

FROM PETERSBURG.

From the Petersburg Express of the 13th. We cannot report all quiet along the lines since our last, for such a statement would not be the truth. During the small hours of Monday night, there was brisk picket firing, and yesterday, there was frequent firing from cannon and mortars. As to a general assault on our lines, there was no sign of it, and it is a matter of much doubt whether Grant contemplates another assault. Even his hard head has been somewhat softened by repeated butting, and his bulldog tenacity of purpose, has been much relaxed. Experience, that best of all teachers, in war as well as anything else, has taught the Confederate General of the Yankee nation, that the Confederate army cannot be whipped in the open field, as well as the utter folly of attempting such a task when the plucky boys of Gen. Lee fight behind breastworks.

All speculations as to what Grant now intends is worse than idle. He has tried every conceivable route to Richmond, except the "air line," and there is not gas enough even in Yankee land to transport an army sufficiently large by an aerial voyage, to drop suddenly into Richmond, and hold it.

We were again subjected to a bombardment three times during yesterday, but the missiles accomplished less than on any day which has preceded. We heard of no accident to life and limb, and if a building was struck, except by a harmless, well-splashed fragment, we have yet to learn it. The few people who are left in our city, are made to seek shelter, but beyond this, they are subjected to no inconvenience.

We understand from parties confronting that the enemy has either greatly reduced his force on the centre, or as a sort of ruse, has secreted his men on that particular part of the line. During Monday night there was a great beating of drums, and a most unusual blowing of trumpets. Here, too, he had massed an immense amount of artillery, but the crowds which have heretofore swarmed in the trenches, were not to be seen yesterday. The real condition of affairs here is unknown, but our men are not to be deceived by any false phase which the Yankees may assume. On the centre, as elsewhere, our officers and men will be found ready, when the day of trial comes.

On our right the enemy is thought to have some design. Certain movements of the enemy during the past twenty-four hours would indicate something of this kind. But whether real or feigned, time alone must develop. We suppose Grant only intends to keep up a show of activity, for to keep men baking in the trenches beneath such a temperature as we have recently had, would soon reduce them to greasy spots.

A Fight in Prince George.—From a gentleman who came in last night at 12 o'clock, we learn that a fight occurred yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, near Lee's Mill, in Prince George in the vicinity of the plank road. The enemy advanced with infantry and cavalry, but were promptly met by Gen. Fitz Lee's cavalry division, and repulsed. We captured 31 prisoners, belonging chiefly to the advanced guard of the enemy.

The enemy retired, and being reinforced, advanced again at 3 o'clock, but were again repulsed by General Fitz Lee. We captured an Adjutant, who was too severely wounded to be carried off. Our loss was but one man wounded.

RICHMOND, July 15.—Rumors are plentiful of Confederate successes in Maryland. Private advices from Petersburg state that the Yankees peremptorily refuse to exchange papers. The flag of truce boat Varina, arrived to-day with Captain Baylor, of Va., Capt. Oker, of S. C., and several ladies. No later papers received by this arrival.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

We present below (says the Raleigh Confederate) the summing up in Judge Manly's opinion in Walton's case. The public will be gratified with the lofty and admirable style of this and Judge Battle's opinion. These conclusive arguments of Judges Manly and Battle, set to rest the question of constitutional law, so far as conscription is concerned. It remains for all good citizens to obey the decision of the high court of appeals.

Reviewing, then, and condensing what has been said, I hold— 1st That Congress, in the exercise of the war power, cannot grant permanent and irrevocable exemptions upon any terms whatever. That viewing such exemptions in the light of contracts, they must be subject to the condition that if the public necessities require, they may be revoked, and that each successive Congress must judge of the necessity.

2d That the act of Congress of January, 1864, declared such a necessity then to exist, and therefore the revocation by that act, of exemptions by substitution, was valid and legal.

3d That the 9th section of the act of April, 1862, did not authorize exemptions as matters of contract on the part of the government, but as matters of grace and favor; and that the policy of that act in this particular was subject to modification or repeal at all times, at the will of the legislative body.

4th It follows from these principles that the act of Congress of January, 1864, declaring that "no person shall be exempt from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute;" and the act of February, 1864, which repeals all previous exemptions, both have the effect of repealing so much of the act of April, 1862, as allows an exemption to any one furnishing a substitute, and are constitutional and valid; and the petitioner in this case, notwithstanding he had furnished a substitute, is now liable to military service, agreeably to the provisions of said acts of January and February, 1864.

The decision below, discharging the petitioner, is reversed, and he is recommitted to the custody of Captain Gatlin.

FROM TEXAS.—Houston papers of the 6th say:—We have been blessed with elegant rains during the past few days, which were beginning to be much needed by the crops. These rains, have we think, placed much of the crop beyond danger from drought. The prospect is now good for a most abundant crop. The wheat harvests are also beginning in Northern Texas, and so far as we have heard, are turning out better than was anticipated.

The Jefferson Bulletin says: The crops are magnificent throughout the greater portion of Eastern Texas. We are told by a gentleman who has traveled over many counties, that the prospect for a fine crop of wheat never was more flattering than now. We have plenty of rain.

The Confederate Troops in the Enemy's Country.

THE YANKEES IN TERROR.

The fifth day of July was a remarkable day in Yankeeedom. From morn to night, the telegraph sent its flashes of alarm from town to town, till all Yankeeedom was in a blaze of fear, trepidation and consternation. The roads leading into the interior were lined with refugees from the border, carrying their effects with them and proclaiming as they went—"The Rebels are coming!" The Petersburg Express of the 11th inst., fills five of its columns with Yankee accounts and telegraphic dispatches of the rebel movements, which it copies from the Philadelphia Enquirer of the 6th. We are amused and delighted with reading of the terror, however short in duration it may be, which has seized the barbarous Yankee heart, but we deem it unnecessary to encumber our columns with the details. We publish the latest news from Yankeeedom in another column, which will enable the reader fully to appreciate the Yankee situation.

It is refreshing to contemplate how Gen. Lee thrashes and worries, outwits and defies the boastful Yankee generals and the blatant Yankee nation. Just at the time when all Yankeeedom is proclaiming that Lee has been cut off from his supplies and from the whole Confederacy, and while they are waiting to behold the gratifying spectacle of Grant gobbling up Lee and his army and capturing Richmond and Petersburg—just then a portion of Lee's Rebels appear on their soil, destroy their Railroads, collect tribute from their cities, whip their armies, and set all their Governors to writing proclamations and calling out the militia.

All this is true, and it is refreshingly true to us rebels who have suffered so much in mind, estate and life, at the hands of our savage enemies.

The Washington Chronicle has two columns on what it termed the "Rebel Raid," and expresses the opinion, that the force now on the north side of the Potomac is larger than at first supposed. It is believed to be not far from 30,000. We append the following: PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—A man from Hagerstown, just arrived at Greencastle, says McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', 15,000 strong, cavalry and mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at 11 o'clock by the Frederick turnpike, where the main body had all gone. A requisition was made on the people for fifteen hundred outfits and twenty thousand dollars, under threats of burning the town, which was paid.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The rebels at Harper's Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket offices. They have also burned a large quantity of forage. Nothing definite is known as to the damage done to the road beyond Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, though it is believed that its destruction was one of the main objects of the raid, and it is to be presumed that they have accomplished all within their power.

We learn from York, Harrisburg, and the Cumberland Valley, that the excitement among the people is more intense than during any previous invasion. Hundreds of men, women and children, have passed through York on their way to the Susquehanna and the roads were lined with horses, cattle and wagons, loaded with goods and provisions, being driven in the same direction. Many have hidden their stores and cattle in the mountains. The excitement at Chambersburg this morning on hearing that Hagerstown was occupied, and that the rebel cavalry were advancing on Greencastle, is represented as most intense.

Frederick, Md., July 7.—The enemy is now one mile from town on the Hagerstown pike.—All the sick and government stores have been removed. Harrisburg, Pa., July 7.—A rebel prisoner captured in a skirmish at Hagerstown, states that the present raid is not only to procure horses, but crops and provisions; that it is headed by Lee, and composed of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps, and is an effort to invade Pennsylvania and other Northern States.

The capture of Baltimore and Washington are also aimed at. A despatch just received from Greencastle states—the rebel forces have evacuated Hagerstown, retiring on the road towards Frederick.

Baltimore, Md., July 7.—A telegram from Sandy Hook to-night states: The rebels are again burning property in that place. Large fires are now burning. The bridge on the Shenandoah is also in flames, the conflagration casting a glow of light over the country for miles around.

Gold was variously quoted in New York on the 8th, at from 275 to 276.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Washington Chronicle of the 10th inst. contains the following: WASHINGTON, July 10. To Maj. Gen. Dix: An official report from Gen. Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under him and the rebel forces at Monocacy, to-day, commencing at 9 a. m. and continuing until 5 p. m.—that our forces were at length overpowered by the superior forces of the rebels and were forced to retire in disorder.

He reports that Col. Seward of the 11th Kentucky Artillery was taken prisoner—that the enemy is at least 20,000 strong, and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner,—that our troops suffered severe loss and are retreating on Baltimore.

EDWIN STANTON, Sec'y of War. Press dispatches from Baltimore represent the excitement as intense and increasing, and no one is allowed to leave the city. Frederick city has been evacuated by the Yankees and occupied, the papers say, by Breckinridge with 12,000 men. The Governor of Maryland issued a proclamation in Baltimore, on the night of the 9th, saying danger is imminent and every loyal man must prepare to meet the rebel force now approaching the city.

At 6 a. m. on the 10th inst. the rebels cut the Northern Central Railway, fifteen miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, which they greatly damaged. Most of the rolling stock was sent to Philadelphia. The Ashland Iron Works, some fourteen miles from Baltimore, has been destroyed. Despatches dated 8th. p. m. says the rebel cavalry are all over Baltimore County, but it is not feared they will enter the city. Sullivan's advance guard of Hunter's command is reported to have been captured at Martinsburg, with numerous stores and a number of prisoners. Telegrams from Harrisburg say the rebel force numbered 40,000.

Gov. Curtin telegraphed the Mayor of Philadelphia that the people do not respond freely and says the authorities at Washington, to-day, authorize them to be mustered in by Companies, which yesterday they refused peremptorily to do. The Yankees say their loss at Monocacy is one thousand. The rebels levied a contribution of \$20,000 on Middletown.

A despatch from Baltimore dated 7 o'clock, says: The enemy is on York Road, 7 miles from the city, with a force of 15,000. The rebel cavalry has gone towards the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-

road, to burn the bridge over the Susquehanna River. The rebels burnt many buildings, public and private in Hagerstown. Several dispatches to the Chronicle, from Baltimore, says the opinion prevails that the real movement of the rebels is against Washington. The rebels are at Rock Hill, Md., sixteen miles north west of Washington.

STILL LATER.

The Confederates within three miles of Washington. The accounts of the rebel invasion. Gov. Bradford's private country residence, six miles from Baltimore, on the Charles Street Avenue, and several other houses, were burned by Harry Gilmore on the 11th inst. Bradford's library and private papers were all consumed. Gunpowder bridge, on the Philadelphia railroad, was burned at noon the 11th inst. Also nine cars and mails are reported to be burnt. Baltimore is now cut off from all telegraph and railroad communication except to Washington, and apprehensions are felt of that route being interrupted. Refugees are pouring into Baltimore from all quarters.

Bradford's house was burned by order of Bradley Johnson, in retaliation for burning Governor Letcher's house. The house of Cochrane, the Navy Agent, was also burnt. The secessionists in Baltimore are very confident, and say Washington will be shelled, if not captured. The Banks and Insurance Companies all have deposited their valuables on board of steamers chartered for that purpose, and ready to leave at a moment's notice. The morning trains from Philadelphia were overhauled at Magnolia, twenty miles from Baltimore, and Major General Franklin was captured. One of the trains captured, reported Hunter's forces occupying Martinsburg and Hagerstown on the 10th inst., but the rebels held the mountain passes. Dispatches say the whole force operating around Baltimore city, is not over one thousand cavalry, under Harry Gilmore, and yet the American says, they have the city surrounded, and that General Tyler had escaped.

Grant has sent word, that if the forces around Baltimore and Washington can take care of those places, and repulse the rebels, he can attend to Richmond satisfactorily. On Monday night the 11th, dispatches from Baltimore report rebel cavalry within three miles of the city.

The rebel forces are in line of battle near the first toll-gate, on the Seventh street road, three miles from Washington. Sunday afternoon, they were fighting in Tenallytown from three o'clock until nine o'clock, during which time the Federals were driven in five miles. Rebel shells were falling within two miles of the city. Lincoln and Stanton rode out to the front Monday evening about two o'clock. Monday evening there was severe skirmishing for eight or ten hours. The rebels were in large force on Blair's Farm Springs. The Chronicle editorially says, within sight of the Capital, armed hosts are threatening destruction to the constituted authorities of the nation. The Chronicle says: Washington is the best fortified city in America, and thus it seems hopeful. Parties in Washington have been arrested for manufacturing secession flags.

STILL LATER. The Washington Chronicle, of the 13th, in its dispatches from Baltimore of the 12th, says all is quiet, and the city is strongly defended. All business places, except drinking-houses, are open. The Gilmer, Hoffmann, and other prominent secessionists, have been arrested. Gunpowder bridge is not badly burned, and will be repaired in a few days. No rebels are believed to be within 20 miles of Baltimore. Gen. Tyler, yankee, is certainly either killed or captured.

In front of Washington there was skirmishing all day Tuesday, and the Chronicle's reporter from the front says the rebels were being reinforced. He also says, cavalry and infantry came in from the north side of the 7th street road, and nearly all passed to the right or east side of the road, and the other troops, before on the west side, passed over to the east side of the road. The reporter says he left the front with the conviction that the rebel hosts thundering at the gates of the national capital, have accepted the issue as the last resort, and have come with the determination to succeed in their undertaking; and will not turn back without a thorough and lasting defeat. The Chronicle says there was irregular skirmishing all day, and it is believed the rebels were retiring to Harper's Ferry.

Couch and Hunter are reported to have formed a junction at Frederick, Md., though the rebels still hold possession of South Mountain.

The railway and telegraphic communication between Washington and Baltimore were cut after 12 o'clock Tuesday. Laurel and Point Branch bridges on the Washington and Baltimore railroad were burnt by the rebels on Tuesday, and the railroad cut in five different places. The Chronicle says it will take some time to repair it.

Swaner, of Massachusetts, was on board the train with Gen. Franklin, but was not recognized, and escaped.

The crack of the rebel rifles is heard in the very environs of Washington.

The Washington Star, of the afternoon of the 14th, says along the entire lines, this morning, the rebels present a much bolder front than yesterday. At Fort Stevens, near the 7th street road, the rebels were pressed back half a mile. Skirmishes, at 11 o'clock, were in close proximity. Prisoners taken say the force in the vicinity of Fort Stevens and DeRussy numbered 40,000.

The railroad between Washington and Baltimore is effectually broken up by the rebels.

The Point Lookout Prisoners Removed.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing on the 7th, says: General Barnes has been assigned to the command of the depot for prisoners at Point Lookout. Most of the prisoners have been sent to Elmira, and the remainder are being transferred in squads of two and three hundred as expeditiously as possible. Prisoners are also being sent to the same point from Fort Delaware.

Sale of the Rebel Gen. Lee's effects.—A large collection of valuable furniture, belonging to Gen. Lee, has been condemned under the confiscation act, and it is to be sold in Alexandria on the 19th inst. All of the articles are of the most elegant description, including several rare paintings.

Yellow Jack at Portsmouth.—The yellow fever has broken out at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Five new cases were reported on Monday up to noon. The workmen have stopped until sanitary measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

INCENDIARISM.—We learn that several mills and other property in Yorkin, Wilkes and Ashe have recently been burnt by incendiaries.—Salem Press.

DEATH OF REV. DR. WM. J. HOGE.—This eminent minister, pastor of the Tabb Street Presbyterian Church, in Petersburg, and recently of Charlottesville, died on the 5th inst. He was one of the finest minds in the South, and one of the most useful clergymen.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

THE SECRET SOCIETY IN ROWAN COUNTY.

An intiating member makes confession and renounces it.

If a bomb-shell had come crashing through the roof of our office, we could scarcely have been more surprised than on the reception of the subjoined letter from Mr. B. H. Eans, last Saturday. We had read of the "Heroes of America," and seen their confessions in the Raleigh papers, but we had not realized that this secret, oath bound and treasonable association had spread itself among our countrymen, our neighbors and friends; when, lo! the evidence of its existence all around us bursts upon the astonished senses. How many and who, of our people have gone into this thing is a question which will not, for the present, be pressed. Suffice it to say, that every man who has permitted himself to be deluded into joining this wicked and traitorous clan, should eagerly seize the earliest opportunity to purge himself of it. Come out of it, without delay, and of your own accord; for it is quite certain that those who persist in it will bring themselves to grief. The secrecy of the society in Rowan no longer exists. Mr. Eans having become convinced that it was a compromise with the enemy, and well calculated to demoralize our people and unnerve them for the duty of defense against our cruel invaders, very soon after joining it resolved that he would not regard its obligations. He refused to be bound by it when the two yankee prisoners called on him. But we are detaining the reader; the letter speaks for itself. We present it almost exactly as written:

ROWAN CO., July 8th, 1864.

Mr. Bruner: Dear Sir—I have noticed in the Watchman and the Conservative, an article speaking of an oath-bound, treasonable society, and I also see the affidavits of several gentlemen acknowledging themselves as having been members of the said society, called "Heroes of America." I air, take the present occasion to inform you that I, myself, have been initiated into this same society or trap, and as I see that it is thought to be detrimental to the welfare of the Confederacy, I now declare myself separate and apart from its membership. But I never did understand the thing as here I may be allowed to say, like some of those gentlemen alluded to above seem to understand it; I was told that the thing came from the yankees; that the yankees were disposed to favor all good conservative men, and that this was the means by which they would know them; and then in raids, or even in subjugation, we would not be hurt. I was told, also, that should I be placed in the army, and should unfortunately be captured that the yankees would release me and treat me well, give me money, &c. to come home on. But I did not understand that I was to give them any aid, or to vote for Holden. If they had told me that, I would never have went into it; now, I'd seen them first, I don't like Holden or the yankees either. I was determined when I went into it that it should never do me any harm, neither should it do them (the yankees) any good. It is a perfect trap; a man does not know what it is until he gets into it, and then it is too late. I now have a bad opinion of all secret societies and think that there is no use of any thing that is right to be kept secret. I hope that I will not be looked upon as disloyal or untrue to the Confederacy. I dare say I have fed as many soldiers in the last 18 months as any private man in this county, and I expect have received less pay for it; but hardly ever did I repent a thing in my life as I did repent belonging to this clan. The night that the two escaped yankee prisoners came to my house, they told me that they heard that I was a good Union man, and that they wanted me to put them in the way to get along. I studied a moment, and then told them that I'd be d—d if I would do it. Now I do not come forward and make this acknowledgment through any fear of being caught in this thing and punished. I do it because I discover that it is thought to be detrimental to the government, and if so, I do not like it.

I suppose that I have been somewhat instrumental in getting two or three others in this thing, and I hope that when they may see this, my confession, that I may be instrumental in bringing them out again. I do not think the oath is binding in the least, because the administration of it was illegal; and we should not feel any hesitancy in dropping a mean thing. I thought it was right at first; but now I think it is wrong. I repeat that the understanding never was here that we should aid the enemy or harbor deserters or vote for Holden. I was told that it would not interfere with my legal rights in any way, shape or form; but I admit that when I commenced swallowing down the oath, which is a very hard one, that it came very near choking me, and has never set well on my stomach since. But I think after I get it off in this way that I shall feel better. I am very much obliged to the old preacher, O. Churchill, for breaking the way. I see he is a Baptist; I like him all the better for that.

I suppose, Mr. Bruner, that I have said enough. I want you to particular understand that I am no longer a member of the H. O. A. Society. You may publish this if you choose. Alter it in any way you put it in better form than you choose, so it means and reads the same in substance. I know all about this thing so far as it goes in Rowan, and would not object to telling all about it in public, if I was requested to do so by the community; but as to its being only in a few counties in North Carolina, I think is a great mistake. My impression is, that it exists pretty extensively.

Yours respectfully,

BLAIR H. EANS.

In compliance with a request sent to Mr. E. shortly after this letter was received, he came into town yesterday, and met several gentlemen with whom he communicated freely about this secret society. He gave us a copy of the oath, and communicated the signs, pass-words, &c. all of which agree with the revelations of O. Churchill, and others, whose affidavits have been published. There is one class of our fellow-citizens debarred from membership in this society. Mr. Eans says "original secessionists" were excluded. They were all to be left to the "tender mercy" of the yankees; but all good "conservatives" who would take the oath, were to be admitted. Now, as a good conservative who never had the misfortune to be trapped into this wicked society, we warn all good and true men who have gone into it to make haste in getting out of it. Let them renounce it, and take their stand against all such compacts with the enemy; for the time is at hand when the works of darkness will be brought to light to the shame and sorrow of those who persist in them.

[The Watchman has also received recantations from men who belonged to the secret combination in Newton, Catawba county. It is time that the people were ferreting out the conspirators everywhere. Good and true men must be on the alert.]

MASONIC.—The Emperor Napoleon has restored to the Masonic fraternity of France the ancient prerogative of selecting their own Grand Master. This act was hailed with great pleasure by the order. The practice in France has been for the Emperor to make the selection.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department:

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1864.

To Gen S. Cooper A and I General:

Yesterday morning Gen Robertson attacked the enemy on John's Island, near Stono, and drove them from their first position, with a loss to us of over one hundred killed and wounded. Last night and this morning the enemy fell back to their transports, near Legareville, and passed over to James and Morris Islands. Two monitors and several gunboats are still in the Stono, but have been damaged by our batteries beyond effective range. One monitor believed seriously damaged by shot from one of our Brooke guns. Movements this evening indicate a purpose of a change of point of attack.

From prisoners and a manuscript captured, it appears that the forces now operating against this place compose all the available force on the South Atlantic coast. The bombardment of Fort Sumter has been heavy for several days, and continues so. SAM JONES, Maj. Gen.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—Our latest advices from the other side of the Mississippi river would seem to represent that the Confederates are having all their own way in that department. A force of twenty thousand cavalry, under General Wharton, and said to have moved into Missouri, while Gen. Shelby, with twenty-five hundred men, is already in the State, and Gen. Price was hastening on with the artillery and infantry to the same destination. This is a movement we have anticipated ever since the defeat of Banks and Steele, and we doubt not that Gen. Price is going into Missouri with the intention of staying there. He will no doubt be enabled to add greatly to the strength of his army in that State, and St. Louis will hardly be considered safe while he is in its vicinity with so formidable a force.

BATTLE IN MISSISSIPPI.—Richmond, July 15.—The following dispatch was received to-day:—We attacked the column of the enemy under Smith, yesterday, on the march from Pontotoc to Tupelo, causing him to burn many wagons. We attacked him in his position at Tupelo this morning, but could not force the position. The battle was drawn. It lasted three hours.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.—Atlanta, July 14.—Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee at Moore's bridge, 9 miles from Newnan, last night, and were met by Armistead's brigade of cavalry and driven back and the bridge burned.

No change in affairs at the front. The enemy occasionally fire from their artillery across the river.

SUPREME COURT.

The following are some of the opinions delivered since our last report:

PEARSON, C. J.—In Gaither vs Ferebee, from Davis, error, venire de novo. In State vs Rea, from Mecklenburg, do error. In Roberts vs Roberts, from Cleveland, in equity, heirs at law to execute deeds, &c.—reference for account of rents and profits. In Sumney vs Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, declaring plaintiff not entitled to that part of fund in defendant's hands arising from sale of tan yard. In Patton vs Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J.—In Murchison vs McNeill from Cumberland, affirming judgment. In State vs Cody, from Lincoln, no error. In Smith vs N C R K Company, from Macon, affirming the judgment. In Higdon vs Chastaine, from Macon, judgment affirmed. In Plemons vs Frisby, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. In McLane vs Mallett, in equity, from Chatham, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Briggs vs Henson, in equity, from Gaston, order reversed, injunction dissolved in part. In Wilkins vs Harris, from Rutherford, order affirmed. In Conly vs Kincaid, in equity, from Burke, plaintiff entitled to a share as administrator.

By MANLY, J.—In Woodford vs Higley, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment. In State vs Drake, from Davis, error—judgment for the State. In State vs Sam, from Davis, no error. In Herbert vs Sanderson, from Clay, demurrer sustained and information quashed. In Lynch vs Bitting, in equity from Yadkin, dismissing bill at plaintiff's costs. In King vs McKinney, in equity, from Surry, dissolving injunction. In Crossland vs Shober, dismissing the bill.

The Court adjourned last week.

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 carding is well picked out, and send one pound or one pint of soft grease for every ten pounds of wool.

J. STREWALT, Mill Hill, Cabarrus county. June 27, 1864.

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 re-election. July 4, 1864 te-pd.

Announcement.

You are hereby authorized to announce WILLIAM T. SHIPP, Esq., as a candidate to represent Gaston county in the House of Commons of our State Legislature. 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 1, 1864 to

AUCTION.

On Wednesday, 3d of August, at our Store, we will sell our entire Stock at Auction, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Tobacco, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. Terms specified at time of sale. ELLAS & COHEN.

A. B. MAGRUDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (Formerly of CHITNEY & 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. In King vs McKinney, in equity, from Surry, dissolving injunction. In Crossland vs Shober, dismissing the bill.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

Pursuant to order of Court, I will attend at the following places, viz: Newton, July 25th, 1864, Statesville, " 25th " 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. D. SOHENOK, Receiver. July 4, 1864 4t

FOREIGN NEWS.

The London Times says that it is obvious that Grant only resorts to his manoeuvres because his original plan failed. He has expended 100,000 men with, absolutely, no results, and now begins to be all intense with a new campaign with disadvantages. His army has become diminished by an enormous loss, and is dispirited by its obvious failure.

The Danish war has re-commenced, and great excitement is caused in England in consequence. The Derby party is preparing for a desperate effort against the Palmerston Ministry and on the Danish question.

Slidell had an interview with Napoleon on the 28th ult.

Another plot against Napoleon has been discovered.

Capt. Semmes will take command of a new steamer in August. She is supposed to be the Rappahannock. A committee from London, headed by Admiral Asson Balsing, are raising funds by guinea subscriptions, to replace the sword of Capt. Semmes, which was sunk with the Alabama. A considerable sum for the same purpose has been raised in Liverpool. Commander Winslow, of the Kearsage, claims Semmes as his prisoner. He says he had ample time to pick him up, but the English yacht stole him.

We notice among the foreign items, the death of Smith O'Brien, a distinguished Irish leader, and an able and zealous advocate of the Confederacy. Mr O'Brien had done all that he could to prevent his countrymen from emigrating to the North or enlisting in the ranks of the Northern army.

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 best quality, and makes it the best of the kind ever refined in this State. A fine lubricating oil, and being extensively used on all Railroads 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, CRAWFORD & CO., Fayetteville, S. C. July 4, 1864 6tpd.

For the Legislature.

NEWTON, N. C. June 14, 1864. Mr. Editors: 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 offers, before the approaching election. Yours truly, M. L. McCORKLE. June 27, 1864 to

TAX NOTICE.

I have received the Tax List for the year 1864. All persons are requested to inform me of an assessment 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's, Thursday, " 7th, " Paw Creek, Friday, " 8th, " Charlotte, during Court week, " Long Creek, Tuesday, July 19th, " Letny's, Wednesday, " 20th, " Dewese, Thursday, " 21st, " Hill's, Friday, " 22d, " Harrisburg, Monday, " 25th, " Crab Orchard, Tuesday, " 26th, " Glen Creek, Wednesday, " 27th, " Morning Star, Thursday, " 28th, " Providence, Friday, " 29th. June 27, 1864 R. M. WHITE, Sh'f.

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'f.

Executor's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Job 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 this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. June 20, 1864 L. H. SMITH, Ex'r.

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