. Our loss three or four hundred. This magnificent fight has electrified the whole army. Throughout yesterday the bloody field was visited by hundreds, who all declare it unexampled. The reason for the comparatively small loss on our side may be attributed solely to the perfect aim of the Texans. Gen. Cleburne, commanding, was on the field, and displayed his usual resolution, grace, and skill.

THE BATTLE OF JUNE 1ST. The following letter from Gen Clingman gives an interesting account of the battle of the 1st inst. It will be seen that a brigade on his left, which gave way, was mistaken for his own in a published account of the engagement:

HQ'S CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE, Cold Harbor, June 5, 1864.

To the Editors of the Enquirer: Gentlemen: My attention has been called to a statement in your paper, that in the battle of the 1st inst., "Clingman's brigade gave way for a time." As this statement does great injustice to the gallant and patriotic men under my command, I earnestly request you to publish, in your next issue, this note. My brigade was in line of battle on that occasion, and was heavily attacked along its entire front from right to left. The enemy advanced not only in line of battle, but on the left wing also in heavy columns, masked by the line of battle in their front. This attack was signally and repeatedly repulsed with great loss to the enemy in my entire front. Near our left, where they came in columns, their dead were much thicker than I have ever seen them on any battle field.

Any force advancing in front would have been destroyed as fast as it could come up, for my men were regularly supplied with fresh ammunition, and fought with the utmost coolness, courage and cheerfulness.

There was, however, in the beginning of the engagement, a brigade from another State than my own stationed on our left. This brigade did give way, and while the contest was going on in our front, the enemy in large force occupied the ground on our left flank and rear. After we had repelled the last attack in front, and the men were cheering along the line, the 8th regiment, which formed my left, was suddenly attacked on its left flank and rear. The woods there being thick and the smoke dense, the enemy had approached within a few yards, and opened a heavy fire on the rear of the 8th as well as its left. If this regiment had not given way, it might have escaped with much less loss; but, true to its reputation and its past conduct, it, by facing in two directions, attempted to hold its position, and thus lost about two-thirds of its numbers. The left wing of the 51st, next it, suffered in the same manner, heavily, because it continued the fight by facing in two directions. They persevered in this even after the time when, seeing that the contest could not be continued in this mode, I ordered them back, and with the aid of their officers withdrew the survivors. They were then formed in line of battle perpendicular to the original one, with the 31st and 61st regiments, which had also repelled the enemy in their front. The brigade was thus under a constant fire from the enemy formed in a new line of battle across the open field. While it was so doing, the 27th Georgia regiment, of Gen Colquitt's brigade, came up from our right handsomely, and advanced with us. The enemy were then, after a short struggle, driven back, and the whole of my original line was reoccupied; but the position of the brigade on my left remained in the possession of the enemy, without any attempt ever being made to retake it. I feel confident that no brigade from any State in this war, or any other war, ever acted better than did mine under such circumstances. It may not be amiss to state that, within the last three weeks, it has lost (in battle) eleven hundred and seventy-three (1,173) men. It is a singular fact, too, but one that is indisputably true, that in every instance in which it has been engaged, whether attacking or defending itself, it has decidedly and signally beaten the enemy in its front, and that four-fifths of its losses have been sustained solely because its flanks have been left unprotected by the troops which should have been there. They have suffered in this way on six different occasions.

I will not, however, trust myself further to speak of these things. Having been for a full month in the trenches every night and day, and part of the time without a single staff officer, all the members of my staff present having been shot down in the late engagements, I have little leisure to write at length. As this statement is not long, I earnestly request those editors whose papers have copied the article above referred to, to publish this, remembering that next to his country, the true soldier values the reputation and glory of his own good actions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., T. L. CLINGMAN, Brig Genl.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6th, 1864. The following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

Sec. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. Sec. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and released on parole prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices numbered six, seven and eight. RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

THE CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.—Yesterday, we published a brief communication complaining that a large amount of corn and bacon were lying exposed to the weather at the Charlotte Junction. We have since been informed that there is probably at this time 100,000 bushels of corn and 500 boxes of bacon accumulated at Charlotte, the northern terminus of the C. & S. C. Railroad. Every depot there, including the passenger sheds and platforms, are filled with freights, likewise much exposed. Under these circumstances, the authorities at Richmond, several days ago, ordered that no more Government freights should be taken to Charlotte for the present. These facts show that the road in question has performed its duty, and that complaint must be directed elsewhere.—Columbia Carolinian.

BRAVE WOMEN.—It is stated that when the Yankees made a dash upon the railroad near Resaca the other day, they cut the wire of the telegraph. No sooner had they gotten out of sight than Mrs Buchman, of Whitfield county, Ga., and her sister, Miss Carrie Sims, went to work to repair the damage. They found it a rather difficult job, of course, but timely aid was afforded them by a Confederate officer who happened to be passing, and the work was speedily accomplished.

COTTON YARN To Exchange for Wool. As Agents for the State, we are prepared to exchange a superior article of Yarn for Wool. Call early if you want a bargain. YOUNG, WRISTON & ORR. May 30, 1864. 2m

STRAYED From my Pasture near Wilson Wallace's, about the 1st of Nov. last, a red COV which I bought at auction, formerly owned by Wm. Tazzy Alexander. Also, at the same time and place, a spotted HEIFER, of the brindle color. She was sold at auction by Mr Morrison of Pioneer Mills. I will pay a liberal reward for their delivery to me or for information so that I can get them. W. A. COOK. Feb 18, 1864. 1f

State of N. Carolina—Gaston County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1864. Petition for Partition of Land. John H. Roberts vs Thomas Roberts et al, heirs of M. M. Roberts, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joshua and M O Roberts, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in Charlotte, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Gaston at Court House in Dallas on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard exparte as to them. Witness, W. De Glenn, Clerk of our said Court at office, at Dallas, the 3d Monday in May, 1864. May 30, 1864. W. D. GLENN, Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Thomas S. Boocock, Speaker. ALABAMA. 1 Thomas J Foster 6 Wm P Chilton 2 Wm R Smith 7 Daniel Clopton 3 W R Cobb 8 James L Pugh 4 Marcus H Cruikshank 9 J S Dickinson 5 Francis S Lyon ARKANSAS. 1 Felix J Batson 3 Augustus H Garland 2 Rufus K Garland 4 Thomas B Hauly. FLORIDA. 1 St. George Rogers 2 Robert B Hilton. GEORGIA. 1 Julian Hartridge 6 J H Echols 2 Wm E Smith 7 James M Smith 3 Mark H Blanford 8 George N Lester 4 Clifford Anderson 9 H P Bell 5 J T Shewmake 10 Warren Aiken. KENTUCKY. 1 Willis B Machen 7 H W Bruce 2 George W Triplett 8 Humphrey Marshall 3 Henry E Read 9 Ely M Bruce 4 George W Ewing 10 James W Moore 5 James S Chrisman 11 Benjamin F Bradley 6 Theodore L Burnett 12 John M Elliott. LOUISIANA. 1 Charles J Villero 4 Lucius J Dupre 2 Charles M Conrad 5 B L Hodge 3 Duncan F Kenner 6 John Perkins, Jr. MISSISSIPPI. 1 Jhu A Orr 5 Otho R Singleton 2 Wm D Holder 6 Ethelbert Barksdale 3 Israel Welch 7 J T Lampkin 4 Henry C Chambers MISSOURI. (To be elected on the 2d day of May, 1864.) 1 Wm N H Smith 6 John A Gilmer 2 Robert R Bridgers 7 James M Leach 3 J T Leach 8 J G Ramsay 4 Thomas C Fuller 9 B S Gaither 5 Josiah Turner 10 George W Logan. SOUTH CAROLINA. 1 Jas M Witherspoon 4 Wm D Simpson 2 Wm Porcher Miles 5 James Farrow 3 Lewis M Ayer 6 William W Boyce. TENNESSEE. 1 Joseph B Heiskell 7 James McCollum 2 William G Swan 8 Thomas Meneses 3 A S Colver 9 John D C Atkins 4 John P Murray 10 John V Wright 5 Henry S Foote 11 David M Carrin (dead) 6 E A Keeble. TEXAS. 1 John A Wilcox (dec'd) 4 F B Sexton 2 C C Herbert 5 A R Baylor 3 A M Branch 6 S H Morgan. VIRGINIA. 1 Robt L Montague 9 David Funsten 2 R H Whitfield 10 F W M Holladay 3 Wm C Wickham 11 John B Baldwin 4 T S Ghosson 12 Walter R Staples 5 Thomas S Boocok 13 Fayette McMullen 6 John Goode, Jr. 14 Samuel A Miller 7 Wm C Rives 15 Robert Johnson 8 Daniel C DeJarnette 16 Charles W Russell. 57 old members and 40 new members.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions and assignments are announced in a special order from the headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia: Major General J. B. Kershaw, permanently to the command of McLaws' Division. Brigadier General Bryan Grimes, permanently to the command of Daniel's (N. C.) Brigade. Brigadier General James Conner, temporarily to the command of McGowan's Brigade. Brigadier General Rufus Barringer, permanently to Gordon's Brigade of Cavalry. Brigadier General John McCausland, permanently to Jenkins' Cavalry Brigade. Brigadier General Wm. R. Cox, temporarily to Rameur's Brigade. Brigadier General Thos. Toon, temporarily to Johnson's (N. C.) Brigade. Brigadier General Wm. G. Lewis, temporarily to Hoke's Brigade. Brigadier General Lilly, temporarily to Pegram's Brigade. Brigadier General Zebulon York, temporarily to Hays' and Stafford's Brigades. Major General Rameur, temporarily to Early's Division. Major General Mahone, temporarily to Anderson's Division. Lieutenant General R. H. Anderson, temporarily to Longstreet's Corps. Lieutenant General J. A. Early, temporarily to Ewell's Corps.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—The interest of Com. R. F. Stockton in the "Brewer Gold Mine," in Chesterfield District, S. C., is to be sold at auction on the 5th of July, at Cheraw, S. C.

BALE YARN

And Virginia Salt. I will exchange the above for Bacon, Lard, Flour, Corn or Chickens. The salt is made from the Rock Salt, and is equal or better than Liverpool. H. B. WILLIAMS. May 2, 1864. 2m

NOTICE

To Machinists, Blacksmiths, Gun-Carriage Makers, and Pattern Makers. Good mechanics in any of the above trades can find steady employment, and liberal wages, by applying at the C. S. Naval Ordnance Works, Charlotte, N. C. H. ASITON RAMSAY, Chief Engineer C. S. Navy, in charge. April 25, 1864. 6t

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, May 28th, 1864. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the School Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the Spring Distribution to each county. The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled, upon application to the Treasurer of the Fund on or after the 1st day of August next. The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the Act of Assembly. ZEBULON B. YANCEY, Pres't ex-officio. R B BATTLE, Sec'y.

Table with columns: Counties, Fed. Pop., Spring Div. It lists 97 counties and their respective populations and distributions.