

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Accounts of last week's operations. The Petersburg Express of the 3d, says a heavy fire of musketry commenced on our centre, and continued very rapidly for 20 minutes. It was thought at first that a general engagement had commenced, but it soon ceased. It was the opinion of those who heard it, that the Yankees had assaulted our lines and were repulsed as usual.

The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department: HEADQUARTERS A. N. VA., July 1. To the Secretary of War: Gen. Beauregard reports that a feeble demonstration was made on a portion of Gen. Johnston's line about 5 p. m. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers, which was re-established at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry on their late expeditions against the railroads, besides the killed and wounded left on the field, 1,000 prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery, 30 wagons and ambulances, many small arms, horses, ordnance stores, and several hundred negroes taken from the plantations on their route, were captured.

R. E. LEE, General. A gentleman has loaned us the Richmond Examiner and Petersburg Express of the 4th, from which we call the following items:

The Petersburg Express of the 4th, has an extended account of the disastrous termination to the Yankees, of their great raid. It puts down the number of prisoners taken at 1,200. Two beautiful mountain howitzers had been found in Notoway river, making fifteen cannon captured. Three thousand horses were taken, and the enemy killed 800 or 1,000.

A Yankee major has revealed to a Confederate captain a most extended programme that had been marked out by Grant for the raiders. Wilson and Kautz were to effect a thorough destruction of the Southside and Danville Railroad, and then to part, Wilson was to operate through the rich southern counties of Virginia; and Kautz was to proceed to Danville, thence to Greensboro, N. C., thence on to Raleigh, and thence on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to Weldon, where the bridge was to be burned and the raiders make their way back to Grant via Blackwater.

The Express had learned from a source entirely reliable, that the enemy embarked a large number of troops at City Point on Thursday last. Whether their times had expired, or were being removed for operations elsewhere, was not known.

Heavy cannonading commenced on the night of the 3d. One of the guns was a whopper, and each explosion shook the city. It is understood to belong to a Confederate battery, but the Express had not learned the damage done to the enemy.

Northern journals say a large body of rebels reached Winchester. The N. Y. Times concedes a reverse to Sherman's army. McPherson's corps, it says, lost 3,000, and another corps lost 500. Grant's total loss is said to be 111,400.

Burnside was reported a week ago to have left Petersburg and gone to Washington. Since then he has heard nothing from him. We admit, as the general conviction seems so strong in that direction, that he has left Petersburg, but we are by no means satisfied that his whereabouts has been satisfactorily settled. Why should he go to Washington? The Yankees certainly do not intend to make "heavy artillery" out of him and his negro troops.

Mosby on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We have authentic information that last Wednesday Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Duffield station, captured seventy-five men, burnt the depot and destroyed the railroad at that point. Duffield is between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. This information comes from an officer who was present and participated in the attack.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the Examiner, left Petersburg on the morning of the 4th, and he has seen a gentleman who left there that afternoon. They both say that the shelling on Sunday and Monday had not been as extensive a scale as for a day or two previous, but perhaps somewhat more effective. On Sunday night, a thirty pound shell passed clear through the Washington street Methodist Church while the congregation was assembled, but it did no damage to any one. The congregation ran out to reconnoitre, but soon returned and the services were quietly resumed.

They report that the enemy had certainly removed, up to Sunday evening, the left wing of his army resting on the Railroad, and it was believed to have gone north of the river. A corresponding change in our army was immediately made.

The Examiner of the 4th of July has the following editorial on the situation of the two armies: This may be the most eventful day of the war. There are many and strong reasons to believe that General Grant has determined to celebrate it by a combined attack on both Richmond and Petersburg.

He knows that he cannot keep his army in the position it has held since he crossed the river. His camps are pitched on the most unhealthy ground in Virginia. Hundreds of acres of what is called sora marsh, covered every day by water, and the ooze left by high tide dried by the sun, are close around him. Our army holds the high and healthy ground and the good wells. In this position we can afford to be idle and Grant cannot. Nor is he the man to be idle without excellent cause. He has been quiet for some time, because time was needed, after all those repulses, to screw his army up to the fighting point again. He has probably prolonged the period of rest in order to make final trial of this, the national holiday. It has once proven a lucky day to him; but apart from personal considerations, its associations, and their effect on the minds of his men, are legitimate elements in a military calculation.

Regarding only these general reasons, it would seem highly probable, both that Grant would fight shortly, and fight on this particular day in preference to all others. The apparent intelligence, both from the northern and southern banks of the James, is, in the highest degree, confirmatory of the supposition. Indications not to be mistaken point to an assault or a gigantic bombardment of Petersburg this morning—perhaps both will be tried before the sun sets. Warren's corps, said to be the largest and best of Grant's army, is reported in motion towards the northern bank of the James, and may attack the lines of this city with violence while Gen. Lee is engaged in withstanding or expecting the assaults at Petersburg.

The army of Northern Virginia is in perfect order and splendid condition. While it is admitted that the dwellings of the people of Petersburg may be damaged to some extent by bombardment, a feeling of boundless confidence as to the military results pervades both the army and the population. This confidence is greater than what is desirable, or than what is reasonable. We have abundant force to withstand the enemy this day; but only on the condition that the people and army are well

aware of the necessity to put forth all that strength.

The Richmond Dispatch gives the following as the "Situation" previous to the 4th inst:

Gen. Lee's account of our success against the raiders is very cheering. We did not, it is true, accomplish as much as we expected. But then the extreme difficulty of capturing a whole body of such troops ought to be taken into consideration. This our population are not apt to do. Men mounted on horseback, from the rapidity with which they move, and the facility with which they disperse and throw their pursuers on a false scent, afterwards rallying, and assailing distant points not threatened before, must always be hard to head. We must, we suspect, be content with checking them on their expeditions, guarding important points, wearing them out by rapid pursuit, breaking down their horses, and killing or capturing the raiders, as far as we can. Gen. Hampton, and the two Lees, assisted by Mahone, seem to do as much as we could do, and if there is disappointment, it is because the hopes of the public were too high. If we could kill all the horses, we could take all the men; and scoundrels, if we could kill all the men, we could take all the horses. Neither of these is possible.

The passage of the 200,000 conscription law, without the exemption clause, by the present session of the Yankee Congress, produces neither surprise or alarm. It confirms the terrible losses of Grant and Sherman, and was, indeed, passed in view of the latter. It at least says the New York Herald. Grant and Sherman's losses, within the last two months, nearly balance the whole number raised by this law. Put them in their hands, and they will get them killed off in a very short time. In the meantime the conscription of 200,000 men unconditionally, is apt to work favorably for peace in New England. The scoundrels there who live on it, and who have been more instrumental in keeping it alive than anybody else, will now have to shoulder arms themselves. They cannot put it off upon the Irish and Dutch, by paying a few hundred dollars. They must fight themselves, and being obliged to do it, they will be the loudest-mouthed friends of peace in the whole Yankee States.

PETERSBURG, July 4.—The enemy are still in our front at all points, though doubtless some of their forces have been sent away, probably to the north side of the Appomattox and James rivers, or Washington City. At every point on the enemy's lines huge flags have been displayed to-day, and bands of music incessantly playing. Less than the usual amount of shelling and some little picket firing.

JULY 5.—Brisk skirmishing along the lines on our centre and right last night and to-day, with heavy shelling from siege guns at intervals. Gen. Alexander, Longstreet's chief of artillery, slightly wounded a few days since, is doing quite well. Gen. Bushrod Johnston was wounded yesterday but did not leave the field.

JULY 6.—The situation around this place is unchanged. The usual skirmishing, but very little shelling to-day.

JULY 7.—To-day has been unusually quiet. Scarcely any sharpshooting and little or no shelling. The weather is extremely warm and the roads deep in dust. Yankee papers of the 4th, announce that Wilson's raiders have returned to Grant's lines, but admit that he sustained immense loss, though they claim that the results achieved compensate for his losses. The country in the rear of Grant's lines is represented as filled with stragglers, and the crops entirely destroyed by the enemy's foraging parties.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, July 7.—Nothing of interest has occurred in this vicinity for several days. The protracted drought still continues. Rumors are plentiful, and stirring events are said to be on the eye of accomplishment. The Yankees on James river have been destroying the wheat crops within their reach this week.

It is reported that 900 Yankees were surprised and captured at Martinsburg last Sunday. Four pieces of artillery, stores, including extensive preparations for a 4th of July dinner, were also taken.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—Rev. Thad. L. Troy arrived here last night from Gen. Lee's army, and directly from Cooke's Brigade. Mr. Troy left Richmond on last Wednesday morning. Cooke's Brigade has been in no regular engagement since the 15th of June, though occasionally exposed to the enemy's shelling. The Brigade is now stationed 1 1/2 miles south-east of Petersburg, good health and fine spirits prevailing.

26TH REGIMENT.—We had the pleasure last night of seeing Col. Lane, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment. We learn from Col. Lane that his Regiment has not been engaged in any serious action since the 3rd of June, and that there are no casualties to report as having occurred since that time. The men of the Twenty-sixth are in good health and confident of success.—Greensboro Citizen July 5th.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—Jackson, Miss., July 8.—The enemy, estimated at 4,000 strong, occupied this place till 4 p. m. yesterday, when they left, moving back on the Clinton road. Our forces are in their front and flank. A severe fight took place four miles west, lasting from daylight till 7 this morning. Since then all quiet. The damage to citizens, except negro stealing, comparatively no. Negroes of all ages, regardless of sex, were carried off by apparent force. Many citizens are left without a single servant. No damage to the railroad or telegraph office.

MERIDIAN, July 7.—The Yankees left Jackson yesterday. The object of the expedition was to destroy the railroad between Jackson and Canton. Telegraphic communication with Jackson resumed.

YANKEE RAID ON OSLOW COUNTY.—The Clerk of the County Court of Oslow writes as follows concerning a Yankee raid into that county recently: JACKSONVILLE, N. C., June 28, 1864.

This day week ago the enemy, about 2,500 strong, overran all the eastern part of this County, destroying and carrying off a large amount of property, negroes, horses, &c. About 700 of the New York 12th regiment of cavalry came to Jacksonville and have destroyed a large part of the Records of Oslow, and have carried off a great many valuable papers from my office and about 1,600 dollars in money belonging to different individuals in Oslow, New Hanover and Brunswick counties. Over half of my record is destroyed, all the trial papers, deeds, executions, &c., is carried off or destroyed, and a portion of the tax list for this year, and all the assessor's list they destroyed, so I can not make out the tax in full for this year. I think it will not be over 80 or 100 dollars of the taxes due the State and County that will be short. I saved a portion of the Records by carrying them across New River, although the Yankees had possession of them some 18 hours, those that were in the office were destroyed. They have carried off my seal and broke the seal of the Superior Court.

Maj. CLINTON ANDREWS, of 23d U. S. was killed near Dinwiddie, Va., on the Statesville.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Saturday night the 3d, our forces abandoned their lines on the Kennesaw Mountain, and assumed a new position on the strongly fortified lines of the Chattahoochee. This last move on the board brings the game of strategy to an end. The grand, final struggle for Atlanta will now take place. Our army is still intact, buoyant in spirits and full of a noble confidence in the ability to save that point and even drive Sherman beyond the Tennessee. The battle is now impending which will decide this important matter. We have no fears as to the result.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 7.—With the exception of occasional skirmishing this morning by our batteries on the east side of the river, at Turner's Ferry, replied to by those of the enemy, all quiet along the lines. Among the prisoners brought in to-day, are Col. Sherman, Gen. Howard's chief of staff, and his orderly. They were captured by our pickets while making a reconnaissance of our lines and works.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 8. There was very heavy firing last night along Hood's front, caused by an attempt of the enemy to plant batteries to command the river. Our artillery opened on them, they replied rapidly, but were soon silenced. The enemy charged General Bate's skirmishers yesterday at Snells. Our cavalry pickets waited until they got half way across the river, then they opened on them, and drove them back in great confusion, wounding many.

FIGHTING AROUND CHARLESTON. From the Charleston Courier. On Friday night, the 1st July, a considerable force of the enemy, under the command of Col. HEINER, of the 103d New York Regiment, crossed over from Dixon's Island to the South end of Peninsula portion of James' Island, at Legare's Farm.—About four o'clock, Saturday morning, they attacked our picket guard, composed of BLAKE's Battery, 1st S. C. Artillery, and a detachment of the Palmetto Seige Train, stationed at Rivet's Causeway. Our men were posted behind a small infantry breastwork. A sharp fight with musketry and artillery ensued, lasting about an hour and a half; the enemy's first advance being repulsed with considerable loss. Prisoners taken since the engagement report a loss of ninety-six men killed and wounded from the fire of Blake's guns. Out of three hundred and fifty men of the 103 New York, only two hundred and fifty answered to their names after the action.

After the repulse of the enemy, their officers, with great labor, cursing and threatening, induced the men to renew the attack. They were again repulsed by Blake's Battery, and were again before falling back. Two of our guns and some ten or fifteen men in front, fell into the hands of the enemy. We brought off some three or four prisoners. Our loss was slight.

Prisoners say that FOSTER has about four thousand troops on Folly Island. The enemy's flank and rear are protected by a monitor and two gunboats in Stono river.

About daylight, Sunday morning, another expedition of the enemy in barges, commanded by Col. HOGE, made an attack on Fort Johnson, and were brilliantly repulsed by the garrison, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel JOSEPH A. YATES, 1st S. C. Artillery.

The following official dispatches were received: SUNDAY, July 3, 1864.

The enemy assaulted Fort Johnson in barges at dawn, but were handsomely repulsed by the garrison under Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Yates. Several Yankees were killed and wounded. Over 100 prisoners were taken. H. W. FEILDEN, Assistant Adjutant General.

The commander of the expedition, Col. Hoge, 53d Pennsylvania Regiment, says the expedition was about 500 or 600 strong, but the Adjutant, who is mortally wounded, says they were 1000 strong. His statement is credited by most of the prisoners. I have the honor to report the capture of 140 prisoners, including five commissioned officers, and some wounded, also five barges, 114 stand of small arms, with accoutrements. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot be estimated, as most of the wounded were taken off. We will be able to tell better at low tide. Our loss very small. The enemy's expedition was composed of men of the army. They advanced in two columns of barges, about twenty-eight in number—one column around Gregg and one down Schooner Creek. As far as ascertained they numbered one (1000) thousand strong. The expedition was formed at South end Morris' Island. The prisoners have left for Charleston. The enemy brought implements for intrenching and also rations.

Lieut. and Assistant Inspector General. Some twenty dead bodies of the enemy are reported to have been found in the marsh near the Fort. About nine o'clock Sunday morning a body of the enemy landed at White Point, John's Island, and made a feeble demonstration on General ROBERTSON'S lines. They were easily driven off.

During Sunday the enemy's gunboats and two monitors in Stono, kept up a heavy fire on Battery Pinckney and Secessionville.

OLD FORT JOHNSON.—The signal shell at the bombardment of Fort Sumter was fired from a battery at Fort Johnson, and the first shell thrown into the fort was the second fired from that point. The glorious prestige has been preserved, and again do the colors of that memorable post float victoriously over the di-comfitted foe. The confident Yankees assaulted the fort on Saturday morning the 2d inst., about daylight. Although the garrison, under Lieut. Col. YATES, numbered but 108 men, they nobly repulsed the attack, taking 140 prisoners, including the whole staff—Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant—being one killed and four wounded. As soon as the barges fell back, our batteries generally opened upon them with shell, grape, canister and shrapnel, and out of forty-three, but eleven returned to Morris' Island; thus on the approach of independence day did our gallant Palmetto boys bring back the recollections of '76, and show the invader the battle and metal of Southern Confederates is but a new issue from the old stamp. The music of the cannonade must have been particularly agreeable to Maj. Gen. Foster and Brig. Gen. Seymour, who enjoyed the first surrender of "the glorious old flag," and are now living in hearing of the same guns that caused it.—Columbia Carolinian.

OPEN INFANTRY.—Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, uncle of our distinguished General J. C. Breckinridge, was called to the chair during the temporary organization of the Baltimore Convention, and in his speech spoke the following, which is worthy of a renegade to his section: "No Government has ever stood upon irretrievable foundation, which foundation were not built on traitor's blood. It is fearful truth, but we had as well avow it at once. Every blow you strike, and every rebel you kill, and every battle you win, re-levants as you are to do it, is adding a decade, it may be a century, it may be ten centuries, to the perpetuity of our Government, and the freedom of your children."

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The Yankee Congress passed the enrollment bill on the 2d. It provides for the reception of substitutes, repeals the commutation law, and requires 50 days notice of the draft.

Secretary Chase has resigned. Various causes have been assigned. Chase's friends claim that he had determined a month ago to retire at the end of the fiscal year. The operations in gold, on the 30th were extremely wild. Prices ranged between 240 and 249. W. P. Fessenden takes Chase's place.

Chase on the eve of his resignation, wrote a letter urging the raising of four hundred millions of additional tax this year.

The Yankee Senate has added an amendment to the bill for a Republican form of government for States now in rebellion, which provides that no State declared by the President in rebellion, shall vote for President or vice-President.

During the debate in the House on the 25th, Fernando Wood spoke for peace. He said the war was unpopular, as shown by the necessity of drafting; that an out and out peace President would be elected next fall. The speech and the Abolition rejoinders created great excitement.

The editor of the Chicago Times asks "if it requires a million and a half of men three years to reach the defenses of Richmond, how long will it take to reach the Gulf?" Commodore Wilkes has been sentenced by court martial to suspension from service for three years, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of War.

Capt. George W. Russell and J. J. Moore were arrested in Baltimore for saying "damb Butler," "damb Lincoln," "dam the whole Yankee tribe!" And Charles Meeney is under arrest for saying of some women who were waving flags at a passing regiment, that they "were not as good as niggers."

GRANT'S ARMY.—Senator Wilson, of Mass., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in the course of a recent debate in the Senate, gave some statistical information relative to the strength of the Union armies, &c., of very great value. From this official exhibit, it appears that since the 17th of October last, six hundred thousand men, not including black men, have enlisted or re-enlisted in the Yankee armies, and that one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars have been expended in bounties since that period; that within the past year seven hundred thousand men have been put in the field, and that since General Grant commenced his march toward Richmond, reinforcements to the number of forty-eight thousand men, exclusive of the one hundred days men—some two thousand more—have been forwarded to him.

LATER.—The N. Y. Herald of the 4th says that Stanton had telegraphed to Gen. Dix that Kirby Smith was crossing the Mississippi. Several confused telegrams from Harper's Ferry indicate heavy rebel forces moving in that direction, in three columns. Baltimore was greatly excited on Saturday with rumors that rebel cavalry and infantry had approached near Martinsburg. At last accounts, Gen. Kelly had evacuated the town. The Baltimore Gazette, of the 4th, says that all communications between Little Rock and Memphis were cut off.

A great fire had occurred at the Springfield Armory, (Massachusetts,) destroying much machinery, &c. Congress was to adjourn on the 4th inst. Provisions of all kinds have advanced largely.

DESERTERS.—MURDER.—To arrest and break up the organization of a squad of deserters from Alexandria county, who were staying for the most part in Wilkes, a detachment of the Home Guard from Alexandria county were ordered to go into Wilkes.—While there watching the house of one, Joe Younger, Sergeant J. F. WOODARD saw and shot at the said Younger, but with what effect is not known? It was made known by some of Younger's friends to the deserters, that Woodard was the man who was in charge of the squad watching the house and that he did the shooting. This took place on Wednesday the 22d June, and on Friday morning, the 24th, ten deserters who were secreted around Woodard's stable lot, murdered him. After he had fed his mare, and as usual, prayed, (at this time praying for his enemies who were perhaps watching him,) he was shot. One rifle ball went in at his right side, passing through his bowels to the left side where it was cut out.—Another struck him across the breast, inflicting a slight flesh wound; and a third struck him in the right shoulder a little towards the back, ranging towards his left and inward. There was at least one other shot fired at him but without effect. He got around the stables, and was conveyed to his house. Deserters fled in terror to the mountains.

On Saturday the 25th June, Sergt. J. F. Woodard died of his wounds. He was a christian, and when called upon to hunt deserters, he did his duty promptly and without fear. He was 32 years of age. His untimely death will be regretted by all who knew him except deserters. His friends have sworn revenge. Ten deserters shall be the ransom.—Statesville Express.

INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Rebel tells the following incident of the battle of the 27th. It illustrates alike the chivalry of a Tennessean and the perfidy of the Yankees. After the terrible repulse of the six lines of battle—and while the surviving Federals of the assaulting party were crouching under cover of the hill which slopes down from that part of Cheatham's front—the ground-being strewn with Federal dead and wounded, one who was badly mutilated cried out to our boys in great agony, "For God's sake boys, bring me a drink of water. I would go to you if I could, but I am disabled—in God's name bring me a drink of water."

A noble youth of our State, pitying the miserable wretch, mounted the breastworks and shouted to the Federals, who were in full hearing, "I am going to take one of your wounded men a drink of water, don't shoot at me." Whereupon he took the dying Federal the canteen, allowed him to drink, and in retiring was fired at by a dozen Yankees, and instantly killed. Our boys witnessed the act, instantly and without orders, fired at the squad before they could conceal themselves, and it is said killed every one of them.

ANOTHER TORY RAID.—A band of Tennessees troops, numbering 50, made a descent on Catawba, in Haywood county, on Sunday night last. They captured and carried off Young Bennett, Esq. and his son, and Mr. Levi Caldwell and his son, all respectable citizens. They also carried off quite a number of horses. Henry's scouts, at last accounts, were on their trail, and we to be the rescuers if they overtake them.—Asheville News 30th.

When you see a young man and a woman walking down the street, leaning against each other like a pair of badly matched oxen, be assured that they are bent on consolidation.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby forbidden either to trade with any boy PINCK or to employ him to do jobs of work, without leave from me. SALLIE TORRENCE. Near Davidson College, July 4, 1864. 3t

MAKE THEM COME OUT.

We warn the people of Rowan, and, indeed of the whole State, to demand of all candidates for the Legislature, a full and free expression of their views on all the subjects which concern the public welfare, and especially in reference to the achievement of our independence. We warn the people to be on their guard, and to demand a thorough exposure of the views of candidates; for there is reason to fear that there are men now offering to represent them in the Legislature who are unsound. Men whose positions have encouraged the enemy, and perplexed and distressed their Confederate friends. Men who have shirked almost every burden in connection with our great struggle for independence that they possibly could; who have neither shown their liberality in a public or private way, to soldiers or others; but have steadily aimed to maintain such a position as that they could say to the enemy, (should he over-power us,) I have done nothing for which I should suffer—I have done nothing I was not obliged by the Confederate Government to do, and ought, therefore, to be protected. There are men who have not yet resolved to be free from the Lincoln Government, but who still linger in the plain, looking back with longing eyes, at the curling flames which wrap the fabric of the old Union, as did Lot's wife at Sodom. Though the hand of the Almighty has rent that Union, and now guides this devastating war which is consuming every element of its former strength, they yet linger and gaze and long to return. But it is gone, and vain are the hopes of those who look for its re-establishment, and basely false are they to the sacred aspirations of those noble patriots of the land who have given their sons and their property so freely to build up in its stead a resting place for constitutional liberty. Let the people at home awake to the danger of trusting any man, at a time like this, without the most unequivocal assurance of his fidelity to the great cause of our country. Trust not those who refuse to trust you with a declaration of their views. They will deceive and grieve you in the end. They will disappoint your dearest hopes and sacrifice your dearest interests to save themselves from the fury of the storm now sweeping the land. Apply all the tests in your power to know the man you trust with power before he gets your commission in his pocket; for he can then laugh at your anxiety, and mock when your fear cometh.—Salisbury Watchman.

LINCOLN FEMALE SEMINARY. LINCOLN, N. C. The Fall Session, 1864, will open July 11th, and continue 20 weeks. Regular Tuition, \$50.00; Piano Lessons, 50.00; Use of Piano, \$10.00. I will take as many pupils to board as I can accommodate, and will charge them as little as the state of the markets will justify. For Terms, address S. LANDER, Principal. July 4, 1864. 4tpd

TAKEN UP. And committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 10th of June, a boy who calls his name DREW, and says he belongs to Mark Battle. He says his master lived in Edgecombe county before the war, but when the war broke out he moved up near Goldsborough. He is slender made, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, and is about five feet ten inches high, tolerably black. He says he has been out nearly all the time. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. M. W. WHITE, Sheriff. July 4, 1864. 4t

Announcement. We are authorized to announce W. S. HARRIS a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from Cabarrus County. He supports Gov. Vance's reelection. July 4, 1864. te-pd.

A. B. MAGRUDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (Formerly of Chilton & Magruder, Washington City, D.C.) Will practice his profession in the Courts of Gaston, Lincoln and Mecklenburg. He may be found at his residence in Gaston county, 2 1/2 miles South-west of Brevard's Station, except on Saturdays, when he will be at Dallas to attend to business brought to him there. His long practice at the bar and his experience as an officer in the army, will give him facilities for the adjustment and collection of claims against the Government, which, when of sufficient amount, he will undertake to prosecute at Richmond. July 4, 1864. 4t

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT. TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. I am prepared to sell at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of bacon, will communicate with me. THOS. B. HOGG, Maj. & C. S. July 4, 1864. 4t

RECEIVER'S NOTICE. Pursuant to order of Court, I will attend at the following places, viz: Newton, July 25th, 1864, Statesville, " 26th " Charlotte, August 4th " Shelby, " 8th " To collect interest from 20th May, 1863, to 20th May 1864, on all judgments rendered, in the Confederate Court for the district of Cape Fear, to June term 1862. Executions will issue for all amounts not paid at these times. July 4, 1864. 4t D. SCHENCK, Receiver.

Fayetteville Rosin Oil Works. Our Oil Works are now in complete operation, both for making the crude and refined oil. The refining process extracts the gum qualities, and makes it the best of the kind ever offered in this State. It is a fine lubricating oil, and being extensively used on all Rail Roads where it has been introduced. It is also the best Tanners' oil now in use. We offer none but refined, and warrant it to be good. Prompt attention given to all orders. MOORE, CASHWELL & CO., Fayetteville, N. C. July 4, 1864. 6tpd.

For the Legislature. NEWTON, N. C., June 14, 1864. MR. EDITOR: Please announce to the citizens of Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba counties, that I am a candidate for a seat in the Senate of North Carolina, and will give my views on the great questions of the day as opportunity affords, before the approaching election. Yours truly, M. L. McCORKLE. June 27, 1864. 4t

WOOL CARDING. I will be ready in a few days to Card Wool. Owing to the high price paid for cards, I prefer carding at old prices and take Wool, Tallow, &c., for pay. I wish the lady of every family to see that the ewekickers are well picked out, and send one pound or one pint of soft grease for every ten pounds of wool. J. STIRWALT, July 27, 1864. MHI Hill, Cabarrus county.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. All those indebted to the estate of Dr. W. A. Ardrey, deceased, can pay it they wish, as I am in need of money at this time for the heirs. If they do not pay soon, I will necessarily have to exchange their notes for the money with some third party. Debtors will please call immediately. JAS. B. ROBINSON, Ex'r. June 13, 1864. 1mpd

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered as follows: By Pearson, C. J. In Haskell vs Freeman, in equity, from Stanley, decree for plaintiff, and directing an account. In Sloan vs Mendenhall, in equity, from Guilford, decree for plaintiffs and reference. In Edwards vs Parks, in equity, from Ashe, dismissing the bill. In Peeler vs Barringer, in equity, from Rowan, declaring that there is error in the order.

By Battle, J. In Walton vs Gatlin (habes corpus) judgment reversed, and judgment here for the enrolling officer. In Haden vs Bradshaw from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire do novo. In Carson and others, ex parte, from Mecklenburg, legacies to deceased daughters elapsed. In Carson vs Carson, in equity from McDowell, children of second marriage excluded from the trust.

By Manly, J. In Turner vs Kittrell, in equity, from Granville, decree affirmed. In Whitaker vs Brown, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiffs. In Baker vs Harris, from Rowan, judgment reversed. In Chino vs Latimore from Cleveland, judgment affirmed.

TAX NOTICE. I have received the Tax List for the year 1864. All persons are requested to inform me of any taxables that may not have been returned. I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the taxes, viz: At Sharon, Tuesday, July 5th, " Steel Creek, Wednesday, " 6th, " Berryhill, Thursday, " 7th, " Paw Creek, Friday, " 8th, " Charlotte, during Court week, " Long Creek, Tuesday, " 19th, " Lemly's, Wednesday, " 20th, " Dewees, Thursday, " 21st, " Hills, Friday, " 22d, " Harrisburg, Monday, " 25th, " Crab Orchard, Tuesday, " 26th, " Clear Creek, Wednesday, " 27th, " Morning Star, Thursday, " 28th, " Providence, Friday, " 29th. June 27, 1864. R. M. WHITE, Sh'fr.

ELECTION NOTICE. An Election will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in Mecklenburg county on the first Thursday in August next (4th day,) for a Governor, Members of the Legislature, and a Sheriff. June 27, 1864. R. M. WHITE, Sh'fr.

Executor's Notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the late John P. Smith are requested to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same are hereby required to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. L. H. SMITH, Ex'r. June 29, 1864. 4t

LOST OR STOLEN. Three Bonds on the W. & R. Railroad Company—one given in April, 1860, for \$100; one given in October, 1860, for Five hundred and eighty old dollars, and one given in Oct. 1860, for \$25. All persons are hereby warned not to trade for said Bonds, as they are payable only to me. H. T. RHYNE. June 20, 1864. 1m

CERTIFICATES LOST. Lost, from the side-pocket of the subscriber, between Charlotte and his dwelling, one mile beyond Oak Law, P. O. in Cabarrus county, on the 26th of March last, two Four per cent Certificates, issued by the Depository at Charlotte, N. C., under the act of Congress of the Confederate States, Feb. 17, 1864, in the name of John Faggett, dated March 20, 1864—No. 2176, for \$500, and No. 2177, for \$100. A liberal reward will be given for their return to me, and all persons are warned not to trade for them. M. W. JOHNSTON. June 20, 1864. 6t

WANTED. An accomplished Seamstress, competent to do any kind of sewing. None need to apply but with the best references. A liberal salary and a pleasant home is offered. For particulars apply through this office. June 27, 1864. 4t

BARLEY AND HOPS. Wanted, 1,000 bushels Barley, and a large quantity of Hops, for which the highest cash price will be paid. M. MUNZLEB, Lager Beer Brewery, Charlotte, N. C. June 27, 1864. 6m-pd

WOOL NOTICE. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, July 3, 1864. I am now prepared to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed. Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro, Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro, Asheville, Pittsboro, Lenoir, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, &c. Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately. I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is far deficient in this Carolina Trade. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. June 21, 1864. 1tj

STRAYED. From my Pasture near Wallace's, about the 1st of Nov, last, a red COW which I bought at auction, formerly owned by Wm. Tassay Alexander. Also, at the same time and place, a spotted HEIFER, of the brindled color. She was sold at auction by Mr. Morrison of Florence