

THE LATE YANKEE RAID.

From the Richmond Sentinel, of the 24 inst.  
The enemy's forces of cavalry and artillery which made demonstrations on Monday against the line of the Central railroad in the vicinity of Frederick's Hall, made their appearance on yesterday in the vicinity of this city. It is understood that they have temporarily disabled both roads by tearing up portions of the track, though we have not learned of the destruction of any bridges on either.

The enemy on yesterday were operating against this city in two columns. One, estimated at a brigade, approached by the Brooke Turnpike. They were met in the vicinity of the residence of James Lyons, Esq., by Col. Stevens, commanding the troops entrusted with the defence of the city. During the shelling the enemy directed a number of their shots at the dwellings of Mr. Lyons and of Col. J. A. Parker, and sent several balls through each, to the imminent peril of the ladies. Col. Stevens repulsed the brutes and dastards, with the loss of 2 killed, and 7 wounded on our side. The enemy's loss was unknown. After their repulse the enemy took the Meadow Bridge road, and crossing the Chickahominy, partially broke up the bridge behind them, and last night were to be encountered near Mechanicsville. Gen. Wise, who was at the house of a relative in Hanover, barely escaped capture by this party.

The other column, which we have referred to, struck across the country, and reached the James River and the canal. They burned the Dover Mills, twenty-three miles above this city, also, the Westham furnace. They visited the farm of Hon. J. A. Seidon, and burned his barn, as also that of Mr. J. M. Morson. What other devastations mark their track we have not yet learned. Advancing down the river by the roads leading to this city, they encountered our forces last yesterday, at our outworks, and there was some skirmishing about dark.

No estimate of the whole strength of this expedition of the enemy can at present be made. It is a thieving, incendiary force, who hope to burn and desolate, and escape by celerity of movement. From the Sentinel of the 24 inst.

Our last account represented the column of the enemy that had been repulsed on the Brooke Turnpike, as having crossed the Chickahominy in full retreat, and having encamped on Tuesday night near Mechanicsville. They were there attacked in camp by Gen. Hampton, who put them to flight, with the capture of 70 or 80, and a larger number of horses. The remainder yesterday made their way down towards Piping Tree Ferry on the Pamunkey.

The column that appeared on the road that comes into the city from the West, lost no time after their repulse on Tuesday night in hastening after their comrades of the other column. On yesterday they crossed the Chickahominy, and at half-past four in the afternoon found themselves confronted at the Old Church by a small body of Col. Bradley T. Johnson's Maryland Cavalry. The Yankees, in desperation, charged through by mere weight of numbers, with a loss of several killed and wounded, and about 30 prisoners remaining in our hands. They then pursued their way towards the Piping Tree Ferry. We had two men wounded.

This was passed away Kilpatrick's second attack at raiding into Richmond. He has been pretty well hacked by our forces, having lost, probably, at least one-tenth of his force in killed and captured. Prisoners say it was the design of the Brooke Turnpike column to attract our whole force, and leave the river-side column to make a dash at Belle Island, and liberate all the prisoners there. They have failed in everything, except some temporary damage to our railroads, the burning of some barns and mills, the seizure of some horses, the hanging of one negro, and the stealing of some spoons. For these he has paid, probably, a good deal more than he has thoroughly broken down the rest, both men and horses, for a time.

Of the damage to the railroads the extent is not yet known. The Fredericksburg road has had one of its engines burnt; it was burnt in the former raid—and three or four small gondolas. The Central road is thought to have suffered considerably.

The Skirmish on the Westham Road.—We have obtained some particulars of the skirmish with the enemy to which we referred on yesterday, on the Westham Road, about six miles west of Richmond, on Tuesday evening. The troops engaged on our side were composed wholly of our city organizations, who, on this occasion, had their first encounter with the enemy. The forces of the latter were about 500 picked men, of 5 regiments of Gregg's cavalry, with 2 pieces of artillery.

THE LATE VICTORY IN FLORIDA.

Mr. Archibald T. Banks, of Gainesville, Florida, (formerly of Fayetteville) writes from the field to the *Lake City Columbian* an account of the "Battle of Olustee," which is the following extract, embracing all that is not of mere local (Florida) interest.—  
CAMP BRAUNRIE, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.

The great battle of East Florida has been fought and another glorious victory has been won by our gallant soldiers.

At an early hour this forenoon couriers arrived at District Headquarters with the intelligence that the enemy, seven thousand strong, under the command of Maj. Gen. Gilmore, had passed the village of Sanderson, en route for the interior of this State. No sooner was the intelligence ascertained than a cavalry force, all under Col. Smith, 2d Florida Cavalry, proceeded with the view of ascertaining the strength and position of the enemy. The command of Col. Smith proceeded to a point near the Florida Central railroad, about 18 miles east of Lake City, where they encountered the advance guard of the enemy. With the view of drawing him nearer to this point, where a more advantageous position for our troops had been selected, Col. Smith skirmished slightly with the enemy, and retired towards this point in excellent order.

When within a proper distance of the enemy, our artillery, under Col. R. B. Thomas, opened a heavy and determined fire upon them. The artillery of the enemy responded briskly, but with little effect compared to that of ours. Very soon after the commencement of the artillery duel, heavy columns of musketry were poured into the enemy's lines by our troops, killing and wounding a large number of them. They after volleys reverberated through the air, with a noise that the yells and shrieks of our victorious heroes to relieve his monotony.

The engagement lasted upwards of four hours, during about three of which the enemy contested inch by inch every manfully the advance of our troops. At length largely superior numbers, engaged in an unholy and unrighteous crusade, are compelled to succumb and to flee before the superior prowess and chivalry of Southern arms and Southern hearts. The enemy was driven in confusion and disorder a long distance beyond the field of carnage, leaving in their haste flight, all their killed, and nearly all their wounded.

The result of this glorious achievement of our troops may be summed up, thus:—The enemy's line consisted of 2,000 men, 1,000 of whom were 3-inch rifle guns, 1,500 stand of arms, and a vast quantity of ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our entire loss is about 75 killed, and 450 wounded. Taken all in all, this day will long be remembered as one upon which one of the most brilliant victories of the war was achieved.

A Daring Yankee Raid.—On Monday night last, a boat load of Yankees from one of the blockading vessels slipped over the main bar, past the forts and up to Smithville, from which place they carried off Capt. Kelley, of Gen. Hebert's staff, and also a negro man. Capt. Kelley, we learn, was Gen. Hebert's Chief of Engineers. The thing on the face of it, certainly looks very strange, and very strange indeed, and would at once suggest the idea of a well planned and well executed raid. The report is that Capt. Kelley was captured in General Hebert's headquarters. Whether any papers, plans or drawings were captured at the same time, we cannot say yet.

Gen. Hebert, we learn, was at Wilmington on business. The night was quite dark. The Yankees are said to have been piloted by one or more deserters, believed to have been from Capt. Young's Battalion. Rumor has it that Capt. Kelley was instantly gagged to prevent his giving the alarm.—*Wilmington Whig.*

A "RETRIBUTION" CORRESPONDENCE.

An official correspondence which has recently taken place between Maj. Gen. Peck, of the Yankee army, and Maj. Gen. Pickett, of the Confederate army, is made public. The correspondence arose from a paragraph, copied into this paper from the *Peterborough Register*, detailing some of the particulars of our late advance on Newbern, North Carolina, in which it was stated "that Col. Shaw was shot dead by a negro soldier from the other side of the river, which he was spanning with a pontoon bridge, and that the negro was subsequently taken and hanged." This paragraph falling under the eye of Gen. Peck, he addressed a letter to Gen. Pickett, enclosing it and calling his attention to it, and reminding him that "the Government of the U. S. has wisely seen fit to enlist many thousand colored soldiers, to aid in putting down the revolution, and has placed them on the same footing, in all respects, as her white troops." He encloses, at the same time, the order of Lincoln on the subject of protection to negro troops, which, after reciting that "it is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition," declares that "the law of nations and the reasons and customs of war, as carried on by civilized nations, do not distinguish as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies," and that "for every soldier of the U. S. killed in violation of the laws of war a rebel soldier shall be executed." With this display of authority, Maj. Gen. Peck concludes his letter thus:

"Believing that this atrocity has been perpetrated without your knowledge, and that you will take prompt steps to disavow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offenders to justice, I shall refrain from executing a rebel soldier until I learn your action in the premises."

Maj. Gen. Pickett replies. He says that "the paragraph enclosed therein is not only without foundation in fact, but so ridiculous that he should scarcely have supposed it worthy of consideration." But he does not stop here. He says: "But I would respectfully inform you that, had I ever caught any negro who had killed either officer, soldier or citizen of the Confederate States, I should have caused him to be immediately executed."

To Peck's threat that he would "execute a rebel soldier" for the negro, Gen. Pickett replies: "I have merely to say that I have in my hands, and subject to my order, captured in the recent operations in this department, some 450 officers and men of the United States army, and for every man you hang, I will hang 10 of the U. S. army."

Gen. Peck then writes, enclosing Gen. Pickett a list of 53 soldiers of the U. S. Government, supposed to have fallen into his hands in his retreat from before Newbern, and asks for them the same treatment, in all respects, as is meted out to other prisoners of war, saying they are "loyal and true North Carolinians."

Gen. Pickett replies, reminding Gen. Peck of "the slight mistake" made by him, and tells him that, instead of 53 as stated in the list, "so kindly furnished him," he has three hundred and twenty-five such prisoners. Of the "justice" meted out to them, Gen. Pickett says: "I herewith return you the names of those who have been tried and convicted by court-martial for desertion from the Confederate service, and taken with arms in hand, 'duly enlisted in the Second North Carolina Infantry, U. S. Army.' They have been duly executed according to law and the custom of war."

Your letter and list will, of course, prevent any mercy being shown any of the remaining number, should proper and just proof be brought of their having deserted the Confederate colors. Many of these men pleading, in extenuation, that they were taken in the capture of the Federal Government.

Extending to you my thanks for your opportunity list, I remain, very respectfully, &c. Gen. Peck seems not to have received the above letter before enclosing the following "paragraph" to Gen. Pickett, from the Fayetteville Observer:

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

MEANS, Editors: Your correspondent resolved this morning, after a pleasant respite from his labors among friends at home, on his return to the army, and on the general Railroad, he stopped the going of the train, he is left here alone in this populous wilderness—a victim to the extortions of the Hotel man and other sharpers who infest the premises of the Confederate Capital.

No great excitement is felt here on account of the raiders who are galloping over the country carrying with them a sweeping desolation. Even the croakers can find nothing in it to authorize a sensation, and the *Confederate States* do not regret it.

Prices for every thing man or beast eats, wears, drinks, or uses in any manner whatever are most exorbitant. A pound of coffee, a dozen of eggs, from a "Daily Exhibitor" to a "cavalry horse and fine equipment" are sold at a price that would make a man's eyes start out of his head. A man's horse is worth more than a man's life, and a man's life is worth more than a man's soul.

Many persons are finding their surplus notes in all the greatest extravagance of the times. Ladies in particular are buying up a great many of these notes, and are using them for "coffee," "sugar," and "other goods." They may judge from their great carelessness on the streets of the city.

While passing down the street I noticed a lady in the dress of a "Daily Exhibitor" carrying a bundle of notes in her arms. I saw her go into a store, and I saw her come out with a bundle of goods. I saw her go into a store, and I saw her come out with a bundle of goods.

Incidents from Newbern.—On the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, in our late home of Newbern, now contaminated by the presence and occupancy of the invader with his horde of wretches who pollute our homes and despoil our property—on the 22d of February at Newbern, these enemies, with their tory companions, did outrage to the day, by holding a celebration.

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THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The Treasurer of the Literary Fund has issued the following circular:  
RALEIGH, Feb. 2, 1864.

To the Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, and all other interested.—At a meeting of the Literary Board this day held, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved by the Board, That the Treasurer of the Literary Fund issue a letter, directed to the Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools and all others concerned, notifying them of the existence of a law authorizing the Treasurer to pay drafts upon the Fund in Confederate notes, and advising the holders of such drafts or checks given in payment of such drafts, to present them before the 1st day of April next; and also of the act of the Assembly giving the Board power to call upon the Treasurer to pay drafts upon the Fund for Common School purposes to present them for payment within six months, and of the exercise of this power at the present meeting.

Resolved, further, That he call the attention of Chairmen having money on hand, to the recent act of Congress, entitled an act to fund and limit the liability of the Treasurer to pay drafts upon the Fund in Confederate notes, and advising them to send the Confederate Treasury notes in their possession for school purposes as soon as practicable.

I would respectfully ask the particular attention of those to whom this letter is addressed, to the importance of the above resolution, and I would urge upon the holders of drafts upon the fund, or checks issued by the present or former Treasurer, to present them for payment at the earliest practicable moment, that they may have time to fund before the 1st day of April. The tax of 3 1/2 per cent. on all Confederate Treasury notes of a denomination above 85 makes the necessity of funding such notes in 4 per cent bonds, before that date, apparent to all, and Chairmen of Superintendents of Common Schools having such notes on hand, should lose no time in investing them so as to avoid this tax. By funding in several bonds of \$100, or \$200 each, they will be able to suit the convenience of teachers in some instances, while some of these bonds they may exchange hereafter for their amounts in the new issue of notes, with those who would use them in payment of taxes. But these considerations are too apparent to need elaborating.

The income of the Literary Fund is entirely in Confederate Treasury notes, and the increased distributions recently made were owing, in part, to the depreciated currency to be paid over to the Common Schools. The passage of the bill at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the Treasurer to pay the drafts in Confederate notes, was, under these circumstances, an act of simple justice.

The Board, to obviate the danger of drafts, to a large amount, being kept back for presentation at a future day, in hopes of payment of a better currency from the State, has to-day presented wither in six months from this time, it having been clothed with such power by another act of the late session of the Legislature, will, therefore, see that they are presented within the time limited.

Very respectfully,  
R. H. BATTLE,  
Treas. Lit. Fund.

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WAR NEWS.

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, March 3.—During the progress of the raid on this city the enemy made a heavy demonstration on Gen. Lee's front on the Rapidan, and reports were current yesterday of fighting, in which Gen. A. P. Hill's corps were chiefly engaged. Accounts received last night, state that the enemy had withdrawn from our front. The demonstration was probably a feint, and a diversion in favor of the raiding party around Richmond.—*Whig.*

ORANGE C. H., March 4.—The excitement about the raiders has subsided. All quiet in this department. The enemy is retreating. The enemy on retreating from Charlottesville burnt Page's flour mill in Green county, and Band's flour mills in Madison C. H. They carried off several citizens prisoners.

From Mississippi.—MERIDIAN, March 4.—The work of repairing the railroads destroyed by the enemy is progressing rapidly. 3 miles of track, and 3 bridges were burnt on the Southern road, 10 miles of track destroyed on the Selma road, and 35 on the Mobile and Ohio road. Sherman burnt a great deal of property here, and at Marion, Enterprise, Lockhart and Lauderdale. All the public buildings at these places were destroyed, and a number of private houses. The enemy pillaged every house, carrying away everything of any value. Prisoners were taken from almost every family. Sherman laid waste all the country through which his army passed on his return to Vicksburg.

From Florida.—Another Success.—SAVANNAH, March 4.—A dispatch to the Republican states that a detachment of 2 of our regiments of Cavalry, and some Infantry, under Col. Anderson, 5th Ga., attacked the enemy at Camp Finnegan. The enemy were badly whipped, and pursued within 3 miles of Jacksonville,—our loss 7 killed, and 21 wounded. Enemy's loss very heavy.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, March 4.—One white woman was to-day severely injured in the leg, the only casualty from 1023 shells fired during the last fortnight.

The New Issue.—We learn that the new issue of Confederate Treasury notes will certainly be ready by the 1st of April, as the new plates are already engraved.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Chatham Railroad Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, held in Raleigh on yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Kemp P. Battle, of Wake; George W. Morehead, of Wake; Dr. W. J. Hawkins, of Warren; S. S. Roster, of Granville; Elias Bryan, of Chatham; John C. Washington, of Lenoir; and J. M. Heck of Wake. At a meeting of the Directors subsequently held, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., was elected President, and W. V. Vass Secretary and Treasurer.—*Rail. Confederate, 4th.*

A Financial Phenomenon.—The most impressive and significant fact of the day is that the State of Virginia, the Flinders of the War—3 1/2 per cent estimation, worn-out and nearly bankrupt before the war began—finds itself, after three years of hostilities, in a situation that enables it to relieve its citizens from taxation for a period of twelve months, and this after appropriating several millions of dollars to purposes beyond the ordinary expenses of Government. Since the foundation of the State no such event has occurred, till the fourth year of the attempt to legalize, subjugate and destroy the indomitable old Commonwealth.—*Richmond Whig.*

Confederate Tax Notice.—THE Assessors with the Collector for Moore and Monticemy, will meet the people of the different Districts on the following days and places for the purpose of assessing taxes on income and real estate, viz: the titles of pork, cotton, &c. viz: At Duff's, Thursday March 10th, 1864. At Dean's, Friday March 11th. At Clark's, Saturday March 12th. At Zion, Monday March 14th. At Mr. Gilead, Tuesday March 15th. At Rock Springs, Wednesday March 16th. At Mr. Saurds, Thursday March 17th. At Troy, Friday March 18th. F. O. B. MOORE COUNTY. At Sloan's, Monday March 21st, 1864. At Pickett, Tuesday March 22d. At Beck's, Wednesday March 23d & 24. At McNeill's, Friday March 25th. At Sand Hills, Saturday March 26th. At Sanders', Monday March 28th. At Sheffield's, Tuesday March 29th. At Williams', Wednesday March 30th. At Williams', Thursday March 31st.

THE HARRIS CORPUS.—The 29th vent astray and after it was due it could be traced to the barracks at that place. It is very likely of our columns prevent its endeavor to find room for its exclusion of a number of accumulated and continued.

It is stated, further, that decision similar to that of J. any danger of a collision between the two parties.

It has been remarked, at worthy, that in no single of a person, to be failed to do as has been in consequence of well-politician, had no matter public are always prepared to differ from the Chief Justice, and unable to do so, it is a matter of course that it is not only far from him as the States to say, that out of a habeas corpus writ before him in favor of the Confederate, has since decided, either for or against.

Horrible Atrocity.—We late raid near Richmond. A therewith, it will be seen that the body of an officer who most horrible purposes, next of the city of Richmond, the and his Cabinet, the destruction and every thing of value to an army entering at day-here, provided with combustibles in a thousand places. He and in the flames, the of and efficacy. Merciful Heaven! such a monster, frustrated disclosed the truth to the world.

The Richmond Whig that captured from the gang the purpose should be taken out of the country.

TWO MORE CAPTURES FOR THE BLOCKADE.—By a dispatch, we learn that two more were captured on Friday, the 6th of March. One of the Capt. Carroll of S. C. the constitutionality of the of the substitute.

NOTICE.

THE next of kin and distributees of the Estate of the late Nellie Bate, Dan's Wife, Mary Bate and Flora Bate (said deceased), being the first Consing of the said deceased, and all persons claiming to be the next of kin and distributees of the said deceased, are required to furnish proof of their relationship on or before the 21st March instant, at which time I shall proceed to make distribution of the personal Estate among those proved to be entitled to it. If any distributee or claimant will be entitled to an equal share in the distribution. On the day above named, Monday the 21st March, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, I will sell by public Auction, about \$500 in silver coins, belonging to said Estate, such of the distributees as prefer to receive their distributive shares of this coin in kind, can attend and bid on the same, and settle therefor by giving receipts for the amounts of their purchases, so much towards their distributive shares of the Estate. All persons holding claims against the Estate and all who are interested, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up before the day above named, as I am determined to close up the whole business at that time. ARCH'D McLEAN, Adm'r. Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1864. 21-6\*23pd

OLD CAST IRON WANTED.

THE Star Foundry, by M. A. BAKER, March 1. 11-1f

We are authorized to announce

Mr. WILLIAM HUSKE as a Candidate for the Office of County Trustee. MARY MAGISTRATES, March 1. 11-2t

Turpentine Stills Wanted.

ALL persons that have Copper Stills for sale will address Fayetteville, March 1. M. A. BAKER. 11-1f

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland, S. Charles; ROLLAND HENRY, says he belongs to Holmes; JERRY, belonging to M. L. Holmes; JERRY, belonging to E. Smith; JERRY, belonging to Geo. Peas; GREEN, belonging to George all of Davidson county. The owners will come forward, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs. P. P. ALDERMAN, Jailer. March 1. 11-1f

Powder & Caps for Lead!

WE will exchange Powder and Caps for Lead, in large or small quantities, or we will pay cash for the same. N. A. STEFMAN & CO. No. 19, Hay street. Feb. 26. 9-16

For Sale.

YOUNG, LIKELY No. 1 NEGRO FELLOW. Apply to M. A. BAKER, Fayetteville, N. C. March 2. P. F. ALLEN. 11-23pd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM CO.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM CO. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1864. The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the late Term of Chatham County Court: Whereas it is due to the memory of any citizen who has been so long and faithfully engaged in the service of the public and has been called upon in the service of the State to express the sense of his services should be given in the sense of his labors, and it is alike due to the memory of the deceased, that our appreciation of these merits should be placed on record, to the end that the same may be perpetuated to after-terms. Therefore, Resolved, by the Magistrates of Chatham, that they have learned with deep sensibility and profound regret, that G. W. Holden and J. M. Holden, Esqs., have departed this life since the last Term of Court. That these eminent citizens of Chatham have long been associated with the public business of the county, the first as a private citizen and the second as a Justice of the Peace. That in the various duties of the magistracies they have been laborious and indefatigable, and their services for many years have been highly beneficial to the citizens of the county. Resolved, further, that the foregoing resolutions be entered on the records of this Court as a testimony of our eminent public services. (A copy from the Minutes.) Test. E. C. COTTON, C. G. G.