ENGLISH OPINION OF GRANT'S CAMPAIGN. From the London Times, June 80.

il 0.14.

Gen. Grant seems to have effected this march unmolested, and the successful accomplishment of such a hazardous movement is a remarkable proof of either Gen. Grant's skill or Gen. Lee's caution, or both. The extraordinary result is that Grant the mountains the inhuman villains themselves is now exactly on the opposite side of Richmond suffer from hunger, and numbers died of starvato that from which he began his campaign. He tion on the wayside. The facts relative to Hunstarted from near Fredericksburg, on the North; he is now close to Petersburg, on the South. his followers, are making the Being unable to enter Richmond in front, he has papers of the United States. marched past it, and is now trying to get into the city at the back. In fact, he has made a half | Columbus Statesman: circle round the city, and if he continues, as he has promised, "to move on this line" all the summer, he may, in process of time, complete the circle, and get round again to where he started

It would be difficult to conceive a more practical admission of failure up to the present point than is contained in this remarkable movement As has been already observed, both in America and here, the position which Grant held on the Chickahominy might have been reached, as it was reached by McClellan, without any loss at all; but the same reflection is still more obvious and decisive in this case, for a Federal force had already been established at the point to which Grant has now betaken himself. The Federal gunboats and transports were planted by General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds, at the very outset of the campaign, with the express purpose of effecting a diversion on the south of Richmond, while Grant made the main attack from the north.

It is obvious, therefore, that General Grant has only resorted to this manœuvre because his original plan has been entirely defeated. He has expended 100,000 men with absolutely no result at all, and he begins to all intents and purposes a fresh campaign with all the disadvantages of an army diminished by this enormous loss and dispirited by obvious failure. It must be allowed that Gen. Grant and his soldiers maintain the character they had already acquired for indomitable perseverance. Few generals and few troops would persist in this dogged and determined struggle. Beaten off on one side, he attacks at another, and promises to be true, at all events, to part of his determination-"to fight it out all

When we turn from the mere external aspect of the movement to attempt an estimate of its nature and prospects, we are met by the disadvantage of not having the experience to guide us on the South which makes a campaign on the north and east of Richmond a matter of almost scientific calculation. This movement of General Grant opens up, as we have said, an entirely new scene of warfare. The struggle hitherto has either been on the line from the Rappahannock or on that from the Peninsula. General Grant has tried both these and failed, and now, for the first time in the history of the war, he enters on a third. The first effect of the transfer of the whole Federal army to the south bank of the James River has been, of course, the withdrawal of the Confederate force which had confined But-

ler to his intrenchments.

Before Grant can follow them it is obviously necessary for him to secure his rear by making sure of Petersburg, and accordingly we hear that two divisions of the Rederal army have attacked that city. On the 15th, this attack had been so far successful that an outwork two miles from the city had been captured, and a rumor seems to have prevailed at the date of the last advices that the city had been taken. It had, however, no confirmation, and it is difficult to believe that a city of so much importance as Petersburg, the centre of so many lines of railway, can have been

ful in this first act of his new programme, he will then be free to march on Richmond from the South, having his headquarters on the James river. What grounds he can have for presuming that he will find less resistance on this side than on the other, it is difficult to imagine. In the first place, he is now on the south side of the James, and a river, therefore, is added to the other defences which the south side of Richmond may possess in common with the north, for only a small portion of the city lies on the south side. As matters are at present, the Federal gunboats could offer no assistance.

About eight miles from the city the navigation of the James is plosed by artificial obstructions, and Fort Daring stands on the South bank to bar any ourther advance. If Grant could take ort Darling and remove these obstructions, he could proceed to attack the Confederate Capital: and if after the capture of Petersburg, the next point of attack is not Fort Darling, it is difficult to see what General Grant's prospects are. There are some reasons for believing that the Confederates have gunboats above Fort Darling, and. therefore, if Grant cannot force a passage up the river, he may have the favorite resource of the Federals turned against himself

It is to be remembered, also, that as Gen'l Grant's army is now united, so also may General Lee's be. It would seem that no sufficient Federal force has been left to the north of the James to occupy General Lee's attention, and to all appearances he may either transfer his force to the assistance of Beauregard, who has hitherto defended the south, or, if a smaller force can make that side of the city secure, he is free to march unopposed toward Washington. All these conerations make it very unlikely that the Federal task will be easier in the new battle field than it was in those upon which they have so often been foiled.

Fight Between Eleven Hundred Horses .-Southey, in his 'History of the Peninsular war,' relates the following:

impossible to bring off these horses-about 1,100 in number-and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were, therefore, taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach-A seene ensued such as was never before witnesslonger under the restraint of any human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then osely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the whole shore, in the course of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on rising ground at a distance. They no sooner heard the roar of intermediate hedges, and, catching the contagious be for lifting me when they do come." "Well, madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury.

but," we asked, "of what earthly use are all these Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, I intend to meet the d—d varmints at the gate gave orders to destroy them. But it was found

of mutual destruction.

HUNTER'S TERRIBLE RETREAT.

It really seems as if the justice of Heaven followed the retreat of Hunter's vandals. Taking ter's losses, and the just punishment that befell his followers, are making their appearance in the

The following extracts are taken from the

"On the evening of the 18th, the army was ordered to retreat, and the line of march was taken up for the Kanawba Valley. Whether or not it was a retreat the narrator was not advised. The army marched about one hundred and fifty fore Lynchburg, received its last regular rations.

"During the retreat the soldiers received nothing except once each a handful of shelled corn. The report was current that twenty seven men died from hunger on the march, three dying after receiving supplies but from exhaustion unable to eat. The men marched the first night after leaving Lynchburg, twenty five miles; and con-tinued to march night and day until reaching Gauley Bridge. A large number of mea, unable to bear the fatigue, dropped down exhausted by hunger, hard marching and want of sleep The number the writer could not assertain, but it was very large. Nothing was found on the road to eat. Fruit was not ripe, not even whortleberries.
The corn, if any in the country, could not be found. The cavalry horses had nothing but grass to subsist upon, and, as a consequence, a very large number of them fell down on the march exhausted. It was understood to be the order of Gen Averill to shoot all exhausted horses, preventing them thus from falling into the hands of the enemy. The loss of men from all causes was very large. The loss of horses fell not short of four thousand.

"While marching from Lynchburg, some two thousand or more of the soldiers became barefooted, and had to wrap up their feet with pieces of blanket. A number of negroes were taken on the route. A very large proportion of the negroes were furnished with horses, or were carried in wagons or ambulances. A soldier, whose feet | were wraprediwith pieces of blanket and exhausted from the march, halted a negro on a horse and took possession of the animal. General Hunter the county of Montgowery, and the other a hearing of the fact, rode up to the soldier, ordered soldier who had lost a leg in the defence of his him to dismount, and horse whipped him, placing the negro again upon the horse.

The Washington Republican says: "An officer who accompanied General Hunter in his recent raid in the direction of Lynchburg, informs us that the sufferings and adventures of the soldiers are scarcely paralleled in the history of warfare. On the return march hardly a blade of grass was seen for three days. The soldiers fed heir horses with corn out of their hands, and ate only the grains that dropped to the ground. Our nformant saw men eating common tallow candles with a most extraordinary relish. Others dug up roots out of the ground and plucked buds fro the trees for food

Gov. Brown.-Personne writes of an interview with the Governor of Georgia:-Remarking to him, in the course of our interview, that his policy was not generally understood beyond the limits of his own State, and was accordingly regarded as inimical to the best interests of the Confederacy, open to so easy a capture. Unless this attack is successful, the campaign may resolve itself into a siege of Petersburg instead of a siege of ln 1861. Georgia, in common with her sisters, as a sovereign State, had delegated to the treneral as an agent, certain powers; and only he replied, and not without some force, that the Government, as an agent, certain powers; and only in favor of independence, and for the unacrupu-when these were transcended or usurped by Mr. lous partizan, W. W. Holden. Col. D. failed Davis, or by Congress, had he (the Governor) to say that he believed in the justice of our Davis, or by Congress, had he (the Governor) stepped forward to enter his protest against the cause, talked about the horrors of war and the act. In so doing, he had merely made an issue on principle, that it might not be retorted upon laim in the future that he had silently acquiesced in measures clearly inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution. The encroachments of centralized power had been the curse of the continent, and it behooved every statesman in the South to see to it that, while yielding to our own General Government all proper support, every attempt by it to interfere with the action of the State authorities, should be promptly met and checked To use the Governor's own illustration—we were all sailing in the same boat, and the pilot at the elm might be steering upon a reef; the crew while discovering the danger should only protest. not mutiny. Thus he would be the last man in the Confederacy to throw obstacles in the way of the President, and had ever rendered all the support in his power. He had always furnished more troops than were demanded, and he was in the present instance calling on his militia without a hint to that end from the Executive. Peace he did not want, and would not have, except on terms consistent with the honor of the South; and hence he was utterly and every way opposed to the efforts on the part of a faction in North Carolina to get up a State Convention, looking to the accoraplishment of that object by any other means than those now employed. He had advised against it and should continue to do so. The idea of a further secession on the part of any Southern State was preposterous, and those who imagined that the attitude of Georgia to-day, or of any of her officials, lent color or probability to such an event, were committing one of the gravest of errors.

The Standard and the Yankees .- A Western N. C. correspondent writes to the Raleigh Con-

servative:-

"Our people approve Gov. Vance's course. We have not been disappointed in him. He is the same faithful exponent of the people's rights-Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Fumen were cavalry, mounted on boy we first honored him with our suffraces for fine black long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was whatever he asked. We are not unmindful of his past services, nor ungrateful for his labors in behalf of our interest. In the four counties over which we have travelled, we have not met a corporal's guard of acknowledged Holdenitesyes, one, temporarily, and you must have that. Stopping at old Squire 8's, (who you know lives on the Turnpike, a tew miles west of F,) for dinner, what was our surprise on entering the ed. They became sensible that they were no sitting room to find piled on the table and scattered promiseuously over the lounge, &c., copies of the Standard. On looking at the dates of some of them we found them old. Knowing him to have been a life long whig and always an ardent Vance man, we asked in astonishment, "Squire what on earth does this mean? Surely you have not turned from your first love in your old age?" With a quizzical look he replied, shutting one eye slowly—"Hush, they are not mine, I borrowed 'em from C, who lives off the road, and is in no danger. We are expecting a yankee raid battle than they came thundering down over the through here every day, and you know they will with armsfull of 'em and there will be no questoo dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were still engaged in the dreadful work

RICHMOND COUNTY POLITIC FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: -The first politic from the women and children the last morsel of food they possessed—in fact, wantonly destroying what they could not use—in the long retreat over Little, of the 52d Reg't, N. C. V., who lost his the mountains the inhuman villeing themselves. left arm in the battle of Gettysburg, and was a prisoner for eight months, and Col. O. H. Dockery. Col. Little opened the debate, and in a frank and honest and earnest speech of one hour and a half, declared the honest convictions of his heart on the state of the country, without concealment or prevarication. He openly declared his convictions of the instice of our ceres and arm, slight G. Killed: Juo Carson. Wounded: Bgt N F Kimsay that he was fully persuaded that, under the guidance of Providence, we should succeed in the establishment of an extended that the establishment of the extended that the establishment of the extended that the exten guidance of Providence, we should succeed in the establishment of our independence. He called upon his competitor to be equally plain, and state whether he believed our cause was a just state whether he believed our cause was a just one, as he had always understood him to be of a contrary opinion. He exposed the peculiar claim Recapitulation: Killed , wounded 22 Total 26 CHAS. M. PAYNE, Lieut. Co. K, Act'g Adj't. eight miles to Gauley bridge, meeting a supply one, as he had always understood him to be of a train some miles before reaching the latter place. Contrary opinion. He exposed the peculiar claim of his Holdenite competitor, and his party, to a desire for peace, as every man and party was for peace. That he desired peace on the basis of our independence, and upon no other terms; and called on Col. D., to declare his sentiments on this subject. Col. L., was for peace at the earliest possible moment, and was in favor of any constitutional efforts which could be made, but enemies; and said that Gov. Vance had done more than any other Governor to urge the President and Congress to make overtures for peace.

Col. L. said he was opposed to a suspension of the writ of habase coverus at the time of the president and congress to make overtures for peace.

The following are missing and supposed to have followed the president of the only on the basis of an entire separation from our the writ of habeas corpus at the time, for he did not believe there was such a necessity as the contemplated in the constitution. He looked upon Gov. Vance as the model Governor, for he had clothed the soldiers of N. C. had clothed the soldiers of the constitution. had clothed the soldiers of N. C. better than the soldiers of any other State, and that in this war he had shown himself a champion for liberty at home, and freedom from the enemies of our country. He held up the acts and doings of W. W. Holden, from 1840 to the present time, in so true a light, that none sould fail to see that he was unworthy the office of Governor of the State. He closed by asking his Holden competitor to be equally frank and plain in his declarations; and by the reading of certificates from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, showed that Col. D. had declared in favor of a convention and reconstruction with additional guaranties, as early as Jannary last.

> them were liars, (one a prominent Physician of country.) Said he had never made such declarations, and was willing to leave it to another gentleman who was present. [Col. Little at Rockingham read a certificate from said gentleman, a friend of Col. D's, substantially stating the same truths.] Col. D. talked loud and long about appointing commissioners to negotiate a peace, and about secession; abused W. W. Holden, pronounced him an unscrupulous partizan and Vance a model Governor; but in the end said that he would vote for the unscrupulous partizan, rather than the model Governor. Col. D. said, he knew Gentry and Horton well, and that they proof could be had from Releigh to the same effeet, [the Raleigh clique,] he would not support Holden. Said his opposition to Vance arose from his Wilkesboro' speech. Gov. Vance was too much of a war man, [The certificates said he was opposed to Gov. Vance in January,] in that speech, and that he, Dockery, was opposed to seceding from the Confederacy, and that Gov Vance, upon certain contingencies, and attended to without rait and inder any dirfor seceding. [Who ever heard of it before?]
> Said Gov. Vance said if reverses should befall us
> he would be for seceding, when he made his
> for seceding when he was deeply exercised on the
> for seceding which was deeply through the memorable battle
> of the 5th instant, which will ever be remembered by
> that true courage which has made them the idol
> to fit the 5th instant, which will ever be remembered by
> that true courage which has made them the idol
> to fit the 5th instant, which will ever be remembered by
> the golden to religion, and he had begin to estimate the
> true value of things and place his hope on the Rock of
> the golden to remembered by
> the golden true our age which has made them the idol
> of the 5th instant, which will ever be remembered by
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> of the 5th instant, which will ever be remembered by
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> the true value of the true courage which has made them the
> the will ever be remembered by
> the Vance, upon certain contingencies, said he was for seceding. [Who ever heard of it before?] blessings of peace. [Who did not know all this before?] His aim was to mislead the people, to lay all the blame on the secessionists of the South. for the beginning and continuance of this war. In one particular he did well,—he did nobly,—he laid heavy blows on W. W. Holden. Had Holden come in at that time, he would have said. Col. D. was a destructive of the deepest dye Verily he did Holden more injury than Col. L While professing friendship for W. W. H, he was stabbing him under the fifth rib, and surely

Col. D. arose much excited; declared that the

certificates were false, and that those who gave

well cry out, "Save me from my friends." Your correspondent also heard the candidates at the Ellerbe Springs, and at Rockingham. After the candidates were through at Rocking ham, loud calls were made for Col. John W Cameron, who made one of his happiest efforts He completely riddled Holden; said he wanted him to draw off and file his schedule as a polist cal bankrupt. Among other things he wanted him to account for his striped breeches, with which he straddled the log cabin in 1°40. He had heard that turpentine was a preventive of moths, and his apron, his Eulogy of Henry Clay, and his abuse of Henry Clay and every other prominent man of the country, and even of his friend Gen. Dockery

the self appointed candidate for Governor may

This stirred up the ire of the old war horse Gen. D. He arose and said he verily believed he would have been Governor of N. C. had it not been for this same Bill Holden. That others had lied on him; but Holden had out-lied them all; that no man could be elected Governor of N. C. who would not lie; [humiliating confession;] and closed by saying he would vote for said Bill Holden under protest.

Thus closed the debate. No man had a good word for W. W. Holden.

FOR THE OBSERVER DUPLIN, N. C., July 22d, 1864.

Meesrs. Editors:—I am so unwilling that the value of the Chinese Sugar Cane should be lowered in any way, that I must ask you to permit me to give my experience in feeding cattle with it. I have been cultivation it continued wints in the interest in the continued wints in the interest in the continued wints in the continued wints. perience in feeding castle with it. I have been constructed it continuously since its first introduction here, and I have freely fed my horses and cattle upon it nearly all the time after the first year that I tried it I have cut it up and fed some of my favorite milch cows when my cane has been cut off early, it spreuts out and grows rapidly; and on this my calves have been turned to feed and they have done well. During this season, I have twice pulled off the suckers, and I have given my whole stock of horses and cattle as much as they would eat. I expect to do so again in one or two they would eat. I expect to do so again in one or two days. A mischievous ox broke into my patch in June, staying there a great portion of the night, and came out next morning looking quite contented. I am unable to account for the bad effects your correspondent 'B,' of Clinton supposes it had upon the cattle there, but I do knew that mine have fed on it for years in almost every stage of its growth; and it has been given to them after its being out and cured, for the purpose of experimenting upon it as winter food. It has also been used after pressing out the juice, and I have never noticed the slightest injurious effect on them

Yours. &c. Yours, &c , BREJANIE OLIVER.

FOR THE OBSERVER Mr. R Jones of Richmond County, N. C., has nine sons in the Confederate service. All likely men, and sons in the Confederate service. All likely men, and brave soldiers—besides as good patriots as the country can afford. Six of those patriots are in the army of Northern Virginia, and have shared all the hardships of the different campaigns along with the brave men who compose this army. We take pleasure in putting the name of the above gentleman upon the Boll of Honer of H. C. CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER. Cascalties of the 56th N. O. Reg't, Bansom's Brigade, in the trenches near Petersburg, from the 19th of June 15 21st of July 1824, inclusive:

Co A—Wounded: Sgt Saml Smith, head, severe; Chas dwas a H. Dookand in a One hour well-deft Thos R Righardson, Jos Davis. Wounded: I w Barnett, hand, severe; J Re'ph, neck, mortally D—Wounded: J R Miller, head.

E—Killed: D A Clements Wounded: J C Anderson, one of his alight: Joe Banks, finger, slight.

I-Wounded; Agt J Mooney foot, severe; T G Dame-ron, arm, severe; Wm Davis, hand, severe; Wm Green,

face, slight K-Wounded: John H Johnson, head, slight; Jam

Parausburg, Va , July 21st, 1864. the following list of casualties in Co. E. 44th N. C. T., Turtle Paw company from Chatham county, in the en-ragements from May 5th to July 10th, 1864:

Killed: Berry T Smith, Geo Ray, Jas Smith; A Richardson. Wounded: Sgt Chas R Lambert; C D Gross.

In Smithville, N. C. July 10th, Jro. Robert Haughton, cound son of the Hon Jno. H. Hanghton, departed this life, after a brief illness, aged 19 years and 1 mouth. Thus has passed away from earth, a youth of great energy and steadiness of purpose, of a most amiable disposition. He was a most affectionate brother and friend, a dutiful and loving son, & true patriot, a pure

and humble christian

The breaking out of the war found him a pupil in
Golenel Tew's Military School at Hillsboro. When it plosed, he was very eager to volunteer and was only provented by parental authority. which was exercised under medical advice. For although apparently a rebust and healthy boy he was of a very f all constitution.

He then commenced preparing for the University.

By very hard study and the closest application, he was soon enabled to enter the Sophomore class, and having passed through it creditably to himself and to the satisfactory. faction of the Faculty, he was advanced to the Junior class. By this time his health was slightly improved, and his desire to serve his country could no longer be restrained. It being morally certain from the opinion of his physician, that he was physically disqualified of his physician, that he was physically disqualified for the regular service, he was compelled, although unwillingly, to accept a position in the Signal corps. Gladly would he have gone into active service, had he been able. Had his object been his ewn security and comfort, and to avoid duty and hardship, he would have remained in college, where, as a member of the Junier class, he was exempted by the special order of

the President.

In his new sphere, he showed the same energy and industry, which had always characterised him. He, at once, by his strict attention to duty, his kindness, his gentlemess and obliging disposition, gained the respect and esteem of his superiors and the love of those around him. He never neglected a duty or spared himself. His chief officer speaks of him thus: "I do were incapable of telling a falsehood, and if some not think I ever saw a youth so remarkably, so perfectly moral; I nover heard him use hersh language even to his associates. He was notable for the purity of his conversation, which was entirely free from suything

conversation, which was extrely free from stything like profane or improper language.

The son of Christian parents, he was in infancy baptized into the Church of Christ, and carefully instructed in the principles of our mest holy religion. He was from a child attentive to his christian duties; the reading of Hely Scripture and fervent prayer was his daily habit, and attended to without fail and nuder any circular description.

"How abject are all earthly things. They dazzle to destroy; My hope is in the King of Kinge, An everlasting joy. Time fades, but while it fades, it leaves A brighter view of Heaven;

Death to the contrite sinner gives

What life has never given But for providential and other hindrances, he would ave been confirmed at the last visitation of the Bishop and admitted to the Holy Communion. He was how ever looking forward to it and diligently preparing himself by prayer and coroful self-examination. Dur-ing his last illness, much of his time was spent in earnest prayer to his Heavenly Father; and we doubt not that his pardon was sealed in Heaven, and that he "was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom"

Covingrou, Richmond Co., July 11. Please aunuance to the many friends of Rob't W. Capel, of Richmond Co., that he is dead. Soon after the war broke out he entered the service as Senior Second Lieutenant Co. E. 38th N. C. Troops. A vacancy occurring in the company by the promotion of the Captain, he was elected to the office of Captain, which he filled with credit to himself until the re-organization of troops under the conscription act, when he was defeated. He then returned home; but unwilling to rest at ease while others fought his country's battles, he hastened to volunteer in Cap'. McNeill's—now Capt. McKellar's company—5th reg't N. C. Cavalry, in which company he remained and guarded and fought until the 281 ult. then in a skirmish near Nottoway C H. Va, he was killed by a minute ball, which entered his left breast just below the heart. He was found reclining by a tree, with his head resting on his hand. His Captain writes: "He was a brave and true soldier, always at the front where danger was nighest, and won from his comrades heir best regards, and gave them an example in his

GEN. HOSPITAL, No. 6, Fayetteville, N. C., July 16
Mesers Editors:—May I again trouble you by acknowledging through the columns of your paper donations for the sick and wounded of this Hospital? I will only give the names of the kind donors, as I feel that it would be taxing your kindness too far to ask for sp ce to name the numerous articles given:—
Mr William Matthews, Mrs E J Hale, Mrs Peter N

spreet o name the numerous articles given:—

Mr William Matthews, Mrs E J Hale, Mrs Peter M Ha'e, Mrs Coit, Mr Wi liam Cade, Mrs Horges, Mrs H Harris. Mrs J H Hawley, Master E V Hawley, Mrs Sendy Johnson, Mrs Dr Robinson, Mr John Shaw, Miss Catherine McArthur, Miss Rebecca McArthur, Mr Theo Evars, Mrs Matthew P Taylor, Mrs McKay, Dr McSwain, Mr John Evans, Mrs Starr, Mrs Foulkes, Miss Alice Cook, Mrs Willkings, Mrs Neill Clerk, Mr Christopher Monree, Mrs Overbaugh, Mrs Neill Buie, Mrs John Buie, Mr James H Smith, Mrs J R Murchison, Mr Charles B Madlett, Mrs J W Powers, Mrs M C Rand, Mr M McKinnon, Mrs Baker, Mrs Kate Murchison, Mrs Alice Jampbell, Mrs Heery Elliot, Mrs Jane S Elliot, Mrs A A McKethan. Mrs Capt Hurt, Mrs James Strange, Mrs William Wright, Mrs Hatchell, Mr A J Woodward, Mrs Fanny Johnson, Mr John Mc Lauchlin, Mrs McPherson, Mr D J McAllister, Mrs B Murphy. Mrs John Williams, Mrs M L Wade, Mrs John Bain, Mrs L A Page, Mrs Harriet Stewart, Mrs Barah Denning, Mrs Neill McDougald, Mrs Jas Mc Allister, Mrs B Alderman, Mrs Peter Johnson, Miss Siesy Haigh, Mrs D Murchison, Mrs Betsy. Evans, Mrs Taliaferro, Mrs Alderman, Mrs Peter Johnson, Miss Siesy Haigh, Mrs D Murchison, Mrs B C Moneill, Mrs Masso," Miss Cade, Mrs Neill McArthur, Mrs Isaac Hollingsworth, Mr George Holmes, "Cumberland Hos Asso," Miss Laura Taylor, Mrs Sarah A Williams, Mrs Mary Smith, Mrs John Murphy, Mrs Charles Brown.

Permit me to thank the Ladies of this town and county for the personal attention which they have alled forth, they would feel thet their attention and kindness have not been bestewed in vain.

BERN F. FESTERDER, Sure in Charles.

From the Raleigh Confederate. Died, at Orange Court House, Va., on the 18th June, of wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, Col C. M. AVERY, 33d Reg't N C. Troops. Such is the brief announcement which tells of the death of this gallant and efficient effice; this the summer region which work the control the street effects. mary notice which meets the eye of the stranger in regard to the end of this noble man. But to his comrades gard to the end of this noble man. But to his comrades in arms and his friends at home, the recollection of his gallant services in the field and his virtues as a citizen, will ever endear his name and memory, and cause his death to be mourned as a loss slike severe to his country, his family and his friends. And while others may have known him longer, none have honored and loved him more for the virtues of a character which distinguished him as a soldier and citizen, none more proudly watched him in his patriotic devotion to his country, more gladly related at his success. Or now more sadly more gladly rejeled at his success, or now more sadly intermingles the copress with the laurel, than the friend who dedicates this humble tribute to his memory.

Col. C. M. Avery was a citizen of Burke county, North

Carolina, a graduate of the University of the State, and Carolina, a graduate of the University of the State, and a member of a tamily occupying a prominent position in the State since the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—distinguished alike in the first as in this second Revolution—pouring out their blood freely upon the alter of their country's freedem in both. Already in this warhave three of the brothers, each cooupying marked positions in the State, fallen; while a fourth is now a sufferer from the third revere

Col Avery began the war as a Captain of the 1st North Carolina Volunteers, and as such participated in the battle of Bethel At the disbanding of that regiment in November 1861, he received at the hands of Gov. Clarke, the appointment of Lieutanant Colonel of the 83d N. C. T., of which Brig Gen. Banch was then Colonel, and Maj Gen. Hoke Mejor. Upon the promotion of Col. Branch, before the complete erganization of the regiment, Lieut. Col. Avery was called upon to finish that labor. How well he accomplished this, as he did the other duties devolving upon him, the brilliant record this reteran regiment has written in the bloody history of this war, bears true and most honorable testimony. In Jan'y 1862, he was commissioned Colonel.

Ool. Avery, while holding the centre of the line at the battle of Newbern, in March following, long after it was carried by the enemy on the right and left, was finally overpowered, and his gallantry, while saving a large portion of Gen Branch's small command from capture, cet him, with others of his regiment, seven months close confinement in Northern prisons. He was thus deprived of the privilege of leading his men in the glorious campaigns of the summer of 1863, but returned in time to participate in the battle of Frederick burg in December of that year.

Shortly after this battle, his long and severe confinement in foreign prisons had so shattered his health, he found the hardships of the campaign, the exposures of eamp, and the rigors of the winter climate of the Rap pahannock, so severe as to confine him in his bed. Under the advice of his Surgeon and the recommendation of the Medical Board of the division, he applied for a leave of absence, which was readily granted by the commanding General

He returned to camp, however, in ample time to prepare his regiment for the campaign of 1863 and those who witnessed the thorough police and inspections of arms, accourtements and camp, the drills and dress parades of his command at "Moss Neck," will long re wound received in bettle Col Avery began the war as a Captain of the 1st

arms, accountements and camp, the drills and dress parades of his command at "Moss Neck," will long re member the neatness of his camp and the soldierly bearing and appearance of his regiment. On one of these occasions the distinguished and now lamented Maj G:n Pender, struck with the accuracy of drill and thorough discipline of the regiment, remarked to the writer, "if all our Colone's were Averys, our army would indeed to invincible." he invincible "

At the battle of Chancellorsville, Colonel Avery was severely wounded, but returned to take part in the Pennsylvania campaign, and was slightly wounded in the memorable charge upon the heights of Gattysburg. July the 3rd, but remained with his regiment.

From this time until the opening of the present cam-

From this time until the opening of the present campaign, he devoted himself to the organization of his regiment and its discipline, interrupted only by the duties incident to the campaign to Bristoe and Mine Bun during the fell; and the fruit of his labors have been seen by all who are familiar with the performance of its duties by the regiment in the arduous marchings and bloody battles of the last two months. Its history in this as in other campaigns of the war, not only rein this as in other campaigns of the war, not only refleets credit upon its gallan and lemented commander, but will fill a proud page in the "Record of Honor" which the con- of the old State are making for North Carolina.

Having passed safely through the memorable battle Avery was badly wounded in the right thigh about day-light on the morning of the 6th, while leading his men against the ren-wed attack of the enemy. An attempt was made to remove him from the field, but two of his officere, bearing the litter. Lieuts. Rencher of Chatham. and Fain of Warren, were severely wounded in the attempt. While lying in this helpless situation, he was wounded in the neck and body, and his left arm was badly shattered. In this condition he was subsequently borne to the field hospital of the division, and had very attention that skillful surgeons and devoted friends could render. His arm was amputated and his leg would have been, had it been thought safe, but it was the opinion of his medical advisers that the shook his system had already undergone was too great to per-

mit the second amputation.

Col. Avery so long survived his terrible wounds, that the hope of his valuable life being spared, faint at first, grew into form and expression; and though from the character of his injuries his friends in the army thought character of his injuries his friends in the army thought they were prepared for the news of his death, its an-nouncement shed the deepest gloom upon his devoted regiment and the brigade to which he belonged, and his many friends and admirers. He had so warmly attach-ed his immediate regiment and brigade to him by his urbase manners and dignified deportment as a man, and his untiring industry and gallant bearing as an ofand his untiring industry and gallant bearing as an of-ficor, that his loss to them was freely acknowledged, and found expression in universal gloom and outspoken sorrow. But his loss to the army was manifested by the earsest interest his corps and division commanders took in his welfare and their sincere regret at his death. mok in his welfare and their sincere regret at his death.

Educated and accomplished—possessing in a high degree every virtuous quality of the true gentlemen; as a soldier, cool and chivalrous, and an efficier of most excellent judgment and discipline. Ucl Avery had not only endoared himself to those around him, but had won any around him of the estimate and confidence. in a remarkable degree the esteem and confidence of his corps and division commanders; and his loss at this

time is felt to be a national calamity.

In the Light Division where he had so long served preferred death to subjugation and was offended at the word submit. He was for several years previous to his death a member of the Báptist Church He leaves many warm friends to mourn his loss. May they enjoy the independence of the country for which he died.

In the Light Division where he had so long served and was so well known, is his death deeply deplored and his loss keenly felt. Associated with him in the division in friendly intercourse, envisble reputation and glorious death, were Brig. Gen. Perr n and Col. Folsom. glorious death, were Brig. Gen. Perrin and Col. Folsom. The latter fell mortally wounded on the morning of the 6th of May, about the same moment at which Col. Avery received his wounds, and Gen. Perrin was instantly killed on the 12th of the same month, at Spottstantly killed on the 12:h of the same month, at Spottsylvania, while commanding temporarily the Alabama
brigade in Anderson's division. The Carolinas and
Georgia have, in these deaths, lost sons whose conduct
in this way has illustrated the pages of their history
with glory, and filled their archives with rich tropbies
of their gallantry and patriotism, and the division,
which their valuable cervices have so much aided in
rendering immortal, has been deprived of three of its
most distinguished and favorite officers, to whom it
points, with all the pride of the Roman Gornelia, an i
exclaims, "These were my jewels." exclaims, "These were my jewels."

The same characteristic which distinguished Ool Avery as a soldier, marked him as a citizen. As a husband father, friend and neighbor, he was slike noted. As a host, whether in the rude but in winter quarters, or in the hasty bivouse after a weary day's march, or yet beneath the roof of the hospitable massion in Burke, he was ever warm in his reception and bountiful in his cheer. His virtues as a citizen are engrafted upon the memories of his neighbors, as his merits as an officer and soldier are engraved upon the hearts of his companions in arms

Col. Avery died far from home; but among Col. Avery died her from home; but among strangers his services and merits found him friends; and the kind patriotic ladies of Orange C. H., attended to his wants and administered to his sufferings as only woman con. His friends would gladly have attended at his bedside had circumstances permitted; and the writer of these lines envies those whose place was near him, but is consoled by the belief that the recollections of a most intil'ines envies those whose place was near him, but is consoled by the belief that the recollections of a most intimate association, in all the dangers of the field, and the social recreations of the camp for nearly three years, which had united them with "hooks of steel," was unbroken and untarnished, as was evident from his last conversations and the fevered mutterings of his wandering faculties in the hour of death.

The bones of North Carolinians lie bleaching on every hill-side, and are buried in every valley in the old Dominon. On every field which has randered historic the soil of Virginia, the sons of North Carolina have freely poured out thair life-blood in defence of their country. Col. Avery now slumbers under the sed of Virginia, but when North Carolina gathers the hones of her heroes and deposits them under her own soil, and over the sacred spot erects the battle manuscleum to their manuery, other names will figure more conspicuously, but none will remind the battle-scarred pilgrim, who comes in worship at its abides, of danker manuscleum, who comes in worship at its abides, of danker manuscleum, who comes in worship at its abides, of danker manuscleum, who comes in worship at its abides, of danker manuscleum, who cames in worship at its abides, of danker manuscleum, who cames in worship at its abides, of danker manuscleum, who cames in worship at its abide.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, Wednesday Morning. July 20 -Last evening the enemy attempted to advance their line of skirmishers according to their old custom, in order to advance their works, in front of Reynolds' brigade of Stevenson's division, but old "Gauley" was wide awake, and they were promptly met and driven back in disorder, leaving 125 prisoners, including a captain and two lieutenants, in our hands

The affair was well conducted, and is highly spoken of; it also shows that notwithstanding the deep gloom that has overspread the army for the past few days, the fighting qualities of the men have not been impaired in the least

During a heavy skirmish in front of Walker's livision about the same time, Lieut Cel Hale and 25 men of the 2d Tennessee, were captured; having advanced beyond the supporting column, deloyed as skirmishers, a body of the enemy was hrown forward, who cut them off.

Slight skirmishing has been going on this mornng in front of Cheatham's corps, along Peachtree creek.

The enemy knew yesterday of the change of commanders, and the prisoners all say they expect to have to fight now.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, July 20, 1864 -Finding that the enemy had crossed Peachtree creek and were attempting to turn his right for the purpose of gaining possession of the railroad bridge, Gen. Hood determined to attack their left, and Stewart's and Hardee's corps were ordered to advance upon them. The order to advance was reocived by the men with the wildest enthusiasm, and no sooner was the order given than the men swept forward with a yell such as only a rebel can give, and the enemy's skirmishers were soon en-countered and driven back upon the main line, where temporary works had been erected. Our men never faltered but dashed forward through the leaden rain and drove the enemy in disorder

from the works, capturing a number of prisoners.

I shall not attempt to give you in this hurriedwritten letter the details of the action; suffice it to say, that up to this hour the enemy are steadily and surely being driven back, as with the exception of Walker's front, where no trouble seems to have occurred, they have been driven across the creek fully one mile on an average of the

whole line. Prisoners are coming in in large squads and as I write a party of about 200 has just arrived, and I understand that others are on the way. The whole number brought in up to the present writing is, I suppose, about 300, although it is difficult to form an estimate at a point where

they are hastily collected and being rapidly sent Among those lost on our side are Brig. Gen. Stevens, of Walker's Division, and Major Preston, of the artillery, killed during the action. Their death has dampened the joy we feel over our success. Our loss, so far as I can ascertain, has been comparatively small, as I have not seen more than twenty ambulances laden with wounded passing

to the rear. When the works were stormed a magnificent flag was discovered floating in the breeze amid the storm of balls, and a number of men sprang forward to capture the coveted prize, but private John H. Badget, of Co. G, 27th Ala outstripped the rest and grappling with the color bearer wrested it from him and brought it to the rear and after delivering it up returned to his post. The flag was a beautiful one and belonged to the 33d New Jersey infantry, of Hooker's corps.

At this time it is impossible to get anything definite from the entire line, but I understand that Cleburne's veterans are not behind the others in the good work, but are again exhibiting that true courage which has made them the idol

breastworks had repulsed the enemy in three assaults and were still gallantly holding their po-

Owing to the nature of the ground here, but little artillery was used, but the roar of small arms made ample amends for the absence of noisy monsters

The fight still rages and there is every prospect of its continuing through the night, and unless the enemy abandon their position the long looked for battle will take place to merrow.

Cor. Atlanta Appeal. Another Success in the Valley of Virginia.— RICHMOND, July 26.—The following dispatch from General Lee was received this afternoon:—

"HEADQUARTERS, July 26 .- Gen. Early states that he attacked Maj. Gen. Crook on the 24th, on the battle field of Kernstown, completely routing him and pursuing him 5 miles beyond Winchester, when he was compelled to halt from the exhaustion of his men, they having marched 25 miles that day. The pursuit is continued by the cavalry. Among the prisoners captured was Gen. Mulligan, mortally wounded Brig. Gen. Lilly and other officers and men, captured on the 20th, were recovered. The strength of the enemy must have been 15,000 infantry, besides cavalry under Averill .R. E. Lee, Gen."

Yankees Captured .- RICHMOND, July 26 .-A captain and 50 men of the 162d New York regiment, just from New Orleans, were captured last night, upon landing near Deep Bottom, below Chaffin's Bluff.

Fearful Railroad Catastrophe.—LACKAWAX-EN, PENN., July 15.—A train with about eight hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, on their way to the camp at Elmira, collided with the Pennsylvania coal company's train between here and Shohola this afternoon, killing and wounding a arge number, reported at over one hundred.

The train with the prisoners should have left Jersey City this morning at half past four, but was delayed and thrown out of time one hour by the captain of the guard, who returned to the ressel on which they came from City Point to hunt up three prisoners, who had escaped from

The coal train was on its way from the Hawley Branch to Port Jervis, and neglected to ascertain that the other train was behind time, and went on, striking the latter at a crooked part of the road, where the engineer could not see far enough ahead to avoid the calamity.

The Herald of later date says that 16 yankees were killed and 17 wounded. Of the Confederate prisoners [from Point Lookout] 49 were killed and 68 wounded.

The Raiders on the Montgomery Road .- We learn from Columbus direct that the raiders have abandoned the Montgomery railroad and have gone back to Sherman. They tore up the road from Opelika west for a distance of thirty miles, burning the cross ties, bending the rails, and destroying everything else that they possibly could. They pressed in darkies all along the line to assist them in the work of destruction. At Opelika, Chehaw and Auburn, they captured a considerable quantity of tithe meat and corn. They allowed the citizens to carry off what mest and corn they wanted before setting fire to the depots. A great many horses and negroes were stolen and carried off The force of the enemy was variously estimated from two thousand to thirty-five hundred, most probably the former is nearest the truth.—Macon Confederate, 23d.