It is a matter of some controversy at what pe riod of its growth the stalk begins to contain sugar, and consequently when its manufacture should commence M Vilmerin, of Paris, who has given much attention to the subject, came to the conclusion that it coincided with the putting Circular No. 24 forth of the spikes, but the proportion of sugar continued to increase until the seeds were in a milky state; and according to the report of M. de Beauregard, addressed to the Comic de Toulon, the ripening of the sorgho in that latitude had no unfavorable effect; and he considers the seeds attained. On the other hand, Mr. Uray, equally authoritative, says that the Zoulouse caffres, to whose country the sorgho is indigenous, are in the habit of breaking off the panieles the moment they appear, in order to augment the quantity of saocharine matter in the stalks. This question may be of some importance to our section, and experiments should be made for its accurate determination.

To succeed well in making sugar, or syrup of

quantity of the stalks should be cut at one time than can be properly pressed, and the juice hoilbeen entertained and acted on, but I am also aware that the result of this action has been the making of a large quantity of very inferior syrup. not disposing of his marketable surplus in accordance Those who have not the means of pressing and boiling the juice of the cane the same day they are out, had better confine their efforts to the making of syrup, vinegar and alcohol, as their attempts at making sugar must result unsuccessfully and unprofitably. The cause of this is, that as soon as the cane is out an alteration commences almost immediately, which gradually creeps from the cut extremity into all the joints of the stalk, decreasing the amount of crystalizable sugar, and increasing the proportion of uncrystalizable sugar contained in it. Even the broken and bruised canes of a field will deteriorate the juice if passed through the mill with the perfect cames. The of the time allowed by the terms of the detail granted.

Zonlouse caffres, when they have more came out By order of the commandant. Zoulouse caffres, when they have more came cut than can be pressed expeditiously, bury the surplus in the ground to protect it from the effects of the atmosphere.

The juice should be pressed from the cames as thoroughly as possible, even if it should be necessary for this purpose to pass them repeatedly through the rollers, as that portion which is most difficult to be expressed is considered the richest in saccharine matter. It is necessary to filter the juice as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose and fibrous matters, and the starch, all of which are present in it when expressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket pressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket placed in a basket, will answer. Next, add to juice should then be boiled by application of a gradual heat, for twenty or thirty minutes, whom the impurities will rapidly rise to the surface in a thirty granular than the cap be easily removed by the skimmer and then the liquid should

By command of Jel. Thes P August, Acting Super again be filtered. It will be of a pale straw cotor, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down quite rapidly, the temperature not to exceed 215 degrees, to about half of its original bulk, after which the fire must be kent low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution. has reached this condition it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or casks to granulate. Crystals of sugar will begin to form in three or four days, but it often happens that weeks intervene before crystalization takes place; but it may always be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when cooled, a few grains of brown sugar, or a little pulverized white sugar.

After it has solidified, it may be scooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open cloth, or of canvas, which are to be hung over the receivers of molasses, and the drainage being much aidedi by warmth, it will be useful to keep the temperature; and Bill Holden, would swear to any thing; but when of the room at 80 or 90 deg. F. After some days the sugar may be removed from the bags, and will be found to be a good brown sugar. It may now be refined by dissolving it in hot water, addingto the solution the white of one egg, mixed with cold water, for every 100 pounds of sugar; after which, the temperature is to be raised to boiling, and the syrup should be allowed to remain at that heat for half an hour. Then skim and filter, to remove the coagulated albumen and the impuri- Holden And to be abused by Holden is a complimen ties it has extracted from the sugar

It must not be forgotten that sugar-making is an art, and that excellence in it is only attained by close observation and long experience. What was necessary for the extraction of sugar from the beet root, from which France annually produces 120,000,000 pounds of sugar, is doubtless required for the sorg um, viz: a thorough study of its nature, with a process of extracting the sugar specially adapted to it. A very large proportion of our people will, doubtless, be satisfied with the production of good syrup, which they may obtain by following the process described as above, until the juice attains the required density. By admitting the lime water, an agreeable but slightly aciduous syrup is formed of a lighter color, but it is not liable to crystalize, owing to the presence of solid matter.

A cheap and good vinegar can be made from the syrup. To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of syrup; turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask, shake it well two or three times and add three spoonfuls of good yeast or yeast cake. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add a sheet of common wrapping paper, smeared with molasses, and torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have a good vinegar. Any sweet fruits or roots, such as figs, beets, water melon juice, the skimmings of the sugar boiler, &o., add to the bulk and quantity, me at Clinton. when exposed to the oxygen of the air for the acetous fermentation to be effected. The scientific mode of making vinegar rapidly, is to pass the fiquor repeatedly through barrels perforated at the sides with holes and filled with wood shavings, so that it may be thoroughly permeated by the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The unripe canes can be used for making syrup and alcohol, but will not yield sugar. The ohol produced by only one distillation is nearly destitute of foreign flavor, having an agreeable

taste somewhat resembling noyau, being much less ardent and fiery than rum. A beverage analogous to cider is also made from the fermented

It should be recollected that to make sugar, or yeast cakes, the juice will undergo the vinous

Conscript Office, RALEIGH, July 30th, 1864. tailed under the provisions of the law for the pro-tection of ferming interests, is called to the following extract from Circular No 24 from Bureau of Conserio tion published for their information:

ou published for their into and E. J. HARDIN, Adj't. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION.

II. The sale to the government or to the families of soldiers at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act, of the marketable surplus remaining after furnishing the government with the scipulated quantity of provisions and which he may raise from year to year, while his exemption continues, is made by the act of Congress approved February 17th, 1864, one of the conditions of exemption allowed to an

To succeed well in making sugar, or syrup of the first quality, it is essential that no greater are the dispersing of their successful productions by exchange as aforesaid. Eurolling officers will arrest sill another the stalks should be out at one time. persons, forward them to their rearest comps of Instruc-tion to be retained there until final action shall be taken ed down to the granulating point, on the same and announced in their cases, and firmard through the day. I am aware that a different opinion has proper channels of communication to this Bureau a rebeen entertained and acted on, but I am also pert of all the facts and circumstances of each case. Every agriculturist or overseer upon receiving his certificate of exemption should be informed that the failure generally to make sugar at all, and the action indicated above will be taken in the event of his

with the requirements of law

Py command of Brig. Gen. Jac. 8. Preston. Sup't, C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G. 55-St August 8.

Conscript Office, Baleigh N. C., August 1er, 164.

No 87. }
DISTRICT Enrolling officers will proceed immediately to action in accordance with Circular No 26,
from Bureau of Conscription, herewith published 118 provisions apply as well to persons whose applications are now pending as to those who may hereafter apply Applicants for renewal of detail will not be persoitted to remain at home or at work after the expiration

E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, War Dep't, Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, Va., July 8, 1864

conscripts

Enrolling officers will, with the sid of the Temporary cach gallon of juice, three ounces of lime slaked in five or six times its weight of water. The injue should then be helled by application of given, and forward them to the Bureau, with their re-

C B. DUFFIELD, A. A. General

Barclayville, July 28, 1864. MESSRS. E J. HALE A Standard a long piece secut myself, C. H. Cofield evaporation to be carried on with great caution, yourself Gov. Vance, &c. accessing me of ordering or and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it having sent the Baleigh Standard and a lot of votes for from burning at the bottom of the kettle or evariorating pan. Portions of the syrup are to be taken says als friend advised him from Averageor' that I out from time to time, and allowed to cool, to see say that, according to my understanding of Holden's if it is done enough to crystalize. It should be doctrine, he is a better friend to Lincoln than to Jeff view the judgment of the jury; for ther as dense as sugar house molasses or tar. When it Davis, and some of his friends may they are in favor of they had no power and no responsibility. reconstruction and had rather live under Lincoln's administration than Davie's. Such men I lock upon as nothing else but tories and traitors to the South. His cry friend from Averasboro' says I had the Standard acut to the free negroes of Harnett as I wint on to Petersburg. The Standard and Holden tickets came to he Post Office at Barclayville two days before I want o Raleigh; so that proves his statement false. If Bilolden has any letter from me for a free negro or any e else, it will show plainly for itself. My handwriting s known as well as any, and by as many as any one else in my county. But I heard that some of Holden's tory riends said they would swear the latter ordering the apers to the free negroes was my hand writing I am surprised at that; any man or set of men who wil ake an oath to defend and protect deserters, yankees, they sweer to that they swear to a lie, and I will prove it so. And as for connecting me with a free negro, I woulder it an honor in comparison to being a Holdenite. One of these poor free boys who is in the Confederate service and a smart free boy, seems very much mortined at being so slandered by having the Standard sent to him. He says if he is a poor free negro he is as much shove reading the Standard as any one and he hopes dolden will not send his yankee sheet to him any more. Holden says we are using the free pegroes to elect Vance. I had rather vote for a free negro than for to any man; nearly every man in my best cays they want no better avidence of a man's being a rason! then to see him praised by the Standard. The deserters of my county say they would not have the yankees to come to their house for any price and not find the Standard in their house. I will wager all I have that every deserter and friend to deserters in the State is for Iolden I would be glad if Mr. Holden would publish n his Standard David Tucker's letter in answer to the ocuments sant by him to Tucker

Most respectfully, JAS. A JOHNSON.

Bank of North Carolina. DIVIDEND OF SIX DOLLARS AND NINETY cents on each share of stock in this Bank, has been laciered this day, payable to the stockholders (less the ex of ninety cents to the State on each individual tax of ninety cents to the State on each individual share) in four per cent, certificates or bonds of the Confederate States, or one third less in Confederate States treasury notes of the new issue; payable at the Principal Bank and Branches on the 15th day of August next.

The dividends of the Windsor, Newbern and Tarboro' Branches and the Goldsboro' Agency, will be paid at the Principal Bank, and of the Wentworth Agency at Milton. C. DEWEY, Cash'r. Raleigh, July 21st

\$50 Reward. NAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 1st August, my negro man TROY, agad about 21 years. He is tail and slim, and quite black When seen last he was on the road to Faretteville from Black River, and said that he was on his way to Mr. J D Jackson's near town. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me or for his confinement so that I get him. Address me at Clinton. CATHARINE ROYALL.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, VILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Navy! Stores, ter sale or

VANCE TICKETS.

In the year IV, or, in plainer English, on the ly approaching, it may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers to have some views on the manufacture of its several products—sugar, syrup, alcohol, vinegar and a beverage from the fermented juice analogous to cider. The information is derived principally from the reports of Professor derived principally from the reports of Professor, of Boston, Mass., and Professor Smith, Jackson, of Boston, Mass., an panions rode on to un inn, but he stopped at a respect—that the Surgeon in charge def not, in any he was not very skillful in mending it, and a he was not very skillful in mending it, and a female servant relieved him of the task, and helped to fasten the spur on the boot Then the Jas. Spence. Co. K., 3d N. C. T., *J. C. McCumba. helped to fasten the spur on the boot Then the

which, like the rest, he wore, at the inn, and he gnerce. Co. I. 621, Grden's Cavaly, A. J. Moses, galloped back for it, had a glass of brandy, and (Co. A. 4th N. C. *John Day, Co. C. 56th N. C. T. again set off after his triends. Meanwhile the courier from Paris to Lyons had stopped at the inn to change horses, and he set off on the same road, accompanied by a postilion and the single passenger allowed to be taken by him The next morning the courier and postilion were found killed by the wayside, the mail bags rifled, and one horse gone; between four and five the same morning five persons entered Paris by the barrier of Rambouilet and a little after the missing horse was found wandering about the Place Royale, while four horses in a very jaded condition were returned to a horse keeper by two persons (one of them Couriol) who had hired them the morning before. Couriel was soon arrested, and also Guesno, but as the latter proved a distinct clibi, he was immediately discharged. The next day Guesno wished to return to Dousi, and proceeded to the magistrate who had investigated the charge against him, for a permit; on the road he called on his friend Lesurques, who accompanied him.

But at the magistrate's they found the inn teeper of Mongeron, and the maid servant of the Lieussint ca'e, both of whom denounced Guesno and Lesurques as two of the murderers; the innkeeper recognized Lesurques as one of the men who had dined at Mongeron; the maid servant swore he was the man whose spur chain she had mended, and subsequently the innkeeper, stable boy and a gardener at Licussint, deposed that he was the horseman who had returned for the sabre he had left behind Lesurques, Guesno and Couriol were tried; the a ibi established by Guesno was complete, and he was acquitted. The witnesses persisted in declaring that Lesurques was one of the party, but, on the other hand, he called two tradesmon, who swore that they had dined with him in Paris, on the evening of the Sth; several workmen about his department, who deposed that they seen him repeatedly on that day; and a jeweler named Legrand, who affirmed that he had had business transactions with Lesurques on the 8th, and produced his account book to prove it. The book was examined, and it was seen that

'9th" had been hadly erased, and "8th" substituted for it. Legrand was cross questioned confessed he had made the alteration to correborate his testimony, and the witnesses for the defence were immediately discredited. A female witness who followed was so severely examined by the presiding judge that she fainted. The evidence was summed up, and the jury had reired to deliberate, when one Madalaine Breben, the mistress of Couriol, insisted on being examined, and declared that she was acquainted with the whole affair, and the witnesses had mistaken Lesurques for one Dubosq, to whom he bore an extraordinary resemblance. Her testimony was rejected, and the jury found Lesurques and Couriol guilty, and, in conformity with the practice of the time, condemned them to death. Couriol confessed his crime, but declared Lesur-The Judges applied to the Directory for a reprieve; the Directory applied to the Five Hundred, but they replied that the law allowed to no one the prerogative of pardon, nor a power to review the judgment of the jury; for themselves

Lesurques met his doom like a brave man, yet, like a true Frenchman, he recognized the sentiment of his situation. He published an address to the real murderer, imploring him, should he ever be brought to justice, to redecin the memory of the innocent. The day of his execution was Maundy Thursday, and he went to the scaffold dressed in white, the symbol of innocence, and regretting that he could not die on the next day, the anniversary of the Passion. Four years after Dubosq was arrested; the witnesses who had identified Lesurques were confronted with him Mt Glesd. do and confessed their former error, and Dubosq was condemned and executed. In the meantime the accomplice who had traveled with the courier had been found and condemned, and he had testified to the innocence of Lesurques.

The two other murderers were afterwards tried and condemned, but the discovery of these was unnecessary. The moment that Duboso had been found guilty, the innocence of Lesurques was established. From that moment the family of Lesurques bave struggled to procure a formal declaration of his innocence, and a restitution of his property, which had been seized to make good the robbery of the mail, but their efforts have had small success. His widow survived Jown to 1842, but during many years was a helpless lunatic; his son perished in the campaign of Moscow; one daughter committed suicide, the second died in a mad-house; an orphan grand daughter remains to represent his family

What are We coming To? -A few days ago, ays the Louisville Journal, one of the most ro pectable ladies of Louisville was riding in her carriage to the outskirts of the city, driven by her servant. Suddenly three negroes in uniform came up, stopped the carriage and said to the driver, "What are you driving that white trash for? We have got a gun for you. Jump off and come along." The lady, much frightened, called to her driver to let her get out. "Don't be afraid, madam," said the bold fellow. "I can protect you against the villains," and instantly he swung his whip most vigorously among them, and starting his horses at full speed, he soon had his mistress out of the reach of the devils with black faces and blue breeches.

To make Hard Soap .- Pour 3 gallons of boiling water on 5 pounds of sal soda. Pour 3 gallons of boiling water on 5 pounds of unslacked lime. When the soda is dissolved, pour it on the lime; stir them well together, set it aside until the next morning, dip carefully off the clean liquid, leaving the sediment; pour the liquid into a pot, add 31 pounds of clean grease and 31 pounds of rosin; boil steadily for one hoar, and then pour it off to cool in any mould .- South Carolinian.

Early's Spoils .- We learn from the Lynchburg Republican that the greater portion of Gen. Early's captures in Maryland have arrived at a safe place east of the Bine Ridge mountains where the Yankees dare not follow.

Mr. Holden's Slander .- It is gratifying to see 22d of April, 1796, a fair-haired man, named that the soldiers who voted for Mr. Holden have Joseph Lesurques, arrived at Paris from Douai, had the manliness to resent the insults which he his native town, with his wife and three children has offered to them, in the Extra Standard, in

ol, and another had light flaxen hair, rode out of Paris through the barrier of Charenton; they dined at Mongeron, and afterwards went on the Lieusaint, where the fair haired man found he had broken the chain of his spur. His companions rode on to an inn, but he stopped at a cafe and borrowed some thread to mend the chain; way or maner, try to influence our votes, and that he way not very abiliful in mending it, and a

man rejoined his companions, and, after drinking some wine at the inn, they all rode on.

But the fair-haired man was destined to be unlucky; he soon found that he had left a sabre, which, like the rest, he were, at the inn, and he species of the same of the (his X mark.) *The signatures with the X mark, are witnessed by

PRITIGERW HOSPITAL, Raleigh. N. C., July 83, '64 I supported Mr. Holden for Governor. Sugron

Heywood did not try to influence my vote, or the vote of any other man in any way. He did not require us to endorse our names on our tickets. I voted as I thought fit, with an open ticket.

Particines Hospital, Raleigh, N. C., July 80, '6'.
We, the undereigned, supporters of Mr. Holden for
Governor, have seen with regret, an Extra Standard of July 29th, in which Surgeon Haywood, of this Hospital, is charged by some lier with having ender red to

We brand the charge as false Surgeon Haywood did not endeavor to influence our voting in any may ber We voted as we thought right with an open ticket.

H H Forget, R. B. Riggan, C C King, J. H. Wil-Hisms, D. L. Adams, E. T. Carroll, (bis X mark.) M. Booth, J. Vanghn, (his Z mark.) John Whitehead. A. R. Curtis, E. Green. B. Dinkins (his X mark.) Lawis Wilson, (his X mark.) W. A. Cook, J. P. Sharp, A. J. A CARD .

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 7 e Surgeon in charge of this Hespits!, with being sully of force and fraud to the seldiers who voted here of bureday he 28th inst Now, in answer I would en that such a falsehood would go unnoticed by me, coming from the source it did, but that I wish the people forth Carolina to know the truth and nothing the truth; therefore this card. I am a friend to O Vance's election, and have done all I could for him an honorable way, and interd to said use my influence for him. It is my prerogative to do sa; and roinhividual has a right to question me for it. I have such right to use my influence for him this year. he editor of the Standard had to use his influence m two years ago; and in doing so I am only doing him two years age; and in doing so I am only doing justice to my country and myself; for Gov Vance has steered the ship of State through the unprecedents storm of war for two years with bonor to himself and trusts to every North Carchinian. For this reason have used my influence for him. But us to being guilt by of fraud, or two to any individual voter, I deny the change. It is false, and black as false, and must have originated from a deprayed heart, and I can appeal to every votes and inmate of this hospital, who will sub-stantiate me in the truth of my assertion, and stamp the author of this falsehood with the indignation he de-serves. J. W. TRACY, Surg in Charge

Appalling Carnage-Grant's Losses .- It is are benumbed in time of war. First we hear of the folding of death on many doors, but no one speaks of it, for the telegraph heralds Federai amount of indignation; but what are they, comparweeks? If Grant fails and is forced back, such clamor will be heard in all the land, that will miles towards the Potomac. drive the hero of Donelson and Vishsburg from amount of prisoners By the the army forever! The long lists of dead and

the loss of seventy thousand passes without comment. - Ohio Argus. RECEIPTS FOR ARMY AND DOMESTIC MISSIONS Gray's Creek. Cumberland county, 's Chapel Chatham Magnolia Duplin,

the early part of the struggle the loss of half a

hundred men was paraded in flaming capitals; now

The Board need funds. Our Misseioneries r enstained Who will aid us in this work? It is imtate Will the friends of Army Missi heir contributions through the mails? Address we at J B. HARDWICK,

Agent for Army and Domestic Musicus Favettoville. for N. C. and Southern Va

Died at Bell Plains, Va, Thos F Powell, son of the late P M Powell, Esq. of Powellton. He joined the army early in the war as a private, but was seen made Adjutant of the 23d N C Troops. While in the discharge o his duty he was wounded on the 8th of May, and die friends to know that he found a friend and brother the Chaplain, Ray Jos Jones, of the 20th Michigan. was in his 21st year. He made a profession of religion and joined the Baptist Church in the Fall of 1859.

FOR THE OBSERVER. Fellowship Lodge No. 84 of Free and Accepted Ma sons, desiring to testify their sympathy with the sad ness occarioned by the darth of our worthy brethren Lieut. Edwin S. Sanders and Sergt. Wm H Massingill, who fell in battle in Virginia, while we should yield submissively to the dispensation of an allwise Provi-

once, directs the following resolution to be entered of

Biblical Recorder copy

fonce, directs the following resolution to be entered on its journs's.

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret the death of our worthy brethren and heartily sympathise with their families in their peculiar sorrows.

Resolved. That in this melancholy event the Lodge has lost two of its most worthy members, Society two exemplary and useful citisens, and our army two of its best soldiers, whose bravery and christian piety have earned our warm affection and admiration.

Resolved, That among the noble young men of our

Resolved, That among the noble young men of our country who buckled on their armour and left home and all the comforts of life to meet and drive back our common enemy, we can point to none whose purity of life and unselfish patriotism entitle them to higher honor and more lasting remembrance. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be com-municated to the families of the deceased.

municated to the families of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Scoretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Blitors of the Fayette-ville Observer for publication with a request that the N. C. Presbyterian and N. C. Christian Advocate copy W. H. AVERA. W. M. S. R. Morgan, Sec'y.

For Sale! For Sale!! ONE PAIR of 81 feet BURR STONES; been run one year; bought in Philadelphia; will be self for cost.
Apply at 8t. Lawrence, Chatham county

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. From the Ba'eigh Confederate, 24 inst. "HOKE'S BRIGADE," July 27, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:-On Saturday, July 16th, and took the road for Winchester by way of Snicker's Gap in the Blue Ridge Apon: 1 o' clock, when we had rassed the village of Purcellsville, our baggage train was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. They cut out about 70 wagons and ambulances, and were making off with them, when Brig Gen. Lewis, at the head of our bri gade, reached the ground and danged the aspect of affairs in do ble quick time. The enemy had to abandon many of the wagons and fly for safety, leaving behind about 15 of his troopers killed and wounded on the field. We also captured whinped off. from him 1 piece of artillery. Our army crossed the Blue Bidge and took position near Berry-ville in order to rest from its toilsome marches. On Sunday afternoon and Monday, it was apparent from the continual firing of artillery that the enemy were following us through Snicker's Gan in force-our cavalry which had been covering our rear disputing their advance. This Gap is a position easily flanked. Our cavalry fell back in the evening. In the afternoon of Monday, the 18th, the enemy advanced in force and threw a large body of his troops across the Shenandoah where the Turnpike crosses. Our troops were ready to receive them. The work of sharpshooting was spirited and severe. The enemy had been enabled to form his line of battle on the north bank of the river immediately upon and under cover of the bank. This line was charged by Rodes' and a part of Gordon's division. The yankee line was broken, and gave their usual aspect. There was some picket firing and shelling yesterday, but no damage.

The yankee raiders who cut the Macon and yards in width, and sought safety in this dangerous mode of retreat. Our riflemen now had a fair chance, and gave ample testimony of their names on our tickets. the sound of the rifle was first heard in this boautiful Valley have the "sea green" waters of and the victory ours. The enemy's less in kill- mules were also eastured from him. ed and wounded is estimated at 1,000. But, oh! what a price is paid for it! 300 are said to ens and Wood, both of North Carolina, are reported mortally wounded, and how sad did I feel n the morning upon finding my esteemed young friend Lieut. Bivens, of Enfield, who had lost a leg in the action But such is the fate of wer.
On Tuesday the 19th, it became apparent that

the enemy were threatening our position from different points, and on Wednesday morning th 20th, our army showed a disposition to fall back! The sick and wounded were sent off from Wigchester to the hospitals at Mt Jackson and Staunton. This morning Major Gen. Ramseur took position with his division on the turupike leading from Winchester to Martinsburg, and about two miles from the former place, as the enemy wore understood to be advancing from that direct In the afternoon he advanced his coinma dow the road and soon found himself in the present of the enemy in heavy force. It is proper for me here to say but little lest I should say too much, in N w York 2524. and do some one injustice, for many have been criticizing this affair. Our division soon fell under an enfilading fire, right and left being out flanked, fell into confusion, and retired in disorder Some of the critics argue that the prime cause of

marvelous to what extent the sensibilities of men the stampede was the giving way of Vaugha's are benumbed in time of war. First we hear of cavalry on the left which rushed back through thirteen thousand lying in the streets of a city, the ranks of the 57th N. C. T, and threw them then thirty thousand, and last, of seventy thou- into confusion. Be it as it may, it was a sad affair. sand dead, prisoners and wounded. But who Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is genspeaks of that while Grant moves onward to the erally set down at 350 or 400. Brig Gen. Lewis, rebel capital? 'Tis true, this bloody march will and his aid, Lieut. Macon, and Major Craig of the make gaps in almost every household, and places 57th N. C. T., all of Hoke's brigade, wounded. We lost four pieces of artillery.
Our namy subsequently tell back to Strasburg.

rumphs and rebel defeats. Burnside's loss at twenty miles on the turnpike towards Staur ton Fredericksburg was afteen thousand. Hooker's But Gen. Early can certainly do two thingsabout the same; and these cost an immense | march and fight. On Sunday morning last he moved forward again, and in the afternoon ated to the seventy thousand, or as some assert, one tacked and defeated the enemy at Kernstown, hree miles west of Winchester. ring a large opinion that the enemy are entirely wounded will stand out, and blaze like burning to the other side of the Pottman, and we shall be No. 24, for the care of North Carolina troops, ships The public insensibility will reverse, and able to secure the beneat of the splendid crop of rode down to the lines below Richmond, carrying the recklessness of such a march will thunder wheat raised in this rich valley. But don't be with him in his carriage Brigadier General Lane, from every pulpit and from every loyal press. In surprised if you hear of us soon in Pennsylvania. of Lane's brigade, wounded some time since, but

A Peace Proselyte .- Among the converts to the Peace policy, taught by the demonstrated impossibility of subjugating the South, is Garret Davis of Kentucky. He is late in discovering what every Kentuckian, not debauched by bribery, ought to have known in the beginning, and his conversion now is more important in showing which way the wind blows, than because it deprives Lincoln of a supporter in the U. S. Senate. In a speech in that body, shortly before its adjourn. ment, Mr. Davis said:

"He believed a war could not be long continued against the feelings and judgment of the people and the will of the masses; and when they see a vast expenditure of treasure and blood, they shrink | wounded in one of the engagements with the eneback appalled from the contemplation of a continuous prosecution of hostilities. A change had Chapel Hill. He has been for some months in come over the spirit of the majority of the loyal people of the United States, and they desired to oring the war to a close. They had seen the powers of the Covernment grossly perverted, threatening their liberties. This was the deep conviction of the people, and it was not strange it should be so. At the commencement of the war he was a coercionist, but he was not one now. There were two thermometers, one in Congress and the Exe

cutive Department and the other in the people. "A million of men have perished in this war, or been permanently disabled. The public debt is \$2,000,000,000, and if the war be continued another year, \$800,000,000, at least, will be added with all the perversion of the objects of the war, and with all the perils it has brought upon the Constitution and popular rights.

"He would prefer, a thousand fold, peace to ontinuance of this war. "He would say to Kentucky, the time has come when this bloody and destructive and revolution ary policy should stop, and that the people, the

masters of the Government, should rise in their majesty and take the affair in their own hands." Another Surprise for Mr. Holden .- The Adance steamer is safely in, with more of Governor Vance's blessings for the soldiers and their families. The Ad-Vance went to England, and Mr. Holden has been insisting upon it that she

would never get back. Fish from the Clouds .- Mr. Samuel Reeves, Sr., picked up in the road between his house and town yesterday, just after a shower of rain, two or three little fishes; and near the Post Office in this place, another-all unknown in the waters with the shower of rain. - Salis Watchman.

saying. What costs little labor seldom deserves shall not be members of this Confederacy praise; if we acquire the habit of thinking that beyond the power of the people of the performances are already well enough while we States to force them to remain in the

WAR NEWS

Pr m Georgia .- GRIFFIN, July 30 .- Citizens of Atlanta, who arrived late lest night, say that the fight there on Thursday was fierce Our this army left its encampment near Leesburg, troops took 2 lines of the enemy's entrenchments, but now hold their original position. Gen's Stewart and Loring were slightly wounded. Gen's Walthall, Strahl and Wheeler were not wounded.

The enemy attacked Cheatham this morning but were easily repulsed with considerable loss. Yankee raiders captured Fayetteville yesterday, and did some damage to the railroad and telegraph. They were driven off with loss.

Macon, July 80 .- Yankee raiders have been on the Central and Macon and Western roads, and have done some little damage. They were

Macon, August 1 .- Our cavalry under Iveron attacked the enemy yesterday near Clint n. The yankees, commanded by Gen Stoneman, were routed, and Stoneman severely wounded 75 officers and about 500 prisoners with 2 pieces of artillery, which were surrendered, have just reached this city. The remainder of the yankee forces are scattered and flying towards Estonton pursuit continuing. Many have already been killed and captured. Trains moving regularly to Atlanta Affairs reported quiet there on yesterday and this morning.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2 .- Official information was received this morning of the capture of Gen. Stoneman, and 500 raiders near Macon, Ga. His command was routed at last accounts, and flying in every direction to Eatonton

MACON, Aug 2 .- Affairs at Atlanta wear

Western Railroad were driven towards Newnan, their advance reaching that place just after the arrival of the train carrying Roddy's command to Atlanta. Roddy attacked in front, and the pursuers coming up, the yankees broke and fled, leaving 500 prisoners, all their artillery (6 pieces) the Shenandcah been spreddened with human gore and 700 horses in our hands. Three picces of as on this afternoon. The water was literally cov. artillery taken from Stoneman arrived here last ered with the fallen foe. The battle is son over night. It is reported that 600 horses and 800

ATLANTA, Aug 2 .- All quiet along the lines to-day. The army is much elated at the defeat be killed and wounded on our side. Cols. Ow of the raiders in the rear. The enemy are still marching towards our left.

The late Fight at Petersburg .- PETERSBURG. August 1 -Our losses in Saturday's offair foot up 1,200; -300 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners from Elliott's S. C. brigade. Mahone's wses about 450 killed and wounded. Over 700 yankees were buried. Yankee officers say their ss in wounded was 3000. Our captures of battle flags reach 20, and prisoners 1100

From the North .- RICHMOND, Aug. 1 .- The altimore Gazette of the 30th has been received. Confederates have not recrossed the Potointo Maryland. The latest efficial dispatches state that Sherman was steedily drawnes close around Atlanta. The condition Missouri is represented as depiorable reme. Active operations had com-Martial law is rigidly enforced. Gold

From Western North Carolina - Mej Charles M. Roberts, with a portion of the 14th Batallion, attacked a camp of the enemy near the line, one day last week; killing sever siz, and bringing off twenty horses Mai Rob erts did not lose a man killed or wounded. The prisoners have arrived here .- Asheville News

From Georgia .- The most accurate ac unte from Atlanta represent the enemy slowly crawling around in the direction of the We and the Macon Railroads, and our men following on an interior and parallel line Both are fortifring as they go. The country will be glad to by many thousands of veteran troops, and that an raconquerable spirit now prevades every rank in it. All thoughts of giving up Atlanta have vanished, and no one entertains an idea that it will be surrendered at all The enemy continue to harm - Macon Confederate, 9th ult.

A Singular Coincidence - On Wednesday, driver back Dr. O F Manson, Surgeon in charge of hospital now convalescent, and returning to his brigade to resume command. Dr. Manson had hardly reached the lines before Colonal Barry, commanding the brigade in the absence of General Lane, fell severely wounded in a skirmish, and the Doctor returning to Richmond brought the wounded officer back with him.

Co'onel Barry's wound, we are glad to learn, is not dangerous. He is cared for at Dr Manson's residence, where also General Lane was staying pending recovery from his wound. Richmond Examiner, 29th.

Brig. Gen. W. G Lawis .- We are pleased to learn that this gullant young officer, who was

my in the Valley, has arrived at his home in command of Hoke's old brigade He is wounded through the calf of the leg, though not seriously. Raleigh Conservative.

Resigned .- Maj John A. D. McKay, of Harnott county, has resigned his position in the 31st Regiment, N. C. Troops. - Ral. Conservative.

Georgia Methodists - AUGUSTA, August 1 .-Bishop Pierce of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has called "pon the Methodists of the State to meet on Wednesday, August the 10th, for recial prayer for victory and for the expulsion of the foe from our State.

Convention of Methodist Ministers .- In the North Carolina Christian Advocate we find a card signed by 23 ministers, requesting the local ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State to meet in convention, in Raleigh, on the last Friday in August, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Rebel troops in Maryland .- A gentleman from Rockbridge, (says the Lynchburg Republican,) who accompanied our army into Maryland, says hat our soldiers were not allowed to enter private houses, or in any way interfere with private

An Error, and a Crimo .- In 1861, Lincoln

is on repord as having said, in a conversation with members of the Kentucky delegation, including Mr. Crittenden: "This war, so far as I have anything to do with it, is besed on the idea that there Union sentiment in those States, which, set free from the control now held over it by the at the Confederate or rebel power, will near this town. He thinks they came down if I am ans ake in this if the people of those States are determined, with unanimity, or with a First Attempts.—"It will do" is a very bad feeling approaching unanimity, that these States have the power to make them still better, we and in that contingency—the contingency that shall gradually bestow less and less pains, and there is not that (Union) sentiment there—this still content ourselves with their execution.

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