ed and wounded. On Wednesday night 500 clip the following: other prisoners were captured, and during the

two hours or more. He says the enemy's left ten miles in length; and that the battle raged the entire length of the line. He did not know the opposing batteries. ensued. While, he further states, Gen. Beauregard has our rifle-pits so protected that our troops are comparatively secured from danger. He says he saw Gen. Lee every day, sometimes going and sometimes returning from the battle-field covered with dust-looking cheerful and satisfied with the progress of events, and in vigorous health. He further states, that our army has a full supply of rations, with the Railroad to Richmond anobstructed, where there is an abundance of

The citizens of Petersburg are calm and per feetly confident that Lee and Beauregard, with their invincible hosts, are not only able to keep the vandals from their city, but destroy his entire army if they will give them an open fight.

The rumor that prevailed here on Saturday, that the enemy were at Reams' station, in force, six miles from Petersburg, entrenching, is in-

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this interesting information, says deserters from the enemy are coming into our lines from ali quarters. They say their leaders are drunken and they make their men drunk and then rush them recklessly into conflict totally regardless of their lives, and to inevitable slaughter; and the men are determined to be thus treacherously sacrificed no longer. Prisoners with whom he conversed, say that Grant has not more than half the number of troops with which he crossed the information contained in that dispatch is correct,

that the information from Danville was, that the of war and baggage by the wayside. His igno-yankoes had destroyed some thirty miles of the minious fight into Western Virginia centrasts. Richmond and Danville Railroad. This is a betrible disaster, if true. The raiders were said to ed town of Lexington! be Knutz's party from the South-side, and perhaps | Sheridan and his Gang -it is now pretty they passed.

From the Raleigh Confederate, 28th inst. tracts this morning:

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS ABOUT PETERSBURG. tillory from the lines immediately on the east of safe transit. overmastered without much expenditure of ball burnt above them. and powder. Twenty-nine prisoners were taken | Private houses were, according to the custom

eiting is transpiring at this hour.

lowed to go. The Pledmont road and Greens- flames All the clothes, furniture and provis bero, N. C., may be their aim.

We have the gratifying intelligence that the Yaukees have not only been dislodged from the Petersburg & Weldon railroad, near the Six mile House, but have been driven off with the 2,000 "illustrious prodecessors" were ledged for safe keeping on Thursday morning. This good service was accomplished by a portion of Mahone's command, on Thursday night. Where so many prisoners were taken there must have been (if the Yankees fought at all) some killed and wounded, but how many we do not at this time know. Nor have we heard of our own casualties, which we are sure were few if any. The Yan- received. kees have destroyed about two miles of the track,

which will seen be reinstated. A later report was brought in on yesterday evening that the yankees had returned after their whipping-were still in force on the rail. Friday and Saturday is estimated at 8000. road near the "Six mile House," and that only a small portion of the track was injured. We that Johnston had not retreated across the Chathave seen more than one or two engaged in this tahoochee river, but had evacuated the works in fight, and all agree that the fight, beginning about susset, resulted in the complete surprise and discompture of the raiders, without any loss to us, and with similar unanimity state that the From Lynchburg.—Lynchburg, June 23.-

making 2,250 prisoners that day, which our in-tormant saw brought into Petersburg Thursday the city. This pleasant state of affairs continued There was brist skirmishing throughout Thurswhen the report of a single gan came rolling up day, but no general engagement.

Friday morning be left on foot for Stony Creek away, when the terrific thunders of a heavy can-

station, whither the ease ron, to take the train nonade burst upon the startled city. Our butterless on the north back of the river, in Chester

had an opportunity of witnessing the battle for discern the shells flying through the "sulphurtwo hours or more. He says the enemy's left ous canopy" that overhung the combatants wing rested at the "brick church," about six Like jets of steam, they rushed in a semi circle miles south-east from Petersburg, extending in a across the river, and to the spectators, who crowdsemi curve to the Appomattex river, being some ed the house tops and every spot that commanded a view of the fight, seemed to fall amidst the

dreedful carcage among their troops must have river, and evidently in close proximity to our utes a rolling fire was insintained, and then suddenly ceased. Twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, A. M., silence again reigned along our lines, an with the exception of a gun fired occasionally, a has been quiet up to 3 o'clock, P. M.

The musketry firing proceeded from a charge made by our men, in which they captured the rifle pits in front of batteries Nos. I and 2 on the banks of the river, and took 29 prisoners, afte which they retired within their lines.

South-side road -All the Government pro perty, consisting of provisions, cars, &c., was completely removed before the Danville junction was breastment, pointed out to them the accuracy occupied by the enemy They had but empty watchouses to destroy. Before their arrival at Burkville they captured a large train of curs leaded with cotton, which they descroyed They of Gens Polk, Johnston, Hardee and Jackistroved but a small portion of the track. The acted with great deliberation, piled the wood around the ears, and after retreshing themselves and resting their tired homes they set fire to the wood, and when it was in flames they left. I was supposed they numbered three or four thou

The Examiner of Friday contains the following: Hunter and his Party.-The latest we have from this interesting party of skedaddlers will b found in the telegram from Lynchburg. If the as it most probably is, Hunter is striking for Jack-There was only about a half mile of the Weldon Railroad track form up, which can be repaired at miles east of Covington. If he succeeds in reaching the latter place, and destroying the bridges A party of thirty-six radders were espianed in after him, he will be safe. We believe that he Brunswick county, by six or eight citizens. | will reach Covington with most of his army, but A gentleman just from Greensboro' informs us there is little doubt he will lose all his material

others from Staunton. We fear they have visited well ascertained that Sheridan, and such of his great devastation upon the country through which | gang as could travel, left the White House Wed nesday evening, and coming west as far as Crump's cross roads near Tunstall's, on the York River Through the couries; of Maj. Shepherd we are railroad, struck out in two columns for the James in receipt of the Petersburg Register of Satur river. They are believed to have crossed to the day morning, from which we make copious es south bank of the Chickshominy by the Long and Providence Forge bridges, about sunrise yesterday morning. The distance across the Just at 7 o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morn- country from the White House to Westover i ing, the quiet which had prevailed for many hours not more than twenty five miles. It is possible previous, was broken by a tremendous roar of at. Sheridan may encounter some obstacle to his

the city. For one hear and forty minutes, the What the yankees did in Lexington -W cannonading was loud and furious, the engage. have before us a letter from an intelligent lad ment in artillery being between the enemy's bat- of Lexington, speaking of the conduct of Hun teries on his right, and a battery of ours on the ter's army at that place. On approaching the north bank of the Appointaiox. But something town and without any notification to the inhabit olse besides artillery firing went on, and as truth- tants, they opened on it with their artillery ful chroniclers of events, we must state the fact, The shells tore through and exploded in many that in an attempt to storm one of the batteries of the dwelling houses before the inmates were held by the yankees, we sustained a loss of he- apprised that the enemy was upon them. The tween 3 and 400 prisoners. These composed the consternation among the defenceless people was 27th of Hagood's (S C.) Brigade of Hoke's Divi-sion. Few we hear were killed—the enemy hav-their children into cellars, with the feeling that ing allowed them to come to where they could be the next moment perhaps their houses would be

by us and brought into Petersburg. Some shells of yankee soldiery, ransacked and pillaged, the came into the city in the latter part of the day, heroes, in every instance, preferring to break the but we have heard of no particular injury done locks of smoke-houses and store rooms, though the to person or preparty.

10 o'clock P. M. Friday - A distant cannon Gov. Letoher's family were treated deserves to is heard at long intervals, but nothing more ex- be recorded as a part of the history of this invasion of the south by the barbarians of the North 12 o'clock Friday Night -- We have news They gave his family notice that in ten minutes that the Yankees have d stroyed "Burkeville they would apply the torch to his dwelling, and Junction," and that the raid is sweeping on to- balf of the time allotted was taken up by the ofwards Danville, and the connections southwest- ficer appointed to burn the building in laying ward of that point. Of course, they will deslroy down injunctions as to what should and what what lays in their way, as iar as they will be al. | should not be removed beyond the reach of the ions of the family were in that house, and all OPERATIONS ON THE PETERSBURGE WELDON R. R. | were consumed except the mere handful that

mile House, but have been driven off with the heard of. They took Mr. Matthew White from his house, and upon the charge, of which there loss in one particular of 500, as that number of his house, and upon the charge, of which there has no proof and which would have been no income. prisoners, among whom were 28 officers, were was no proof and which would have been no just marched into the city about 10 o'clock vesterday diffication if it had been true, that he had been marched into the city about 10 o'clock yesterday tification if it had been true, that he had been morning, and taken to the spot to which their serving with Gen. McCausland, and had killed one of their men, carried him into the country tied him to a tree and shot him to death like

dog. The Register of Saturday has the following dispatches from Richmond and Lynchburg:-From the United States .- RICHMOND, June

24.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 21st has been Unofficial accounts represent the Federal loss n the several assaults on the enemy's works near Petersburg on Saturday to be severe. No official report has been received. The Federal loss of

Sherman reports on the evening of the 19 front of Kennesaw Mountain. He still holds the Mountain.

Gold in New York on the 20th 1994.

injury to the road was southward of the Six mile It is difficult to get any news from Hunter's fly- sing the nabors."

FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Raleigh Confederate, of the 27th irst.

We met with an officer on yesterday morning, who had just reached here from Fetersburg, from two learned the following particulars of control ting and the current of the control ting of the control ting and the current of the current o Thirsday night passed over in peace and line is stacked the enemy near Salom, capturing both sides. other prisoners were taken by other parties— quietness, and at 6 o'clock A. M., on Friday and several wagons. The enemy have destroyed Stevenson's division, and severe fighting ensued.

130 of Sheridan's raiders have arrived here. Hunter destroyed a great amount of private of wagons, horses and cattle.

be passed. But during the whole route, he heard the thunder of artillery and the rattle of musket ry, which in an hour or two became one incessant roar, prenounced by all who heard it, to be the heaviest firing heard since the assault on Peters burg commenced.

From one point on the Railroad, our informant ball. ful; as a man he was the soul of honor, affection and unright manliness.

The circumstances of his death have just been elated to me by one of the party who was nearest him at the moment. His story is as follows: Gens Johnston, Polk and Hardee, accompanied by Gen. Jackson (of the cavalry) and a small esnumber of treeps sugaged, but judging from the tremendous cannonading and incessant roar of small arms, he is of the opinion that it must have result of the conflict, but says Gen. Beauregard groups were discussing the probable results of the party ascended to the crown. Here there the engagement, and confidertly predicting the were the initials to an abattis, with several emhad planted 16 heavy pieces of artiflery in posi- evacuation of the Yankee batteries, all were brasures, rendering the place very much exposed. thinks they were probably driven therefrom, and dreedful carcage among their troops must have firing during the early hours of the day, but this lines in front of Blandford. For a very few min- had ceased for some time before the group of officers began its reconnoissance This was proonged to a much greater extent than usual, and dided into a general and unimated conversation, all of the gentlemen being gathered into a knot, and using their hands and glasses with a marked freedom, bespeaking rank and interest. The encmy could not fail to see them plainly, and whilst hey were being observed deliberately returned the observation, with full time for calculation and adjustment. The party seemed to forget its exosed situation, although some of the canoneers who had been at work apon the little tier of of the enemy's shots. Presently a single spherical case shell was discharged from the yankee battery, and exploded directly above the heads son. All of them fell to the ground to avoid the concussion or fragments. It was then proposed o divide, and the different gentlemen separated o such courses as were at hand. Gen. Polk se ected a very secure shelter, but, becoming impatient and anxious to sean the range of fire more ccurately, he stepped out upon the brow, and was intently gazing out across the country, his arms folded and his left side presented, when a three-inch round shot from a steel rifle cannon, struck the elbow, crushing both arms and passing brough the heart, a portion of the chest and tomach, and out, and on its murderous course. The old man fell lifeless and mangled to the ground. Gen. Johnston was bending over him in an instant, with the rest of the party. They itted him in their arms to an ambulance, and h was carried to his quarters, where his bewildered military family received it with the mauraine of

> Cer. Angusta Constitutionalist Brutolity of Yankes General - Tue Rich mond Examiner relates the following declaration of Gen. Warren and Gen. Grant:-

men meeting the corpse of a father.

A poor lady, a Mrs. Corry, resided near Betheeda thurch. Of course she was visited, and her house was stripped of everything she had. Not so much as a meal's victuals were left to keep life in her ody: and she had two sick children. The poor, ine, desolate, plundered woman, in behalf of nose little suffering children, besought permision from this so-called Gen. Warren, to buy : w of the stores, her own property, of which she had been robbed; and as though he was the retired shoddy of a sold-out establishment, plethoric with wealth, he replied-"we keep nothing for sale" Then, said the half frantic woman (as the Richmond Examiner repeats it) "I will beg. Give me, for God's sake, a meal of meat for my sick children." This was a Southern, a Virginia matron, who had lived in comfort on her own roperty; and it was for the small pittance of this ngle meal, from her own stores, that she was mploring, for an object that might well have oved to pity a devil in hell. We confess our hair rises to end as we record the answer that sued from the lips of this heartless villain. Madam, we read that during the siege of Jeruilem, women were reduced to eat their children. He had studied the question-had read the hisory of like events, and foreseeing that in the course of his military career he might find some reak mother, far enough from succor, and suffiently in his power, to enable him to bring to car the acquisitions of his intellectual labors, lo! -with what studied, calm, complacent demeanor he uttered the passage from history-"women were reduced to eat their children.'

The picture is an impressive one-the lordly oneral and his suppliant. It commends itself to very man within whose bosom lives a spark of courage or humanity-who is not prepared to be a dog-who is not already meaner than a dog.

Another instance is that of an interview be ween a Virginia mother and Grant. This one as the mother of Confederate sons; and having allen within the vankee lines, she sought and obained an interview with Gen. Grant, and asked for a passport to enable her to get to Richmond. with her friends. "You are better where you are. When I enter Richmond, women's persons will

ot be safe." These scenes are verified. They are truewaith the Examiner. This last was addressed by the commanding General of the yankee army— Grant—and thus we are assured that when he enters Richmond, all the acts foreshadowed in the nefarious programme of Dahlgren, are to be performed. Rapine, lust, slaughter, conflagraion are to be let loose like unleashed hell-hounds, o rage and riot-when "women's persons will not

Artemus Ward -In an affecting account of his our ing with "Betsey Jane," Artemus Ward says: "There were many affectin' ties which made ne hanker after Betsey June. Her father's farm ined ourn; their cows and ourn squenched their thirst at the same spring; our old mares had stars n their forreds; the measles broke out in both amilies at nearly the same time; our parents (Bety Jane's and mine) slep regularly every Sunday in the same meetin house, and the nabors used to observe, 'How thick the Wards and Teasels air?' It was a sublime sight in the spring of the year to se our several mothers (Betsev's and mine) with their gowns pinned up so that they couldn't sile 'em, affecshunitely bilin' soap together and aboo-

Late in the evening an assault was made on many of their calesons and wagous to provent The enemy attempted by this movement to turn their falling into our hands. It is reported that our extreme left and thereby secure the advanwe have again overtaken the enemy to-day near tages of operations in our rear. But he was repulsed with severe less. His three lines of battle were hurled back and crowded in distracted confusion on each other. Our forces pursued property in his advance, and stole a large number the advantage, and with the fury that has always marked their ensets, they pushed the enemy until sunset and occupied the entrenchments the yankees had established on that part of the field. Hindman's division was engaged in the manœuvre, and Stewart's brave men swung into line in the closing scene that resulted in terrible havor to the foe.

Our forces captured a number of prisoners and several fine gans. Our loss in killed and wounded was severe, the bulk falling on Stevenson's division. A large number of the wounded arrived on the trains on Thursday.

The heautiful weather of the past two days han at any time during a week previous. The spirit of the army is more defiant than ever, and the morale unsurpassed. There seems to be a general feeling that the yankees have made their last manusavres for position, and that an urgent necessity is than to stake a quick battle on the hazard of the hour.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 24th. On Thursday, heavy skirmishing continued all day, but we could not learn of any heavy movements on any portion of the line. The casualties, however, are large and markedly indicatet he close proximity of the skirmish lines. During all of Thursday night heavy firing continued. The videttee and skirmishers of both armies chon away by the light of the moon all the livelong night. Our lines are not materially changed since Wednesday. The enemy still avoids the shock of battle. Our brave men steadily await his advances - 12. 25th

Correspondence of the Atlauta Intelligencer, 26th. ON THE PICKET LINE, June 23. On yesterday morning the enemy held posses on of a ridge on the Powder Spring road, which commanded the country around for some distance, and which was decided desirable for our army Our cavalry held possession of it previously, but on the approach of the yankees fell back and abandoned the important position. Accordingly, penses of the one with the humiliation of the Major Gen. Stevenson was ordered in the evening to attack and carry the ridge by storm. It was not supposed that the enemy had fortified himself in so short a space of time, and an easy success was anticipated.

The necessary orders having been given, Stevenson's division moved forward in two lines of battle, as follows: Brown's Brigade of Tennesseeans on the right, with Cumming's Brigade of Georgians on the left, were moved forward in ad- power that was ruining them; but it did not devanced front, while Reynolds' North Carolinians prive the rebels of a single resource, or win back and Virginians supported Brown, and Pettus's Brigade of Alabamians supported Cumming .-These two lines were commanded by Gens. Cumming and Pettus, and moved forward in splendid on peaceful industry, on defenceless commercial style to the charge.

road, and in the rear of it is a succession of small and in numbers large enough to be mistaken for regular line of battle. The division passed on, It then continued moving forward at a doubleline, but not before they had lost many gallant but the enemy's main line of battle looming up before it, our men, carried on by their impetuosity, continued to advance, and were within 100 far as to transport to this country all the title vards of the line when a tremendous fire of grape and canister, from some 20 pieces of artillery. opened upon them. Disregarding their comrades falling around them in numbers, Brown's, followed by Reynolds' Brigade, continued to press forward, but were soon compelled to halt in con- ers with which the American papers, and even the of the negroes in 1858. In Walton v Gatlin. sequence of the fearful fire poured in their left flank, which rested in an open field. The cause of the enemy gaining a flank fire on these gallant men was on account of Cumming's line being de- Davoust's campaigns in Northern Germany furlayed, which kept them from keeping up with nish the nearest parallel. Throughout this dis the right of the division. They were, however, soon brought up, but not before it was too late to attempt carrying the line in front. The yankees of the English soldiery." by this time were fully prepared for an assault, and had brought up reinforcements. The artillery they had on their picket lines was withdrawn as fast as our columns carried them, and this, added to that already on their main line, kept up a continual fire of grape and canister in our rear, who retained the captured ground for three hours, when they were withdrawn, in accordance with orders received, to our regular line of battle, the

ridge, however, being still held by our forces. As soon as the men appeared in front of the yankees' main line of battle, Hindman's division came up on their right, and thus prevented the enemy from marching on the flank and opening a fire of musketry which would have been very

disastrous to our men. This charge was a brilliant and gallantly made one, and gave the yankees a foretaste of what they may expect when the general engagement takes place. Reynolds' and Brown's brigades distinguished themselves by their heroic and firm conduct while under a terrific fire.

Our loss in this charge was very heavy and cannot fall short of - hundred. That of the enemy was also severe, but as his men fought beenemy was also severe, but as his men fought behind breastworks, it would not be suprising if the Cape Fear River. These desiring to send protheir loss does not exceed ours. It may not even visions or clothing to soldiers in this command can have he as large, although quite a number of yankees were killed, and we captured about one hundred prisoners.

N. C. Wounded in Georgia .- The Atlanta Confederacy has a list of the wounded in Gen. Johnston's army, in the recent fights. Among the names are the following from North Carolina 29th N. C. Regiment-W. M. Clemens, J. A. Johnson, A. C. Allen, J. A. Ashworth, J. E. Alexander, W. M Shular. 39th N. C .- J. Teatham, C. L. Fisher, Corp'l Winsted, T. D London, and Corp'l Justen. 60th N. C .- W. C. Yergia.

Caswell Crops .- The Milton Chronicle says: The wheat crop in Caswell is splendid, and corn looks fine; oats promise a large crop; and we begin to hear of people having "a few oats" and "a little wheat" to spare who had nothing of the sort until lately.

Funeral of Gen. Polk. -The funeral of Gen. Polls will take place in Raleigh .- Sav. Rep., 24cf.

THE ENGLISH OFFICERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Their Conduct as Viewed in England - Frank Moore's "Diary of the American Revolutioa" is attracting considerable attention in England. The Saturday Review gives to the work an uppreciative article which is particularly noticeable as showing the present feeling in England in regard to the period and scenes of the American revolution. As the generation directly interested in that contest has passed away, and there are no direct personal feeings involved, the true merits of the case are more faily viewed. Washington is at this day nearly as highly reverenced in England as in America, and there will be found very few Englishmen who condemn the course taken by the American colonies In the article in the Review the reviewer says: "The feeling with which most Englishmen

will rise from the perusal of this 'Diary' will be one of sorrowful but profound contempt for the government under which their ancestors flourishhas inspirited our troops again and rendered operations and rapid manœuvres more effective Washington, appears in very noble colors; but the only actors who make a thoroughly despicable figure are the English ministers and their favorite generals. It was not that they committed here and there an isolated mistake-the demon of blandering possessed them from the very first measure to the very last of the twenty years' struggle. Without subscribing to all the imputations of tyranny in which the Americans vented the discontent that had been accumulating for many years, no one doubts that the taxation of so powerful a colony was, as a mere matter of state-craft, a-mistake. If not a crime, it was certainly a blunder. The military operations, too, of the war on the English side are sufficiently infamous. No commander, probably, throughout the whole

course of the warlike history of England has surpassed Howe and Clinton in inefficiency, with the single exception of General Whitelocke, whose sinister fame is linked to the same fatal soil But these errors hardly equaled the folly of the policy which was pursued between the first outbreak of discontent and the time when the armed conflict was commenced in earnest. It was not the poliev of statesmen, but a policy which a spitcful woman pursues to obtain a household victory. The English government would not yield, and they either could not or would not take the steps necessary to conquer; and so they adopted a middle course, which conveniently combined the exother. They did nothing to enforce obedience but they did everything to tesse, to irritate, to exasperate. The shutting up of the port of Boston was not likely to cow the resistance or allay the resentment of a high-spirited people. The closing of the fisheries of Newfoundland to American enterprise had the effect of depriving numbers of their bread, and making it their in terest to dare the utmost for the overthrow of the the lovalty a single wavering heart. The campaigns of many of the English commanders were carried on in the same spirit. They made war towns, on public buildings, on everything except The ridge is on the right of the Powder Spring armed men. They undertook scarcely any great military enterprises, and generally contented ridges and raviues. Over these our men had to themselves with sitting down in some scaport charge, and on arriving in front of the yankee town until they were driven out of it, but to make skirmishers discovered them strongly entrenched amends, they destroyed every sort of property they could reach without fighting a battle. before the Declaration of Independence had been and on the first charge stormed this first line of made, they went on the principle that whatever horses, 500,000 rounds small arm ammunition; entrenchments and captured several prisoners. was loss to America was gain to England; and, 5,000 stand small arms, 10,000 rounds cannon consequently, they conducted war on a system ammunition, 200,000 pounds pilot bread, 50 barquick for a short distance, when a second and even more barbarous than is commonly adopted rels of sugar, 30 sacks of coffee, \$200,000 worth strong line of entrenchments was seen. With a in contending with an alien nation. Having of medicines, ten barrels of whiskey, and shovels, yell the men rushed forward under a galling fire command of the sea, they bombarded and burnt spades, axes, carpenters' tools, etc., etc., in large of infantry and artillery, and carried this second petty seaport towns, which could not have been troublesome if they had wished. They forofficers and men. The ridge was now captured ged imitation Congress notes and circulated them by thousands, in order to depreciate the Ameri-

can currency. And General Gage even went so deeds on which the New York proprietors depended for the possession of their estates - though, happily for our credit, his proceedings were not supported by the authorities at home. The tales of plunder, of cruelty, and of maltreatment of prison-Congress reports, are rife, it is, of course impossible to test. But their complaints are pitched in a tone, and repeated with a perseverance, to which graceful war, the maximum of mischief with the mimimum of risk appears to have been the object

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

WILL stiend with the Assessors at the office of A M Compbell from the 5th to the 15th of July to receive the Taxes due on sales for the quarter ending

The few persons that have failed to pay the Addition of Tax on Prefits, will take notice that unless they pay immediately, the pensity will be enferced. R. W. HARDIE. Collector 22d District N. C.

TAXES! TAXES!!

WILL attend at the office of A. M Campbell on the first day of July 1864, to receive the Taxes due or urchases for the year ending June 80, 1864 The taxes due are for State one half of one per cent

r County one per cent. on all purchase HECTOR MONEILL, Shift. Headquarters 3d Military District.

DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTHBEN VA., Wilmington, N. C., June 18, 1864. CIRCULAR. NITIZENS are hereby notified that in future no per

them for carded with dispatch by sending them to the care of Capt. J. B. Grangor, A. Q. M., at this place.

By command of Maj. Gen. WHITING,

43-i6t] JNO. S. FAIRLY, Lt & A. D. C.

FOR SALE. OFFEE and SUGAB; English Mustard; Mason's Blacking; Cotton Yarn Nos. 9 and 10, Cedar Falls 4-4 Sheeting Extra Family Flour, London Porter; Green Copperss, Knives and Forks,
Spice and Black Pepper, Ginger, Soda;
Epsom Salte; Brown Windsor Soap;
ALSO—Stone Ware, such as
Churns, Jars, Bassus, Pitchers and Mage.

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for cale. Consignments of Neval Stores, for cale of

eanister and musketry, ereating great haves in the yanker ranks. The fire was so rapid and destructive that the enemy could not rally. They were driven back with a loss of between 800 and 1000. Our loss, the men being protected by reastworks, was very small.

We captured 100 prisoners, including 3 offiers, and 2 stands of colors.

The woods where the enemy's dead and woundd lie are now on fire, making it impossible to ereage them

The yankee Gen. Kimball is reported by prisovers to have becon killed.

Virginia News via Goldshoro'. - GOLDSBORO'. June 28th -The State Journal has Petersburg papers to the 25th. Nothing important. Private advices represent Kautz moving from W. F. Lee, on Sunday, from Staunton bridge on the Southside road, with Dearing in his front, going towards Welden or Grant's army. Official information from Welden to-day says Kautz is going there.

The Raleigh Confederate of Tuesday has rumore from Greensboro' that the entire command of Kautz, the Raider, has been captured by Fitz Lee and Dearing.

Northern News from the South - ATLANTA. June 27 .- The Appeal has received Nashville papers of the 22d.

The latest news from Grant's army is to the 18th. Favorable, but not decisive, results are claimed. 22 cannon had been captured from the Confederates during the operations against l'etersburg, and 5 shell had been thrown into the

Later .- MORILE, June 27 .- The Register has reliable intelligence from Memphis, via Senatobia. Gold at Memphis is quoted at 250. Confederate notes sell at 21 cents in the dollar and are still rapidly rising. In New York, on the 22d, Gold opened at 225, and closed at 206.

A rumor was current in Memphis that Gen'l Grant had telegraphed Lincoln that he was tired of his undertaking, and he (Lincoln) must take charge of it himself.

The Chicago (Democratic) Convention has been postponed to August 29th. The Alabama has burned the ship Rockinghum from Callao.

sury

this s

of arri

ly 830

The

countie

porutic

should

neverl

from d

no idea

dred th

\$8,500.

preten

Mr. H

does h

875,00

and of

twenty

increa

five m

lions : year t

is this

twenty

avera

highe

will p

five in We Holde ed vie

But

Forrest's Spoils .- MERIDIAN, June 18 .- Ev. ery freight and passenger train for several days back has been packed with "Forrest's pets. Fifteen hundred have already arrived, and several hundred more are yet to come. Among the spoils captured, I noticed 12 fine brass guns, and I parrott-6 of which are spiked-and wagons too numerous to count. Four other guns were captured but they have not yet arrived here. Gen. Forrest's Chief Quartermaster thus sums up the result of this most signal victory of the year; Yankees killed 1,000; wounded, 1,500; captured, 2.000; 200 wagons, 50 ambulances, 17 pieces of artillery, with caissons and 10,000 rounds of ammunition; 5,000 stand small arms, and 500,000 rounds ammunition; 500 mules, 100 horses; 200, 000 lbs. pilot bread; 50 bbls. sugar; 30 sacks cote: \$200,000 worth of medicines; 10 bbls whiskey, and shovels, spades, axes, &c., in large numbers. The enemy's force, according to the most reliable estimate, was nearly 12,000 .- Mississippian.

Forrest's Whereabouts .- Some people are very anxious to know why it is that Forrest is not in Sherman's rear. He recently killed 1,000 Yaukees, wounded 1,500, dispersed 6,000, captured 2.000; also 200 wagoas; 50 ambulances; 17 pieses of artillery with caissons, 500 mules, 100 numbers, all of which was on the way to Sherman's army. If that is'nt getting "in Sherman's rear," we would be glad to see somebody suggest a plan for doing it - Savannah Repub ican

Supreme Court .- Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In State v Black, from Ashe, directing a new trial. In Bowers v Strud. wick, from Orange, directing the Clerk to state an account charging the defendant with the value directing a certiorari. By BATTLE, J. In State v McNeely, from

Burke, venire de novo. In Page v Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams v Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment. By MANLY, J. In Buie v Murchison, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham v

Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v Duckworth, from Burke, no error. Per Curiam .- In State v Jones, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error. Ral. Confederate.

Railroad Directors .- At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements held on Satarday the 29th inst. the following appointments were made: Directors in the Atlantic and N C Railroad

Company-Lewis C Desmond, C R Thomas, A T Jerkins, M F Arendell, Council Wooten, James M Parrott, J H Peebles and Council Best. William H Oliver, State Proxy. John Everitt, John D Flanner, R S Tucker.

C W D Hutchins, John Berry, C P Mendenhall, D A Davis, and Wm C Means, Directors in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Ralph Gorrell, State Proxy. R W Lassiter, J B Littlejohn and George

Little, Directors in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. Dr E S Crudup, State Proxy. Geo W Swepson, W W Avery, A M Powell, Wm Murphy, N W Woodfin, F E Shober, Geo F Davidson and S B Erwin, State Directors in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company Anderson Mitchell, State Proxy, and Jas H Wil son, Alternate.

Joseph H Cannon, Charles Wood and John H Leary, Directors in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Cinal Company. John N McDowell State Proxy.—Raleigh Conservative.

The Orphan Fund in the West - Dr. Deems writes to the Raleigh Conservative: -In the last fourteen days I have delivered twelve speeches and sermons in nine of the Western counties. The subscriptions have been as follows:

Cabarrus, \$ 1,000 Buncombe, 13,576 McDowell, Liucoln. 5,180 15,120 Burke, Cleveland. Rutherford, 7,669 Caldwell, 4,883 Catawba, Henderson,

Making, if my hasty count be correct, 897,418. In addition there are donations of gold and of tract of land, value not yet ascertained, bringing the total to about \$100,000. In some of the counties other donations have been made since

of slar fore the week and the debt withat his laver tion seem of the corefer Badg votes. The sus of their that were would ty-or But Two the termilli brander over esting der lif 3 Star \$85. glood esting to pute a lie to pute the same of the same over the star seem over the same over