

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1864.

THE GREAT BATTLE.—Nothing has been received here of late date than Gen. Lee's dispatch of Friday night, which came at noon on Saturday.

It will be seen that Gen. Lee states the battle as progressing successfully and hopefully. The most outward event, apparently, was the severe wounding of Gen. Longstreet, a corps commander.

A private dispatch from the Junior Editor of this paper, of Gen. Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, A. P. Hill's corps, dated Friday the 6th, states that there was "heavy fighting yesterday afternoon and this morning. Ewell whipped the enemy on our left yesterday. Wilcox's and Heth's Divisions held in check yesterday afternoon and drove back three yankee corps and two divisions. We are driving them this morning. Our Brigade captured, yesterday afternoon, three hundred officers and men."

He adds, for the information of their families, that Lt. John Boucher, 33d Regt. (son of Hon. Abraham Reicher of Pittsburgh), was wounded in the right arm, not dangerously, and Sergt. M. J. Thos. Wright, 33d Regt., (son of the late Dr. Thomas H. Wright of Wilmington), in the head. Other private telegrams mention that Mr. Hiram B. Butler, of Capt. Home's Co. 3d Regt. of this county, was wounded in shoulder, and Capt. Dockery, (son of Hon. A. Dockery of Richmond,) was also wounded. These are the only casualties heard from.

THE BATTLE OF PLYMOUTH.—It is not necessary to apologise for the publication of another very interesting account of this important and gallantly fought battle. It occurred on our own soil, was fought mainly by our own soldiers, and was distinguished by a degree of dash and unflinching courage never surpassed and rarely equalled. The account we copy to-day from the Richmond Examiner is the fullest we have seen.

We have received a communication from an officer of the 53th N. C. T. complaining that the Richmond papers give to others the credit due to that Regiment. He says (what the accounts we have published have shown) that Ransom's Brigade drove the yankees out of the town of Plymouth. That Brigade, he adds, "charged the yankee fortifications, and our Regt. the 35th, captured the first fort, the key to the position; its Colonel (J. G. Johns of Person county) was the first to pour the fortifications, and in honor of him and his Regt. Gen. Ransom changed the yankee name of the fort from Fort Comfort to Fort Jones. To Col. Jones the yankee commander of that fort surrendered, and a detail from that Regt. took charge of the first yankee prisoners captured at Plymouth and conducted them to the rear. Our three entire companies covered the front of the fort and our right and left wings completely surrounded it. Our dead were all around the fort and the dead of no other Regt. were."

Our correspondent's letter was written near Greenville on the 1st. He states that a portion of Hoke's Brigade had marched that day to occupy Washington, and that Plymouth was held by some of Martin's Brigade.

A PROPOSED WAREHOUSE TAX.—The Richmond Sentinel, which we suppose speaks by inspiration from the Treasury Department, urges that Congress shall lay a tax of 25 per cent. on the assessed value of all real and personal estate (except perishable property) according to the assessed value in 1861, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the public debt. That the tax be payable in current funds or government securities, and be a lien upon the property until paid. And that the holder have the privilege of paying the whole at once or 2 per cent. a year, at his option.

The Sentinel argues that the reduction of the currency by the late tax and currency laws has not had the expected effect of reducing prices of produce and goods. This is true as a general thing. But we think it has had the good effect to prevent a further great advance of prices. Money is now scarce, and the main reason why prices are not correspondingly low is that there is so little use for money. The farmers and planters, especially, were never so free from debt, so abundantly supplied with currency, and so little in want of store goods, so little tempted, indeed, by the presence of such goods or the opportunity of buying any species of property. They live within themselves, and have no need of money; therefore they are not compelled to sell their surplus and inclined to reduce prices. The tax law did not reach them, their titles being an offset against taxes. This was the mistake of the legislation of the late Congress. Other interests were taxed twice, but the farmers only once, and that in kind, so that they were not obliged by any law to sell for the purpose of raising money.

The Sentinel says: "We must, somehow, create a use and necessity for money, and thereby a demand for it that shall cause people to seek after it, and to value it. It is the use of the case, many a man who practices on the public necessities would be taught moderation by necessities of his own. Many a person who now imagines that he cannot possibly spare a pound of meat or a bushel of meal to his suffering neighbor, would find that he could spare many a pound and many a bushel."

What believing that every need of the country in the successful prosecution of the war must be met, and will be cheerfully met, we do not think that the Sentinel's motive for such legislation is a legitimate one. No legislation can be justifiable, it seems to us, which seeks to compel a man to sell his property at any price. If the wants of the country require the tax, by all means let it be levied, but let us not attempt to regulate the sales of meat or meal by their producers.

The Sentinel thinks that many persons would pay such a tax in full now, whilst money is comparatively cheap, and not leave it as an encumbrance on their property to be paid after the war in gold or its equivalent. Doubtless this would be done to a considerable extent. The great majority, however, would probably prefer to pay only the 2 per cent. a year for the present; for, though death and taxes are said to come to all men alike, all are alike anxious to postpone their visitation.

We do not think that the public mind is sufficiently alive to the improvement in the currency effected by the late legislation of Congress. Confederate treasury notes had become a drug in the market because there were too many of them—more than the business of the country required. The amount is now reduced one-half, and the Secretary of the Treasury has prohibited from again inflicting such an evil upon the country. He must carry on the war by taxes and sales of bonds. The present amount of currency not being too much for business, should cease its proper value, and we trust that such will be the gradual effect.

A SUBSTITUTED PROPOSAL.—We copied some weeks ago from the Richmond Examiner some very able articles exhibiting the intolerable condition of the people of Poland and Ireland after their subjugation. It was an appropriate warning to the people of the Confederacy of their own fate if they should ever be so foolish and base as to permit their own subjugation. The warning may be repeated from experience nearer home. A late number of the "Norfolk Beacon," the official paper of Beas Butler and Wild, is said to contain about sixty orders on various subjects, some of which show the condition of Norfolk as a subjugated place. One of these orders recites that W. H. H. Hodges, Cashier of the Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank, had sent away into the Confederacy the funds belonging to the bank, and refused to disclose the men and means by which he had sent them, wherefore, says the order, "It is ordered that he be confined at hard labor at Fort Hatteras, on Hatteras Island, upon the coast of North Carolina, upon bread and water, with a twenty-four pound ball attached to his leg by a chain not more than six feet long, until he answers the questions, and that he be removed to the guard-house until he is stand on board the transport to be conveyed to Fort Hatteras in execution of this order."

A horrible punishment for honestly endeavoring to save the money entrusted to him from the clutches of one who, like Butler, had made himself notorious for his immense stealings while commanding at New Orleans. The Rev. George M. Baine, Sen., cashier of another Savings Bank, for the same offense of endeavoring to disclose his accomplices in removing \$43,000 of its funds to Richmond, was sentenced to hard labor at Fort Hatteras until he does answer the questions, and it is added, "No further punishment is put upon him in consideration of his age." A Minister of the Gospel and an old man, sentenced to hard labor on a desert island, a sand bank, for doing his duty by those who had trusted him with their money, to preserve it from being stolen!

Next we see that the Rev. C. L. Woodworth, Chaplain of 27th Massachusetts regiment, is by formal order assigned to the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Norfolk, made vacant by W. J. Davis having deposed the former Pastor, the Rev. Jas. D. Armstrong, D. D., on account of his sympathy with the Confederacy. So the people of a subjugated town are not at liberty to select their own Ministers to preach the gospel to them, but have one appointed for them, appointed by military authority, coming from a region noted for its ungodliness, and for its hostility to every thing that the people of Norfolk respect and venerate! They would doubtless rather have no Minister at all than such a one; but if they show their feeling by staying away from Church, they will doubtless pay for it by oppressions and insults.

Next, we find an order banishing "Charles W. Buttz, Attorney at Law, so called," for "having applied abusive and contemptuous language to me and to an officer of my staff," says Gen. Wild. Noble revenge for abuse and contempt! Brave General and Staff! It is a pity that Buttz did not kick them both and pull their noses while he was about it, for they would have resented those indignities in the same valiant way.

Next is an order that no auctioneer, commission merchant, or other person, dealing in and selling personal property of any description, shall sell or transfer any such property without first reporting in person a correct schedule of the property, on pain of fine and imprisonment!

Next an order that every fourth dog shall be killed. From these samples, collected from one paper, it will be seen that property, religion, mind, body, and soul, are all held subject to the arbitrary regulations of the military. And what sort of military? A thief and murderer like Beas Butler, or a bawdy-house keeper like Capt. Williams, of the 116th New York Regt., who, as shown by the proceedings of a Court Martial published in the same paper, was dismissed the service for having kept a bawdy house in Fredericksburg, Va., while it was in the occupation of the U. S. force, he then being an officer in the U. S. Army.

CAPT. BLACKBURN.—A friend writes us that Capt. O. Blackburn, of Co. G 1st Regt. Hoke's Brigade, who was killed at Plymouth, was one of three sons of a widow lady in Stokes county who entered the army at the commencement of the war. One of them was killed at the second Manassas battle. The Captain was first wounded in the arm at Plymouth and called Lieut. Gentry to the command of his company; but after examining his wound he remarked that he would not stay away from the engagement. He returned and was soon after shot in the head. The youngest and only remaining son of his mother volunteered in Texas. They were all true and devoted friends of the Confederacy.

AN ELEGANT AND PATRIOTIC PAPER.—We find in the Raleigh Confederate the remarkable document which we copy, from the 227 North Carolina officers who are prisoners on Johnson's Island. It is eloquent in matter and manner. We have not seen the names of the 227 officers, for the "Conservative" in which they were published has not come to us; but learn that the following names from this county are among them: viz. D. W. McDaniel, H. A. McDaniel, R. W. Thornton, W. O. McDaniel, A. McDaniel, B. F. Pearce and Henry E. Shepherd.

These, like the bulk of the 227, were in former times opposed in party politics, but a union in the great cause of their country, and common sufferings in a foreign prison, have obliterated all party feeling, and made them one in sentiment and in action.

VOLUNTEERS.—We learn that the Battalion of six companies at the Arsenal at this place (three of them composed of artisans,) on Saturday handsomely tendered their services, with almost entire unanimity, to go to Virginia for the Spring campaign. Col. Childs has telegraphed for the consent of the Department at Richmond.

THE PLYMOUTH PRISONERS.—The Savannah Republican of the 4th inst. notices the arrival there on the 3d of 499 more of these prisoners, and says these make 2327 in all that have passed through there on their way to the prison in the interior. No negroes were among them. 116 officers are stated to have arrived in Richmond—2442 in all.

BEROOFING.—The Raleigh papers manifest a good deal of interest as to the gubernatorial preferences of Mr. L. each, lately elected Congressman in the 7th District. He seems to be difficult to locate. We picked up the Conservative a few nights ago and found what appeared to be a "by authority" notice that he was against Mr. Holden. Then, looking in the Progress of the same date, we found what also seemed to be a "by authority" notice that he was against Gov. Vance.

ORANGE POLITICS.—A letter from Cedar Grove, of the 29th ult., says: "Mr. Holden, unless things change very much, will not block the board in this community." May 9, 1864.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, that the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act to fund, tax and limit the currency," passed at the last session of Congress, so as to provide that bonds of the Confederate States, to be received by any State, in pursuance of the twelfth section of the act, shall be subject to the same duties from taxation; and that all Confederate notes not of the old issues, held by any State on the first day of April, 1864, may, at the option of such State, be exchanged for such bonds, or for Treasury notes of the new issue; and further, that all just demands of any State against the Confederate Government, accruing but unpaid prior to the said first day of April, shall be paid in Treasury notes of the new issue, provided for by said act.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. James M. Leach, of N. C., asked leave to make an explanation of his position, and alluded to an article published in the Examiner, which he stated made a finding not only at him particularly but also at his State. He also alluded to various misrepresentations which he said had been made about the position and sentiments of the people of North Carolina, and of his district particularly, which had been misinterpreted. He stated that he was a peace man on the basis of the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States at the earliest possible day, and so far as his district was concerned there was not a truer, more loyal or law abiding people in the Confederate States. He was the representative of a conservative district, but had never yet heard an expression from a solitary man of his constituency that looked to reconstruction at any time. He is in the same position, and so is North Carolina, as Vice President Stephens, and Gov. Brown of Ga., & Mr. Staples of Va. N. C. concurred in the adoption of a peace man, but on such terms as would secure justice to those who originated this war, and those who had sacrificed their all in it. His district and State had furnished many soldiers to the Confederacy, and if necessary, he was willing to spill his heart's blood. Some persons of North Carolina was accused of disloyalty, but it was owing to bad laws and a worse administration of them.

Mr. Staples, of Va. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Is he for peace on any other terms than the independence of the Confederate States? Mr. Leach. I am for peace on the terms of independence, if I can get it otherwise. I am for peace on the best terms I can get, short of subjugation. I hope the gentleman is satisfied.

Mr. Staples. I am not satisfied. [Mr. Staples proceeded to address the House, but Mr. Atkins, of Tenn., objected, on the ground that the debate would be unprofitable.]

On Thursday, in the Senate, there was considerable discussion of a proposition to fix a day of adjournment. No decision. A bill was passed directing the Secy of State to furnish Congressmen with such certificates as would enable them to travel without interruption.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. J. T. Leach introduced a bill to exempt (under certain circumstances) soldiers' families from payment of tithes. Also, a resolution to permit officers to buy rations for their servants. Mr. Logan, of N. C., introduced a bill to protect citizens from illegal and unjust imprisonments. Mr. Foote spoke against secret sessions.

Friday's proceedings have not yet reached us by mail. The telegraph reports nothing of interest.

GOV. VANCE.—The Petersburg Express, whose unfavorable remarks upon Gov. Vance's speech here were lately noticed in the Observer, makes a handsome amendment in the following closing paragraph of a long article:—

"We look upon the Governor as the embodiment of all the elements which constitute the right sort of character for one occupying his official station, and we should regret his defeat at the ensuing election as a great public calamity. A people that could discard from their confidence such an intrepid, honest, true hearted and trusty public servant as he has proven himself to be, must expect to reap nothing but shame and mischief from such an act of surprising ingratitude and folly. We cannot tolerate the idea that there is the smallest doubt of his re-election. It is impossible that such a man as Governor Vance can be otherwise than enthusiastically sustained by the people of the State, which he governs so well. We are glad that the Observer has afforded us the opportunity of thus putting our respect in curia in this interesting case."

YANKEE VANDALISM.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that when the yankees evacuated Washington, N. C., on Sunday the 1st inst., they set fire to the town not far from its centre, near the former Bank of Washington, and burnt every building from the water to the back part of the town. The citizens stopped the fire to the westward. A warehouse, containing commissary stores, arms, and powder, &c. was kindled by the bridge over the Tar River was fired in three places, and considerably damaged.

A few persons left with the yankees, amongst them Howard Wiswell and family, Richardson and family, John Prime and family, Col. Sam'l Carroll, Lt. Col. Thomas Bowen, U. Rich, Geo. Dixon, and several others, names not recollecting. This act (says the Journal) furnishes a striking commentary upon Federal occupation. For long months their forces have held Washington, and yet on leaving it they set their best to destroy it and ruin its inhabitants, regarding them, and no doubt truly, as a host of people, as indeed is shown by the malignancy of the number of those who have gone off with them. Running away from a town which they dare not hold as warriors, they seek to destroy it as incendiaries.

It adds one more page to the record of this war, and shows the baseness of the shadow of death. War is still the blessing of hope; but in such a peace there is only the darkness of despair. In such a state of existence, the order of nature would be reversed; life would be the king of terror, and death its only solace. In final, eternal separation has our only hope for early safety. Our country was dishonorable—worse dangerous. The soldiers of North Carolina, as citizens of our young Confederacy, we can be content with no peace that does not recognize us as a free and independent people, with the same rights, maintaining them, as heretofore, so long will our hearts go with you in gratified joy, so long will we hail you from the great distance of the State we revere, from our native North Carolina.

With distinguished civility, Your obedient servants, Wm. J. GREEN, Warren, Chm'n; THOMAS S. KEENE, Franklin; JOHN S. DAVIS, Franklin; HENRY S. JORDAN, Person.

THE RESERVES.—We learn that not only will the men between 45 and 60 be left at home, for the present, but that the authorities will detail such of those between 17 and 18 as can make it appear that they are necessary to the labor of the field. Prog., 7th.

CURRENCY NOTICE.—We are compelled to follow the universal practice and put \$5 notes (which form the principal part of our receipts at present) on a footing with \$10's, \$20's, &c. Neither we nor our employees can buy any thing with them except with the tax of 33 1/3 per cent. deducted, or 50 per cent. added to the price of the article purchased; so that a \$5 note is but \$3 33. At our prices it is impossible to stand this. It would be like "working for nothing and finding ourselves." An illustration of constant occurrence recently: A gentleman wishes to pay us 26¢ he hands us two \$5's and we give him \$4 in change. Result: The Observer furnished to him a year for \$2 68. An operation which would soon break us.

We prefer this change to an increase of price, for while that would effect the desired result as to those paying in \$5's, it would bring us too much from those paying in small notes or new issue. Those who do not desire to submit to the discount can pay us in new issue or in small notes.

This notice affects payments at the office at once. As we take "snap judgment" on no one, remittances of \$5's by mail will be credited at their face value until the 16th inst. This regulation is intended only for the benefit of those mailing us money in ignorance of this notice. Those who send \$5's before that date asking them to be credited as such after knowing of this change will have their money returned by mail. May 9, 1864.

A VOICE FROM JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

We publish below a communication addressed to Gov. Vance, by the officers and soldiers who have been, and we believe, are still held in captivity on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. It is a capital production, written remarkably well, and presents facts and arguments from a stand-point and under circumstances that cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of every honest and impartial reader. The gentlemen who signed this paper have had opportunities for observation and the facilities of gathering facts, that enable them to set forth the objects and purposes of our enemies, as well as the hopes and fears of our friends and sympathizers at the North, knowingly and understandingly. The getting up of this paper was no party movement. The signatures, some of them gentlemen not unknown to fame and of recognized ability, have belonged to different political parties, and we presume, had no idea that in this State next summer. The tribute to Gov. Vance was an honest one, and no less merited than honest and disinterested in intent. There are 227 signatures, who represent nearly every county in the State.—Conservative.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON, JOHNSON'S ISLAND, March 31, 1864.

Sir—At a meeting of the officers from North Carolina confined in this prison, yesterday, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to express to you our intense satisfaction with which we have marked the distinguished ability and lofty patriotism which have characterized your administration. It has been with peculiar pride that we have long and tedious imprisonment, that in every wind that has brought to our ears a whisper from the land of our birth and our unchangeable love, we have heard the utterance of our own sentiments, the echo of our own feelings, and the language of our own hearts. We are the more and more patriotic language of the Governor of our State. Exiles from our homes and country, and from the land of those who hate and would destroy us, we watch with anxious concern the progress of events and the course of the war, and with unmingled pleasure the manifestations of ardent patriotism and unyielding firmness among the masses of the people of our own State. But, sir, it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we revert to your noble efforts, Wilkesbarre, in coming in its arduous and perilous journey, and with a confidence of success, that every son of the old State felt a glow of pride in the reflection that these grand utterances emanated from his own honored chief magistrate. Sir, your exposition of the policy of the Federal Government, and your stirring appeals to the consciences of the people, are endeavored by our unhappy country, and the oppressions and indignities that would be heaped upon her in case of submission, are so forcibly verified by the action of the dominant party in this country, that no reasoning man, enjoying as we do the unlimited access to the leading journals of all political parties, can fail to realize the fact, that even the most appalling apprehensions of misery that have presented themselves to the minds of our most sagacious statesmen, even the most hideous pictures of ruin that have been painted by our most eloquent orators, would fall far short of the gloomy doom that would await us, should we be so dejected as to lay down those arms and disband those armies, that have hitherto protected us from the fury of our enemies. Those who delude themselves with the hope, that by restoring them again even they sufficiently strong to restore them again even to those precarious rights they enjoyed before the disruption of the Union, are indulging a vain, a dangerous hope.

We have it daily manifested to us here, that this party is utterly powerless to protect its own rights against the aggressions of the dominant party. Their danger is more imminent, than taken care of their only hope of deliverance is in the triumph of our cause; they grow weaker with every defeat of ours; they grow stronger with every success. At present they are writing in helpless wretchedness. The great object of this country, is to subvert the people of the South, and to appropriate our property to the liquidation of their stupendous debt; and the dominant party is strong or weaker, as the prospect for success or non-success.

Let our people, by any event, either through submission or subjugation, be thrown on the mercy of this nation, and the great plan will have been consummated, and we shall have secured the perpetuity of the Republican party. What policy that party would pursue in the government of our country, is but too plainly and too fully shown, whether it be in their congressional action, from their party conventions, from their leading journals. We hear it from their own lips. That policy would be to humiliate the South, so to cripple her resources, so to disarm her, so to crush her spirit, so to quench her hopes, that never within her wide borders shall even a whisper be heard in claim of freedom. They declare that this war must be waged, not only until the rebellion is crushed and the people subjugated, but that it must be prosecuted until the possibility of its recurrence is forever barred. To accomplish this design, they declare that it is both the right and the duty of Congress to confiscate the property of our people, both real and personal, and apportion it among their soldiers and their statesmen, whom they have stolen and liberated. They propose to take the arms from the whites and put them in the hands of the blacks; they propose to extend the right of suffrage to the blacks, while among the whites it is to be restricted to those who have been in their country throughout the war. In short, in their blind, vindictive rage, they would make of our country one vast ruin, so hideous, that far down into the coming ages of mankind it may stand as a ghastly warning to deter the rash patriot, that would claim freedom as a birthright or republican government as a heritage.

We may cover the land with sorrow and mourning, but peace, on the terms of submission, would cover it with the blackness of the shadow of death. War is still the blessing of hope; but in such a peace there is only the darkness of despair. In such a state of existence, the order of nature would be reversed; life would be the king of terror, and death its only solace. In final, eternal separation has our only hope for early safety. Our country was dishonorable—worse dangerous. The soldiers of North Carolina, as citizens of our young Confederacy, we can be content with no peace that does not recognize us as a free and independent people, with the same rights, maintaining them, as heretofore, so long will our hearts go with you in gratified joy, so long will we hail you from the great distance of the State we revere, from our native North Carolina.

With distinguished civility, Your obedient servants, Wm. J. GREEN, Warren, Chm'n; THOMAS S. KEENE, Franklin; JOHN S. DAVIS, Franklin; HENRY S. JORDAN, Person.

Saml' P. Hill, Cavalry, 1st Regt. Wm. H. Mayo, Edgemoor, S. C. y.

11th N. C. Troops.—Col. Collett Leventhorpe, 11th N. C. Troops, has resigned. Col. Leventhorpe entered the service in the fall of 1861 and has established a reputation second to no officer of his rank in the Confederate army. He was seriously wounded at Gettysburg, and it is supposed that this is the reason for tendering his resignation. He is succeeded by Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Martin, who was Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina. Maj. Frank W. Bird, of Bertie, becomes Lieut. Colonel.

MARRIED.—In Person county, N. C., 28th April, by Wm H. Royter, Esq. Mr. JOHN D. CATES to Miss PALATIAT O'BRYEN, daughter of S. O'BRYEN, Esq., of Bertie. The residence of the bride's father, in Rockingham county, N. C., April 13, E. CARRIG N. of the 2d Ark. Regt., to Miss CORA J. daughter of Samuel Moore.

Notice to Gas Consumers.—On and after May 1st, the price of Gas will be thirty-three cents per 100 cubic feet. By order of the Board of Directors, A. H. DELANTY, Supr.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—THE 11th Annual Meeting of this Co. will take place at the Office of the Co. on Thursday the 19th inst. C. A. MCMILLAN, Secy.

WANTED.—To change 500 cords "GOOD PINE WOOD" in exchange for Spun Yarn if preferred, to be delivered from 5 to 10 cords per week, at convenient points on the Western Railroad. Apply immediately to G. B. BRANDT, Fayetteville, April 26.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Battle in Virginia.—Another Dispatch from Gen. Lee.—RICHMOND, May 7.—The following was received this morning:

HADLEY'S ARMY NORTH VA., May 6.—To the Hon. Secy of War: Early this morning, as the Divisions of Gen. Hill, engaged yesterday, were being reformed, the enemy advanced and created some confusion. The ground lost was occupied as soon as fresh troops got into position, and the enemy driven back to the original line. Afterwards we turned the left of his first line, and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands, among them Gen. Wadsworth. We subsequently attacked and forced the enemy into his entrenched lines, on the Brooke road, extending from Wilderness tavern on the right to Twigg's mill on the left. Every advance on his part, though to a merciful God, has been repulsed. Our loss in killed not large, but we have many wounded, most of them slightly. Artillery being little used on our side.

I give you to announce that Lieut. Gen. Longstreet is severely wounded, Gen. Jenkins killed, and Gen. Pegram badly wounded yesterday. Gen. Stafford it is hoped will recover. R. E. LEE.

ORANGE CO. H., May 6.—The attack by the enemy this morning was very violent, but was repulsed in every instance. A strong effort was made on our right. We drove them on our left, but they were stubborn on the right. Longstreet finally forced them to give way. The battle was fought near Wilderness. The enemy has been pushed back near Charlottesville. Everything looks well. The yankee loss estimated at 1700 prisoners have been received here.

Another reported Victory on Louisiana.—Major M. M. M. A dispatch from the Louisiana forces, dated April 2, says that the Louisiana forces pursued the enemy down Red river, recapturing Fort De la Roche and Chaville. On April 25th, the enemy made a stand at Marksville, which they were attacked and repulsed (route) with heavy loss, estimated at 10,000. Transports going up Red river with reinforcements were whipped back at Fort Drussey. The yankee wounded were sent to Vicksburg. Gen. Walker's division crossed to the north side of Red river and pursuing retreating enemy. The yankees burned four of their gunboats.

From Georgia.—DALTON, May 7.—The enemy fled in front of Tunnel Hill this morning and shelled our cavalry on the ridge this side of that place for two hours, then fell back. They are reported as moving around to our left.

Reinforcing Grant.—A letter from Highland county says that advances just received from Beverly represent that 40,000 men have passed through Cumberland Gap en route to reinforce Grant. Richmond Examiner, 6th.

The Yankee fleet in the James.—This fleet is said to number thirty-four vessels, including not only transports and gunboats, but several of the largest monitors.—Rich. Examiner, 6th.

The Danish War.—The English papers of the 22d say that Duppel was carried by storm by the German allies on the 18th of April, after a fierce conflict. The Danes evacuated the works and retreated to the island of Alsens. The Danish report shows that their army lost 400 officers, 16,000 men, and 90 guns. It was said that the Prussian loss amounted to 2 generals, 60 officers and 600 privates, killed and wounded. The German troops were ordered to occupy the whole province of Jutland, and to lay siege to Fredericia immediately. In the meantime the Conference had had an informal organization in London, and debates were commenced taken care in the British Parliament on the subject of the war.

Investigation of the Fort Pillow Affair.—Senator Wade and Mr. Cochrane, the Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War, who went to Fort Pillow to ascertain the facts as to the alleged massacre of colored troops there, have returned, and report that the stories have not been exaggerated. That great cruelty was practiced by the rebel troops, after the surrender of the fort, there can be no doubt.

The Tobacco Ration.—Gen. Cooper gives notice that enlisted men will receive one pound per month.

DIRB.—In Moore county, 10th April, Mr. JAMES BRIDGES, in the 67th year of his age. In Chatham county, on the 29th of February, Mrs. ARABELLA JANE BROOKS, in her 43d year. She had been a member of the Baptist church for 23 years. In Randolph county, on the 5th of December 1863, Mrs. M. L. LANE, wife of John R. Lane, in her 25th year. A consistent member of a Baptist church for upwards of 8 years, she had no less than 12 children. On the 19th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law Dr. A. W. Bethes, in Marion Dist., S. C., TRISTRAM BETHES, Esq., of Robeson county, N. C., in the 70th year of his age.

We are authorized to announce GILES LEITCH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the counties of Richmond and Robeson May 2, 23 64d.

To the Voters of Moore and Montgomery Counties.—I, ANSON B. myself a candidate to represent the counties of Moore and Montgomery counties in the next Session of North Carolina. My political views are expressed in the enclosed sheet, and are well known to all who know me. I shall explain them more fully at the proper time. A. B. BARTON, 29 64d.

TO THE VOTERS OF York, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga. WE ARE authorized to announce Col. W. H. A. Moore, of York county, as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature of N. C. We are all willing to trust in him, as we have tried him before, and know the result. He has been in the army since June 1862. W. H. A. MOORE, 29 64d.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. W. HILL, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons of the next Legislature, from the county of Moore. Capt. Ritter is a Conservative "after the strictest sect" May 7, 30 64d.

Camp 18th Regt., April 29, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS: At a meeting held by the soldiers of the 18th N. C. T. from Bladen county, Lt. Jno. D. Currie was unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent the county of Bladen in the lower branch of the next Legislature of North Carolina. Upon being called for, Lt. Currie came forward and accepted the nomination.

Mr. Currie is a young man of fine abilities, and is highly respected by the people of the county. He is a native of N. C. He is emphatically a Vance man and favors a vigorous prosecution of the war until our independence is acknowledged by the enemy. He has been in the army ever since the beginning of the war, and has fully performed every duty while in camp and upon the march, and has borne himself with unparagoned gallantry upon every battle-field. He received wounds at the battle of Chancellorsville, which have rendered him unable to perform duty in the field, and we confidently hope that our fellow-soldiers and citizens will unite with us in electing him. Our regiment will go unanimously for Gov. Vance, with the exception of a few deserters who represent the county of Bladen in the lower branch of the next Legislature of North Carolina. Upon being called for, Lt. Currie came forward and accepted the nomination.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Col. Sinclair, of the North Carolinian, for the following:—

Richmond, May 8.—The following rec'd this A. M. Headquarters Army No. Va., May 8.—Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening, and drove him from his rifle pits. Among the prisoners captured are Generals Seymour and Shaler. Number of the enemy also taken. The enemy has abandoned the Germanna Ford road, and removed his pontoon bridges towards Ely's Ford. There has been no attack to-day; only slight skirmishing on our lines. R. E. LEE.

Official dispatches from Chaffin's Bluff are, that the enemy's gunboats were attacked, disabled, boarded and burnt on the 7th. Two iron-clad bore down on our forces, when they returned. No loss our side.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 9. REVIEW OF THE MARKET Bacon 4 30 to 5 00 Pork 2 50 Lard 4 90 to 5 00 Beef 1 50 to 1 75 per cwt. Retail. Hams 6 00 Butter 8 00 to 10 00 Cotton 2 00 Flour 10 00 to 20 00 Corn 20 00 to 30 00 per bush. Wheat 1 75 per lb. Eggs 2 70 per dozen. Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb. Feathers 2 25 to 3 00 per bush. Fresh 8 00 to 10 00 per bush. Powder 12 50 to 15 00 Sugar 12 50 to 15 00. Leather—Upper 20 00 to 25 00 Sole 17 50 to 20 00. Liquors—Old Whiskey 7 00 Apple and Peach 8 50 to 10 00 Raisins 20 00 to 25 00 Nails 8 50 to 10 00 per bush. Onions 20 00 per bush. Potatoes—Irish 15 to 20 per bush; sweet 16 to 20. Rice 1 25 to 1 50 per bush. Flour, 10 00 to 15 00. Sp. Family Bar 2 00 per lb. Tallow 4 00. Spirits Turpentine 8 00 per gallon. Fayetteville 4 4 Shoes, Factory price in the State 1 25. Outdone price \$4 50 to 5 00. Salt 35 00 to 40 00 per bush. Tallow 8 00. Wool 6 00. Corrected by K. L. PANSARAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET, May 8, 1864. Beef Cattle, beef 4 to 4 50; Veal 3 50 per lb. Bacon 4 50 to 5 00; Butter 10 to 12 00; Corn 20 00 to 25 00; Cotton 2 00; Flour \$16 to \$20 00; Hides, 2 25 to 2 50; Dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, sole 16 to 18 50, and upper 16 50 to 17 00; Lard 5 50 to 6 00; Nails 2 25 to 2 50 per bush; Flour, 10 00 to 15 00; Sp. Family Bar 2 00 per lb. Tallow 4 00. Spirits Turpentine 8 00 per gallon. Fayetteville 4 4 Shoes, Factory price in the State