

THE VARYLAND CAMPAIGN

On the 13th, there was a cavalry engagement at Rockville in which we whipped and drove the enemy several miles. Continuing on march we arrived at Leesburg on the 14th, on the 11th, where we camped and rested until the 16th, when we resumed the route to Snicker's Gap, arriving at Snicker's Gap on the 17th.

On the 17th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 17th and 18th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road. They succeeded in capturing about 100 wagons, and in driving the rest of the train down the road. On the 18th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 18th and 19th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road.

On the 19th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 19th and 20th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road. On the 20th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 20th and 21st, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road.

On the 21st, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 21st and 22nd, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road. On the 22nd, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 22nd and 23rd, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road.

On the 23rd, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 23rd and 24th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road. On the 24th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 24th and 25th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road.

On the 25th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 25th and 26th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road. On the 26th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 26th and 27th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road.

On the 27th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 27th and 28th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road. On the 28th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 28th and 29th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road.

On the 29th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 29th and 30th, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road. On the 30th, the enemy crossed the river at Snicker's Gap and struck a wagon train between the 30th and 31st, and commenced turning the wagon train down the road.

Holden and the yankees

Holden and the yankees—Is it not strange, and to this fact we invite the attention of all parties to whom the "N. C. Standard—Extra, Raleigh, N. C., July 10, 1864," may come, or who may see that document, that although despotism is insinuated against our own authorities, and opposition is evoked against Gov. Vance and President Davis, the whole affair, from beginning to end, contains not one word of censure against Lincoln and his "treacherous tools—his robbers, murderers, violators and oppressors of women and children—not one word of cheer for our gallant and struggling soldiers, not one word of encouragement for the soldier or other citizen into whose hands we the "extra" may come, to read it whose hands it may fall? It is a deliberate and studied utterance, and its author, Mr. W. W. Holden, is a candidate for Governor of the State of North Carolina—a State second to none in its sacrifices for Southern independence—in its resistance to Northern aggression! Evidently the writer of the "Extra" or electioneering circular—Mr. W. W. Holden, candidate for Governor of North Carolina, must prefer Abraham Lincoln to Jefferson Davis, if we are to judge by the "extra" or electioneering circular in question, since the document has not a word to say against Mr. Lincoln, but much of commendation to war against all who are friends of Mr. Davis. All this, this we repeat, is strange—passing strange—is it not? Look at it.

Arrival of Confederate Prisoners at Elmira.

The Elmira N. Y. Advertiser says the train containing the rebel prisoners not killed at Lookawaxen reached that place on Saturday night. They numbered about 800. Lieut. Col. Eastman, commanding at the post, with wise forethought, had made every preparation for the reception of the injured as well as the uninjured. He had ordered 12 military baggage wagons, the bottoms of which were lined with hay, to be in readiness to receive the rebel wounded. The work was easily accomplished, while those who were unable to move themselves, while those who were able to walk and help themselves in a measure were carefully helped by their comrades and others to their places in the wagons. As soon as the wounded had been comfortably removed to the wagons, the procession started for barracks No. 3, where a warm, comfortable meal was served. The prisoners were taken to a barracks building was set apart for the wounded, and their condition made as comfortable as possible by the surgeons. It was found that of the rebels 85 were wounded slightly and severely. There were 7 fractured thighs and 5 fractured arms and feet, several suffering from contusions and flesh wounds, severe about the face, and general injuries. The casualties from the accident, as near as we can ascertain, sum up as follows: Killed outright and buried near the accident occurred of the rebels, 48. Left behind at Lookawaxen, unable to be moved or brought on by train, 15. Brought on by the train, 85. Making in killed and wounded, 143. Of our men, of the veteran reserve corps, killed and buried at the place of accident, 17. Brought on and in the hospital, suffering only from bruises and contusions, 19. Left behind, unable to be moved, 8. Making in all, 35.

More fighting in Georgia

More fighting in Georgia—MACON, July 28.—The latest advices from Atlanta by train and telegraph are encouraging. By train which left Atlanta at nightfall we learn that the enemy yesterday attacked our left, extending from the city towards the Chattahoochee. They were repulsed and driven back a mile from our line. A telegram dated Atlanta yesterday, has been received by Gen. Johnston from a high officer, stating that fighting was then going on and that we were driving the enemy. There are reports that Gen. Stewart, Loring, Waltham and Wheeler are wounded. A cavalry force of the enemy are this morning reported tearing up the Macon and Western road in this direction, and another force is reported at Clinton advancing towards this place. From the North Side of the James—RICHMOND, July 28.—A large portion of Grant's army is on the North Side, below Deep Bottom. Yesterday morning under cover of the fog, a force of Yankees flanked and captured four guns belonging to the Rockbridge artillery. During the past two or three days, sharp skirmishing has taken place. From the Valley of Virginia—PETERSBURG, July 28.—A telegram from Gen. Early states that the yankees have retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, turning over 200 wagons and abandoning 12 caissons. Our forces hold Martinsburg. The yankees retreated in great disorder. From the United States—RICHMOND, July 29.—The Herald and Tribune of the 27th have been received. The Confederates, it is stated, again threaten Pennsylvania and Maryland. Baltimore was much excited in consequence; there was uneasiness in Washington, though the intelligence from the invasion was yet scattering and unsatisfactory. Orders have been sent to remove everything from Frederick. The Royal Legation in Baltimore have been called out. The B & O Railroad is again closed. The report of Gen. Averill's death in the late battle at Winchester is confirmed. The remains of Gen. McPherson, killed at Atlanta, have arrived at Nashville. Successful raids are reported in the neighborhood of Atlanta, and the situation there regarded favorable. From Europe—RICHMOND, July 29.—Foreign advices are to the 16th inst. A deputation from—had waited upon Lord Palmerston to urge steps for the restoration of peace in America. The Confederates, they argued, had virtually achieved independence, and the prolongation of war would only result in useless slaughter. Palmerston feared that proposals of mediation would as yet be premature. The London Herald says that Hon. J. M. Mason has had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston. Mr. Lindsay, M. P., was his introducer. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties. One result of it was the withdrawal of Mr. Lindsay's recognition motion, Lord Palmerston having given an implied promise that he would support it at a more opportune moment. A rumor is current at Cherbourg, France, that the Federal army (Federal [naval] officers had agreed to fight off Cherbourg 10 days. The Confederate loan had advanced to 75.

Another Proclamation from Gov. Brown

Another Proclamation from Gov. Brown—MACON, July 28.—Gov. Brown to-day issued a proclamation, ordering aliens in the State who have refused to volunteer in defence of the State which afforded them protection, to leave the State within ten days. Gen. Dix has ordered the arrest and prosecution of E. M. Fuller, editor of the Newark N. J. Journal, for publishing in that paper the following editorial:—"Let the people unite in a grand defensive league to protest against the demands of the despot at Washington. Let the tax payers come forward and demand that the system of exorbitant municipal bounties shall cease; and these objects accomplished, Mr. Lincoln will be compelled to depend upon the loyalty of his office-holders and contractors for recruits to carry on the war."

From Trans-Mississippi—Mr. Warren Adams, who reached the city this morning from Houston, Texas, which place he left on the 4th of the present month, reports all quiet in that quarter. He is under the impression that there is not now a yankee in the State of Texas, if it be true, as was reported and believed, that they had evacuated Brownsville. There are no yankees in Arkansas. Banks' forces have nearly all left New Orleans, it was supposed for Fort Monroe. The crops in Texas especially, are magnificent—the oldest settlers not remembering a more prolific yield of everything. The people and the Trans-Mississippi army are in the finest spirits. He also brings as the gratifying news that, on the 24th, a large steamer loaded with medicine and powder reached a Confederate port not often visited by blockaders. In Galveston, Confederate paper was commanding on the 4th inst., 50 per cent. more in gold than it did on the first of June. Richmond Whig, 27th. Grant's Losses while Bombarding Petersburg.—A letter to a late number of the Philadelphia Inquirer, written by one of Grant's army, says that the losses in the 9th yankee corps alone were 75 to 100 per cent. This indicates that while Grant is fighting old ladies and young children, and now that they are mutilating a tall chimney in the Cockade City, our batteries are killing his men at an industrious rate. A Gallant Exploit—A daring adventure, rewarded by the capture of a yankee lieutenant colonel, occurred in front of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's lines, before Petersburg, on Sunday morning. Adjutant Grigg, accompanied by Lieut. Orr and three privates, all from the Twenty-third Tennessee regiment, went out in front at an early hour to ascertain the position of the enemy, and observing a field officer engaged in advancing his pickets, skillfully managed to get between him and his pickets when they were about a hundred yards apart. They then advanced suddenly upon the field officer, and demanded his surrender. The affair took the yankees so much by surprise that they did not know how to act. The pickets were afraid to fire upon our men for fear of killing their own commander, and the latter was able to get to the rear, and too much awed by the leveled muskets and pistols of the Confederates to make any demonstration for either assistance or retreat. He concluded to surrender. Adjutant Grigg, leaving his companions to skirmish with the pickets, who were trying to surround them, marched the officer out by the right bank, through a swamp and a deep stream of water, around into our lines, whether he was safely followed by Lieut. Orr and his squad. The yankee officer proved to be Lieut. Colonel Hooper, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts infantry, a brother, it is said, to the late Gen. Hooper, of Sherman's army. The exploit reflects the highest credit upon the gallantry and address of the daring captain.

THE LATE BATTLE IN GEORGIA

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican. ATLANTA, July 22, night. A great battle had been fought and a splendid success achieved. But the end is not yet, and for prudential reasons I do not now give you all the details.

FOR THE OBSERVER

ROCKINGHAM, July 20, 1864. E. J. Hale & Sons—Gentlemen: I notice in your paper of the 15th a list of a highly respected gentleman and Physician of Orange County, upon the great danger to be apprehended in selling cattle to the Chinese sugar cane.

A HOUSE IN MAY—A FACT IN JULY

Our readers will recollect the suppression of several New York newspapers for publishing the hoax alluded to in the following paragraph from the London Post of May 28:—"We are now told of a forged proclamation, published in the North, on the 18th instant, and purporting to have been issued by President Lincoln. The substance of it was an announcement that General Grant's campaign had been completed with a demand for four hundred thousand more troops. This hoax, though it is hardly entitled to be considered at all ingenious, seems however, to have imposed for a time upon the American public—unwarily as that public is acknowledged to be in every quality and characteristic that counts for an ingredient in the national virtue of 'smartness.'"

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