We find in the National Intelligencer, published at Washington, the following interesting review of Grant's campaign against Richmond, from the time his army broke camp up to its appearance before Petersburg. The review is long, but it is so interesting and valuable as a part of the about 7 miles from Biohmond. The Army of the Potersburg. ance before Petershurg. The review is long, but it is so interesting and valuable as a part of the history of the war, and so complete in its resume of the spring and summer's operations in Virginia, that it is well worth the space we give to it:—

It was on Tracker and the petershurg. The review is long, but it is a proceeding under a writ of habeas serpus, in which the enemy before lewing ones:

The enemy before Petershurg. The review is long, but it is a proceeding under a writ of habeas serpus, in which the petition, return and proof present the following ones:

The enemy.

It was on Tracker and so complete in its resume of the spring and summer's operations in Virginia, that it is well worth the space we give to it:—

It was on Tracker and in the petition of the enemy.

The enemy before Petershurg were suspended, we have already intimated Potershurg were suspended, we have already intimated the resecus which made such a luit in the campaign as local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, physical recessity at this time. It is true that speed and vigor were new more important to success than his abuse.

It was on Tracker and the petition, return and proof present the feature movements against the enemy before Potersburg were suspended, we have already intimated Potersburg were suspended, we have already intimated Potersburg were suspended, we have already intimated The petition, return and proof present the feature movements against the enemy.

It effects the cenemy.

The review is long, but it of feature movements against the enemy before Potersburg were suspended, we have already intimated The petition, return and proof present the feature movements against the enemy.

The enemy before the cenemy.

The enemy before the cenemy before the cenemy before the cenemy before the cenemy.

The enemy before the cenemy before the cene

at Ely's Ford and another pertion crossing the Esppa-haunce's at Germanna Ferd, both divisions converging towards the region of Chancelloreville and the Wilderness, places which had already acquired a moure at

On Thursday, 5th of May, occurred the first shock of battle between the contending hours. After a series of stubborn and bloody conflicts, resulting from Gen Lee's attempts to interpose timeelf between the right wing of the Army of the Potomec and the Raphi Ann or to pierce his centre, both forces rested over night on the ground which had been the come of their pre iminary struggle. Cur loss on the left was about 1000 in killed and wounded, including Frig. Gen. Hays. We

ed. A succession of ferce attacks made now by the enemy and now by our own forces, on the first, the left and centre, filled up the bistory of this bloody and new to the bistory of this bloody. left and centre, filled up the history of this bleedy day. The Sixth corps was called to bear the 'runt of the enemy's assault as right began to fell. Gen. Sey-mour's second brigade of the third division of this corps, on the extreme right, and most of Gen. Shaler's brigade, were everpowered and their commanders cap tured, but the every was finally held in check by the strengous exertions of Gons. Sedgwick and Wright Cur losses in this wing alone were about 6000 men, and the total losses of the army at all points during the day were estimated to be about 15 000. Gu T ds. worth was merfally wounded. At the close of the

procedure evening.
At carlight on the following day (Bainrday, May 7th.) a series of brisk-shirmishes orsued, which seen disclosed the feet that Gen. Lee was are to ine in each order with his main force towards Soverine C. H., having left his chain of intra chuer. Nine Run for his accord defensive line on the Novik A na. During this day and on the following Europe Frances times turned to deliver covere basis to be

both armies held substantially the same lines as on be

Monday 9th of May, there was compare it qui by the occurry and the army were camed to to the the less of the sailant Gen Sedawick, the above in mander of the Sixth corps, who was allled by a clary

On Tuesday, 10th of May, the surges of factors hat the sgain culminated in the most terrific calmage. An attack on the centre of General Lee's army was made by the Fifth corps and by Gibben's and Birney's divicions of the Second corps. The attack was must vig orous and gallant, and our lesses were severe in the repented charges by which the enemy was driven to ! In the meantime, the insurants had attacked and rere at Earlow's division of the Second corps, on our right but it was finally extributed without great free. T wands the close of the day a most one actic assembly we were scaled and more than 1600 princers take with sections, by General Upten's trigade of the Sixth and have and skilful veterans corps which was in the sevence of this gallaut onse Gen. Uptou's position being too for in advance of the obscure the everland route instead of the James River residue of the army to be held, he was compated to Route, of no particular interest. We omit it. The Infall book with the prisoners be had taken. Our lowers telligeneer resumes: throughout the day were estimated to expeed 10,000 in

killed and wounded. On Wednesday, the lith, there use some some some to the desired wounded in excess over the Confederate killed and the week of hard fighting which had thus for marked the week of hard fighting which had thus for marked the wounded in excess over the Confederate killed and wounded and that he forfeited by it at the stal point wounded and that he forfeited by it at the stal point wounded and the strength and energy which had cluded y the lith, there were some shirters periluacion was irreparable. The enemy was will been washed in the terrible but fruitless buties which had periluacion by holding Spotapisanis O H, which our troops were as pertinacionally investing.

On Thursday, the 12th of Man. O

troops were as pertinaciously investing.

On Tauroday, the 12th of May, Gancoev's Second occup veiled by the twilight of the morning and by a dense for moved quiety from its position against the enemy's line, and supplied an entire division, which with two Gluerals, than Gen. Ed. Johnson and Brig. Can. G. U. Gen G H Stewart | went appropriated and entrured Gen G B blowert was a country and a mile of fer it to remembered they were losses which reb the first on the account line of the constant epidiers with censoned by service dense reliance of the enemy massed to repet our strick.

Partier to the right on the enemy massed to repet our strick.

Partier to the right on the enemy's rout? with good in trepidity, but without success the enemy's point good in trepidity, but without success the enemy's pointer being fund importantle. And so the hattle surper along the whole line of exploit fearteen bears of this developing the lams were so were and appeared to the rest of the enemy who succeeded in reaching the lams were so were and expensely the lams were so were and expensely the lams of the enemy who succeeded in reaching the lams were so were and expensely the lams were so were enemy by their crevious unintermitting and exhausting day at the close of which, to use the words of a military writer, 'm' to fell on a battle nuturps and for severity in the listery of the wer. We had suffered fearful loss—perhaps 10 000 in killed and wounded " The brilliant achievement with which Banagak had

Materiory Sharp but underlaive contesse maned on our extreme lef-

errive rais had made the reads impassable on the latter our next day (Monday, May 16th), during which, as also on the fellowing Tuesday, offensive operations were ween On Wadnesday (18 h of May) the contest was again

under Gen Burnside, which after dashing up to the recall. At it o'clock in the maining the assembler all points was abandance on the control of th

On Thursday (May 19th) Gas. Orang proceeds to unke displaying a to a sign to uning the energy right dear. In an electrical Can. East 1) thurs the voucest a charp engagement engued, cost's your about

the advance. The Estand corps, under Hancock, asliantly brend the cormy's position of Taylor's bridge, on the North Anna, and Warren neorps, twing site and remainded with resalt imperiodity by the commy, but the straight of the commy behind his defences. Our less in these four days' operations was straight of the commy behind his defences. Our less in these four days' operations was straight of the commy behind his defences. Our less in these four days' operations was straight of the Army and Naval Johnson to be more than 10,000. On the following Sunday and Monday all was com-

at 9 o'cleak on 8 idey morning, 27th or May, Gen For thom against the Weldon ratiroad was resumed, but bere's first and from Gregg's escond divisions of Sacri from a went of unity in the confunt of the movement

It was on Tuesday, 3d day of May, that the army on Wednesday. 1st of June, the struggle was renewed of the Poteman broke camp to enter on the new campaign against Richmend under the conduct of Gen.

A portion of the army crossing the Rapid Ann at Ely's Ford and another portion crossing the Eapparabanneck at Germanna Ford, both divisions converging the Eapparabanneck at Germanna Ford, both divisions converging the Eapparabanneck at Germanna Ford, both divisions occurrenced by the woulded to wounded the wilder to work in the refer front on the left, taking the first line of the rifle pits and capturing 600 prisoners. Our loss was considerable, amounting to over 2000 in killed and wounded to woulded the refer to the refer enemy in a determined attack on our whole line, but ness, places which had already acquired a mount of collective of the collective of t be attack was repulsed with severe loss. Our own loss ow by and the retention of our base of supplies at White Heuse

On Wednesday picht it was determined to fellow ut the cocuration of Cold Harber, by an attempt to push the enemy acress the Chickahominy, and dispositions were taken with a view to this object.

On Friday, 3d of June, began the mementone assent that was to decide the fate of this movement. Our line, well massed and compact, moved as follows from right in killed and wounded, including frig. Gen. Hays.

also lost 2 pieces of artillery, and the enemy claimed to left: Burnaida, Warren. Smith, Wright and Hancock have taken nearly 1000 prisoners. Our forces in turn took shoul 300 prisoners.

Carbor to the Chickshornbry. The negative was further to the Chickshornbry. The negative was further to the Chickshornbry. The negative was further to the Chickshornbry.

The hattle of Friday had disappointed the sanguis hopes of our Generals to effect a crossing of the Chicka-bominy at this point. But our army proceeded to in-trench itself in its position, and on the following day regulard, with severe loss, a vigorous caset of the

On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday following the two sumics stood at hay—each holding the other in a grap ble at close quarters. The heatle lines were separated by distances varying from 50 to 200 yards.
The (we exprise repaired in this position for save

sunconsive days, until at length the prepara iona-Gen. Crept were completed for the trenefic of the c retions to a new line by a change of leve to the Januarder. Co the eight of Sunday. June 12th, the error can its march, and i've movement was so noisely fated that the enemy recess to have been entirely

vised by D. It is a realn that he did butle or noth; impede its execution Or Mendey evening the advance had reached Will you Linding on the James, and, before non of Trees y, the 14 h of June, our farces were all un and th

way of the Potemac was transferred to the senth sid

On the 11th of May, often eix days of beaut fighting the overland route. Gen. Great had written to the content of War. "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer " On the 14th of June, just to month afterwards, and when the summer was only two weeks old, he had turned his back on this line, and the Army of the Potomac, at least what remained of it original number on the day when it took up the blood much cores the country from Fredericksburg, was as down by its commander on the banks of that river from which it was removed by Gen Hellick in the surer of 1862 and where it might have been replaced been. Grant long before the 14th of June in the present eummer, and that too without me toes of a had choose to convey it there in transports instead of the progress was marked with precious blood-the blood of traine

| Hero follows a discussion of the propriety of Grant

As the course of events finally turned him from the we of the overland march to the line of the Jamesthe week of dard rearing white assurance. Our leases woun'ed and that he forfeited by it at the vital point during this week were set down at not less than \$5,000 of his operations all the strength and energy which had

> Gant in the overland expedition. We shall perhan Grant in the overland expection we shall perhaps never know them with authenticity or exacting. Mr Strator Wilson, speaking in the Senate in his capacity so chairman of the Committee on Military Affaire, characterized them as "immente." We at least know

spens by their travious unintermitting and exhausing lature, that their officers found them out of trach a the very point where they came to the final tag of the dreadful erru gle. The enemy had fought behind his defensive works, and, though doubtless greatly reduced m number and vigor, could will light behind his treach-a at Potershore or Richmond. But as our forese had been required to early ride pits and to scale in-

Cut extreme life.

On Standay, the 12th day from the treaking of the camp at Cutterer, the Army of the Potenna realed from its tollectus manches and wanting battles Explained the stroke against the defences of Petersburg. jeet of the compairs depended on the impetuosity and

chie army, faint, but pursuing bad grossed The first strack, it is known, was made or he 15 h of June, when the cuter works constant, were gallest'y captured by a persion of 18th cosps, and if a supporting force had been at hand Traine de firetter donc en cur lice by the Nino cery and of Gen Maraide valida the enemy had evowded down bis freeps from Eich mond and had so streng bened his second line that danger walf, from the fact that their woulds nove in- but it regular in a regular with a loss on our part the custor's second line of the defences of Petersbur, about 2000 men. Early on the following merping the which corried the enemy's works in their front, with less or about 1000, but under cover of the darkness of night the enemy succeeded in disjudging our men from On the following Friday night the grand finit move-ment was fairly begun, and an Sanday, the 221 of May, the whole army had been placed in its new goal May, he whole army had over present in its new post tien facing wearely the second coverabeling the left at Mifron station and the Fifth corps the right at Generic station, and the Fifth corps the right at Generic station, and the Fifth corps the right at Generic station, and the Fifth corps the right at Generic station, and the first to compy an inverseries. The general advance began at near. Maj Gen. Gibbon praced up his sensation of the said about on the first the very breastwarks of the said about the said and wormed on the field. At 5 colock on the said and wormed on the field. At 5 colock on the said and wormed against the worke in his said and the said and wormed against the worke in his said and the said and wormed against the worke in his said and the said and wormed against the worke in his said and the said and wormed against the worke in his said and the said and wormed against the worke in his said and the said and wormed against the worke in his said and the said and wormed against the worke in his said and the said and wormed against the worke in his said and the said and wormed against the worke in his said and wormed against the said and wormed against the worke in his said and wormed against the worke in his said and wormed against the worke in his said and wormed against the said and wormed against the worke in his said and wormed against the worke wand. Her sites 6. H

On standay to 123 of May, our whole army pushed forwards the North Augustine in the major and the Fifth corps being in the advance. The Second and the Fifth corps being in the advance. The Second corps, under Hancock, and concentrated havening and analysis of their desperate inversy, were forced been with the advance. The Second corps, under Hancock, and continued to the corps of their desperate inversy, were forced been with the advance. During the day less serious attacks were set of the corps of

of the register of the control of the first and wounded on the register of the control of the register of the control of the register of the control of the register of the first and the feeled the passenge of the first and and the register of the first and the feeled the passenge of the first and the feeled the feeled the first and the feeled the f paralively quiet. On Tuenday, the 21st of June, active bess you immediately pay me the back rent at the maximents were resumed by the local narmy, which once rate of \$100 per mouth, there will be a little diffiless of about 1000 in the carceurre.

On Wedn near the 25th, all the troops were in good position on the near help of the North Anna, and proper stations were made to communicate with Pert Royal on the Earth entories at the new base of supplies. The enemy being found in strong resilian an force. Gen Grant determined to recrease the Morth Anna and again extended the recrease the Morth Anna and again extended the recrease the Morth Anna and again extended the station which the second control of the Teath corps, on the same day crossed the James and coording Bottom without serious resistance. From this point, situated about ten miles from Richmond, he threatened the control of the capital. Early This more ment was begin on Thursday evening, and on Wednesday meeting, the 22d of June, the expedithe southersterdly opproaches to that capital. Earl

Bigel, in the Valley of the Shensudesh
On Sunday, the 29th, and Monday, the "Oth of May, a series of reconscisences were made in force for the purpose of accessising the residue of the country."

Wilson against the Danville railroad cocurred in the paying the paying against the Danville railroad cocurred in the paying against the Danville railroad

the raid of Early into Maryland, and to the ineffectual demonstration made by that officer on Weshington But as this episode in the campaign, though weskening the force of Gen Grant, did not have for its effect to relate the performance of his other ministerine secretarily and all ments of the yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large adds, was compelled to give back gradu. He is not entitled to say salary or pay for preaching, the force of Gen Grant, did not have for its effect to relate the not entitled to say salary or pay for preaching, and fought in a etyle highly creditable. From 9 until the most skilling manner, and checked the advance of the yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large adds, was compelled to give back gradu. His troops behaved in the most skilling manner, and checked the advance of the yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large adds. Was compelled to give back gradu. His troops behaved in the most skilling manner, and checked the advance of the yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large adds. Was compelled to give back gradu. His troops behaved in the most skilling manner, and checked the advance of the yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large adds. Was compelled to give back gradu. His troops behaved in the most skilling manner, and checked the advance of the yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large adds. Was compelled to give back gradu. His troops behaved in the most skilling manner, and checked the advance of the yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large adds. Was compelled to give back gradu.

tion with mingled hope and imputiones. The mine was approached by attending class meetings, do, all nucler the superintendent of fluctuations. The mine was by attending class meetings, do, all nucler the superintendent of fluctuations. untoward result is known to the country After a lose of more than 5000 men the army has made no advance comparations, but has supported himself from the intensed the capture of that city, which is likely subject of a hotel in the city of Baleigh, of which he is outpost of the city of Richmond. The delay in springfollowing up the explication with a dush by our assaulting column, and the impetuted which erdered that this assaulting column should he selected from the land trustworthy and homesoreous corps in the same, see a sufficient explanation percept of this orlamity. The result is not as important in trelf as for its probable abandoned by Gen Grant Hunduring this interval of delay will the energy remain idle? On this point the rts Higent unlitary concespondent of the N Y Times in h a city—we allude to Mr. Suinten—pertirently Lites

afforder the most favorable discumutances, with the rebel force reduced by two great desobments, we failed to exemption. If, however, he depends the 20 000 men that ladd Grant in check are sufficient to gerries the verks of Petersturg? Will they not That the case of the petitioner is obviously within the relude that, if they were note thus to hold their own its the force of from 18 to 20 000 men sent to the coording to the policy of his church, a minister of reputs aids of two James river neutral zed, this force is ligion duly authorized to preach, and he was at the

erprises on the soil of the loyal States?" These ulterior consequences of Gen Grant's failure

reached as high as 119 for long dates, against peal to the course of law for redress, and it is the de-0 to 85 twenty days ago. It is reported that rapid rise has been occasioned by orders on reign account. It seems there is quite a de ad the preper construction of the act in question, cell readily at 15 to 17 cents on the dollar. Let us see how profitable such sales are. An 8 per cent \$1000 bend, at 20 per cent. premium, costs This being so, it is incumbent upon the government to the holder \$1200. Sent to London, Paris or Bremen and sold, at say 15 cents on the dollar, would give one hundred and fifty dollars in exhange; which amount, drawn for at current rates ess the commissions, &c., &c., which would, of course, be small. Quite a nice operation.

Seven per cents, three weeks ago were at 70 to 3, now they are 85 to 87. have been sold in heavy amounts, the coupons ase them as specie at the custom house.

our public accurities and the willingness on the ous class of their ministers. They occupy an impor-nant of capitalists to system the Government tant, though it may be an humble field of labor, and But the loss of valuable lives was not the sele died part of capitalists to sustain the Government iberally .- Charleston Mercury.

> The Ne Plus Ultra of Yankee Impudence. Dae of our officers who was present at the taking of Plymouth, told us an anecdote the other day which is about the best illustration of the cool, These uppaid usinisters are thus enabled to effect much unblushing impudence of yankee thieving which good both by what they do and by what they abstrain

theological works presented to me by my friends from the North," pointing as he spoke to an open chest containing books.

| Colonist's men were the support wight not be a burden to the correct support of the North, being as he spoke to an open chest containing books.

| Colonist's men were the chest support wight not be a burden to the correct support of the report of the repor chest containing books.

"Certainly, sir." replied Gen. Hoke; "the private property of the Federal officers shall in all On the contracy, has be not furnished to all succeeding cases be left to them. You seem to have a very ages on additional proof of the divinity of his mission the greater part of two brigades numbering over handsome collection," added he, carelessly taking up a volume of Scott's Family Bible, and opening

On the fly-leaf, to his surprise, he read the name of Mr. Josich Collins. Laying it down fellow men, and for that grown of glory which his faith without remark, he picked up a London edition of Butler's works, and read inscribed on the first page, "Charles Pettigrew."

Turning to the chaplain who still stood beside im, he exclaimed, "How dare you, you infamous coundrel, wearing the livery of Christ as you de ettempt to palm off such a trick with me, and tell me these books were presented to you by your

Oh, General, they were, as I said, presented to me by my friends from the North, though it is true, they obtained them in Carolina."

The officer who related this incident to us had t from one of Gen. Hoke's aids who was present, and himself saw the books. The last seen of that chaplain he was trudging on foot with the rest of the Plymouth prisoners, minus his "theological library." - Exchange Paper.

Gen. Bradley Johnson, during the recent invaion of Maryland, found himself one evening or is embraced. quartered in what was once his own house, which had, however, been sold under the confiscation act some months before. He sent for the new owner and asked how long he had occupied it The reply was "about fourteen mouths." "Well," said Bradiey, "this house belongs to me, and unculty between us." The disconcerted occupant stirred round and pretty soon raised the amount which was paid over. Upon being asked if he desired a receipt, no replied that it was not ne-

cessury. "Well," said Johnson, "I will give you twenty minutes to move your things out of my house, for I am not going to rent it again. I intend to burn it." And burnt it was.

ber's first and fire Grege's essent divisions of Sheri dan's cavelry that a generation of Hanover Ferry and Panavertone, on the Femurkey, 15 miles northeast of Richmord, and the from White House on the some diversity, that 23d, another effert was made in the complete two which had been dear the base of supplies to Gen. Grant's semy at this stage of his overland march.

On Thursday, the 23d, another effert was made in case of supplies to Gen. Grant's semy at this stage of his overland march.

On Faunday moreing, the 28th of May, our trapps had obtained complete possession of Henovertown, and before night were safely across the Famurkey Gen Lee, in two meanitime, had extended his lines southerly.

From this time the acruy before Potersburg remained and had again awang about his army to face our troops. "Go it Jim."-We have heard of a man who

HARRAS CORPUS Wm. H. Conninggim ve. Peler Mallett. WIMSTON, B. G. LEWIS,) Counsel for Patitioner

pryside according to the rules of and vigor were new more important to success that they had been before, but our panting treeps, wearded by the toils and conflicts of the overland march, had little of either to spend in assaults on the enemy's formidable line of redoubts and intrenchments.

The conference, and must be renewed every coolesistical year. A local prescher is a minister of his midable line of redoubts and intrenchments.

The public attention in the early part of July was diverted from the dead-look in front of Petersburg to the raid of Early into Maryland, and to the ineffectual prescher in charge; but ontil he is ordained as a danger of the reserved were encomped. Gen. Dearing deployed his prescher in charge; but ontil he is ordained as a danger of the reserved were encomped.

tendence of Dr. Craven, his present in charge. He has received no select or pay trees his church or his

the owner and manager.

Daving been entoiled as a conseriet and carried to Camp Hoines, the petitioner claims to be discharged under an act of the Confederate Congress, ratified on the 17th day of Pebruary 1864 which grants are ex-emption from military service in the army of the Confederate States to "every minister of religion authoriz-ed to preach according to the rules of his church, and cusequarties, entailing as it must still larger delay in who at the passage of this act shall be regularly empront of these works, if their reduction chould not be played in the discharge of his ministerial duties." The ommandant of conscripts for this State denies his ogular licensed minister, authorized to preach accordne to the rules of his sect, and that is his only business.

That the case of the petitioner is obviously within the he late of the passage of the act of Congress regularly emple the column of Brecking described in the disolarge of his ministerial duties. He was vigorously replied to. This shelling was but the passage of the act of Congress regularly emple the column of Brecking and may we plot to disolarge of his ministerial duties. He was vigorously replied to. This shelling was but the passage of the act of the passage of the act of Congress regularly emple to the column of Brecking as the disolarge of his ministerial duties. He was vigorously replied to. This shelling was but the passage of the act of Congress regularly emple to the column of Brecking as the disolarge of his ministerial duties. He was vigorously replied to. This shelling was but the passage of the act of Congress regularly emple to the column of Brecking as the disolarge of his ministerial duties. He was vigorously replied to. This shelling was but the prefut to the column of Brecking as the disolarge of his ministerial duties. Early with a view to attempt still more audscious is, therefore, ontitled to be exempted from the perform-experies on the soil of the loysi States?" ance of military service, unless the Bureau of Conscripion is authorized, by law. to make a regulation other sidered important to us. The work was entrusted to afore Petersburg are as yet purely speculative. And than that prescribed in the act of Congress, by which he shall be held as a conscript, or in construing the words of act, the Bureau has adopted a construction cutful, that, in the present stage of its progress, most which is in scoordance with its spirit, though not with-successful compaign. It is not in mortals always to in its strict letter. I cannot find in the act any auminand success, but none will dony that the gallant chority conferred upon the Buresu of Conscription to 'my of the Potemac has, by its heroic endurance and frame regulations upon this subject; and I cannot supprodigies of valor, well deserved the success pres that it sets up a claim to an independent power of by its prodigies of valor, well deserved the from its legislation. In making provision for carrying the act into effect, the Bureau nust ascertain its meaning, and Confederate Securities. Within a week or its language. That construction, though, is not contwo there has been a marked advance in all classed the transfer of Confederate bonds. Eight per cents have is to operate, for they have an undoubted right to spcisions of such courts alone which can finally settle the disputed roint. The true and only enquiry before me, hen, is whather the Burese of Conscription has adopt mand for 8 per cents in Europe, where the bonds cording to the intention of those who framed it—that , according to the reason and spirit of it.

I have already remarked that the case of the petition

er is obviously within the letter of the act of Congress how that it is not also within its reason and stirit for it is the first smong the fundamental rules for the interpretation of lawe, to odnstrue words in their usual and most known signification. If the words be dubious. then we may resort to other means for ascertaining the 20 for 1.) would yield three thousand dollars, will of the Legislature; among which is that of considerug the reason and epirit of the law, or the cause which moved the Lagislators to enact it See I Blad Com. 59 and 61. Supposing, then, that there is some dubious ness in the mesning of the act under consideration, let Six per cents, of the new \$500,000,000 loan are of Congress to pass it? About that, there cannot are been sold in heavy amounts, the compons be the slightest doubt. Most manifestly, it was to afave been sold in heavy amounts, the compons be the slightest doubt. Most manifestly, it was to at- his division-Davis's. Walter's and Archer's-struck commanding 15 to 16 for I among importers, who fird to all who should not be called into the field—to the enemy's picket line in the corn field a short dis the men, women and children who should remain at Four per cents, are not fairly quotable, as a systy grade in every denomination, who were duly au-Confederate security, being held only for payment therized to preach, and who, when the not was passed, the collection of which having been necessarily delayed, virtually puts them one of the market.

Security delayed, virtually puts them one of the market.

Security delayed, virtually puts them one of the market.

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Security delayed, virtually puts them one of the market.

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Security delayed, virtually puts them one of the market. Confidence is being gradually re-established, and it is a section of much good, though rendered by unpaid ministers! works and defeated in every effort to retain them the with it comes the enhancement of the value of the local preachers form, as I learn, the most numerical works and defeated in every effort to retain them the yankees retreated to their moin line of entrenchments, the local preachers form, as I learn, the most numerical works and defeated in every effort to retain them the are deemed essential in the solution of that shereb, as furnishing the means whereby "the poor have the goapel proached to them." The fac: that they take nothing from the coffers of their church for their support renders that beity truck more able to sustain those who are laboring in the higher grades of the ministry. The beginned achievement with which Ennance has one formed the day obviously once to our army the one-significant days are sense in the chief edge of the country of the co from doing In working for nothing of an earthly na. ad, however, in the think woods opposite David form ture and supporting themselves, they have fee was well it was determined to disledge them by a fink move considered as having forfested any of the rights as a preacher by reason of such influence and self denial? u of the sincerity of his devotion to it, by shewing two thousand men-threw down their sums and surr hat smidet the severest of trials, persecutions and afdistions, he labored not for the riches and honors of and sent to the rear his world, but for the temporal and elernal good of his

assured him was laid up for him in heaven? From these considerations I am led to believe the ground upon which the Bureau of Conscription would exclude from the exemption contained in the sot of the 7th Pebruary 1864, that class of preachers to which he politioner belongs, was not within the contempiation

Congress, and ought not, therefore, to control the ecision of the question now before me. But there is, we doubt, another class of ministers of ligion, having authority from their respective seats to friends in the North, when they were stolen from preach, to whom it might, perhaps, be properly applied I all de to those ministers of different denominations. nations who, being in affinent circumstances, preci occasionally, and from time to time as their ministocial services may be required, without receiving any oars curation therefor. In analogy to the case of Grantham, Jones 73, in which it was decided that under the act of the 11th Got. 1862, a mechanic was not entitled to examption from military services unless he followed a trade as his regular compation and employment, it may be that such ministers of religion should not be exemp ed under the not of February 1804 kind were probably in the minds of the Bureau of Con-Interesting to Yankee purchoners of Real Estate. I have referred. But it is manifest that this class of cases differs essentially from that in which the petition

We have in this State an act which requires that the rites of matrimony shall be performed by Justices of the Peace, or by "ordained ministers of the gospel of every denomination" See Rev. Code of 1856, ab. 66 s. 1, 2. I feel quite sure that there is not a Judge in the land who would for a moment feel bimself at liberby to decide that a marriage was veid, because the core-mony had been celebrated by an ordained minister who depended for support upon some other business than

that of his ministry.

The conclusion to which I have come in favor of the petitiener, derives additional support from the fact that under the act of Oct 1852, which is almost in the precise terms of the last act, no person holding the same position in his church as that occupied by the petition

position in his church as an a coupled by any person-er, had, so far as I have he rd. ever been envelled and called into the military service as a cousempt.

My order is that the petitioner be discharged, and that his cests be paid by the defendant.

WM H. BATTLE, J. S. C. Chapel Hill, Aug. 9th, 1964.

Died of his father's residence in Johnston county, chronia diarrhoss, Julius Weethrook, son of Uriah and Saby Weethrook, sged 20 years. He entered the service of his country when he arrived at the proper age; was with his company nearly two years, when he was seized with the fatal disease which ended his life—thus country and her cause. He was a member of Co K.

THE FIGHTING NEAR PETERSBURG. The Peter-burg Express gives the following account of the fighting of Thursday and Friday last of which the telegraphic accounts were published

in our last:-About 9 a. m Thursday, the enemy in heavy force of intentry and caverry, appeared at Gurley's farm, about 6 miles southeast of the city, and 3 miles east of the railroad, and throwing forward a strong live of skirmishers, advanced at once towards the read at the Yellow Tavern. They soon encountered the pickets of Gen the present review with this passing notice.

For some time past there had been intimations that Gen Grant was sinking a mine under the energy's engaged in preaching every Sunday, alternately to two therefore, awaited the denoument of this technic or the results in the country near the city, and at the therefore, awaited the denoument of this technic or the results in the country near the city, and at the congression.

About 2 o'clock, the every in their advance towards the city, had reached a point just beyond Davis' bouse, and thrown their skirmishers forward through the cornfield, about 100 yards beyond. They were held in check here by Dearing's cavalry until reinforcements arrived. The enemy here compled both sides of the read—their left extending several hundred yards to the right of it, and their right resting away off to the left midst the thick woods and undergrowth. Our line was formed some 4 or 500 yards in front of the field ccoupied by the yerkees, and in the finest of spirits, and with steps an elastic and willing as though they were marching to a feast, our men strode forward to the con-tort. The enemy's skirmishers were met and quickly driven back unor their first line of hattle, which in turn was burled in confusion unon their second line right, and incists upon retaining him in custody as a conscript under a regulation adopted by the Bureau of conscript under a regulation adopted by the Bureau of conscription, to the following effect: "If he party is a this third line was quickly broken and almost routed, and the whole yankee force—consisting of four divisions commanded by Gen. Warren, (of the Fifth corps) in per son. was driven back for three-quarters of a mile.

Our loss in this affair is not inconsiderable—but very

few killed. 300 wounded have been sent to the hospi-tals and more are yet behind 400 or 500 at the most letter of the act of Congress, cannot be denied. He is, coording to the policy of his church, a minister of reabout 200, and our command about 30

the enemy from a position the left of the road, con ove of our best fighting brigs des, and executed in the most brilliant monner Subsequently the enemy charged back, but were repulsed.
Shirmishins, which at times broke cut quite lively,

continued until seven o'clock, when it subsided into menotoneus picket firing.
From the best information we are enabled to gain

the enemy has tern up from 11 to 2 miles of the Weldon road, commencing at the Yellow Tavern and coming this way. What they have done or may do beyond the point, it is impossible to sav.

It is reported that while the enemy's infantry was ongaged in operating and fighting on the Southern

road, a bedy of expelly crossed over through Dinwiddle county, on a raid towards the Southside road The enemy still occupy the Southern road with their batteries planted along the lines as far down as the Yellow Tavern Their lines extend on either side, but ou the left reach across to the Plant road. They were engaged yesterday afternoon in throwing up breastworks as a matter of projection against the rebels. The battle will probably be renewed his morning.

THE PIGET ON PRIDAY The occupation of one of our mein lines of communieation with the South was, of course, not to be permit-ed without an effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordgly, all arrangements having been completed, Gen. P. Hill. commanding Mahone's and Feth's divisions, attacked them between the hours of three and four o'clock. Gon. Mahone commanded the troops to the eft of the rai road, and Gen Heth those to the right. The attack was opened by Mahone, and was speedily responded to by Heth on the right, and the battle reged

On the right Can Herb, with the gallant brigades of a formidable free. With a cheer the Confederate troops bounded forward and swept over the obstraction. into which they had been driven on the previous avening. This line having been greatly strongthened, proved too strong to be storme , and our troops were checked in the face of the slaughter which threatened a furthe

In the meantime. Gen. Mahene, with Glingman's Colquitt's and his own former brigade had struck the right of the yankee lines and oppured 800 prisoners. Pressing forward with his usual energy, he drove the enemy before him successfully charging them wherever they made a stand. Finding them strongly extremely ment. Clingman's and Mahone's old brigade engaged them in front, while by a circuiteus route Golquiti's (Georgia) brigade was thrown on their flank movement proved a brilliant success, and coursed fighting under fearful disalvantage was the alterna-tive Crawford's crack division, of Warren's (5th) corpe, here fell a helpless victim to rabel strategy, and dered. The prisoners were quickly placed under guard

The battle still progressed successfully antil the ene my was driven back to ten position from which he ad-vacced in the marriage. At dark our lines were close up to his works, and occasional volleys of mucketsy showed still farther ughting

Among the prisoners taken, is Brig. Gen. Hays, of Massachuserts, several Colonels and other field officer of less grade. Gen Hays was brought into the town

We regret to state that General Clingman was pain fully, though not ecricusly, wounded. The battle for the possession of the railroad wil probably be resumed this merning, and it is believed the enemy will not only be disledged, but disastrously efeated This expedition will turn out in the end t be the prestest disaster that has not happened to Grant n this department It is also atsted that several hundred more prisoners

have been taken, thus running the numbers above

From the North - RICHMOND, Aug. 22 - The Baltimore Gazette of the 20th says Grant captured 500 prisoners on the north side of the James river. The object of the expedition was to prevent our forces from drowning the men cutting a canal across Dutch Gap. It says that Sheridan retreated from the Valley, and that he had escaped alone along the border and that maby rumors were affoat. High hopes had been based on the expedition. Sheridan lost 500 men captured near Strasburg, and 72 wagons near Perryville, forming a greater part of his supply train.

Telegrams from Wheeler are muddled One report is that Sherman whinped him at Dalton, and another that Wheeler had whipped Sherman 8 miles from Chattanooga.

From the Valley:-We have information from Early's army as late as Sunday last. Our forces had been in line of battle for two days, but the yankees, so far from manifesting a disposition to Hunter, Esq., Alexander R. Boteler, Esq., and make an attack, appeared to be withdrawing from Edmund J. Lee, Esq., citizens of Jefferson countries. our immediate front. There is no foundation for the rumor that a battle took place on Saturday, in which the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss .- Richmond Dispatch, 19th.

He gives notice that a "full pardon will be grant. themselves on or before the 10th day of Septem- ashes, in retaliation for the burning of said houses,

WAR NEWS.

From Petersburg .- Petersburg, Aug. 22 .-About 9 o'clock yesterday our forces again attacked the enemy's works on the Weldon Railroad, in front and flank. The column assaulting in front pushed the enemy back, capturing two lines of earthworks and 300 prisoners force assaulting in flank was driving their flank, but owing to the heavy force of the enemy, the strength of the works, and the unsecountable giving way at an important moment of one of our brigades, was repulsed with loss. The flanking force had succeeded in cepturing a line of skirmishers; and had reached the enemy's heavy breastworks, when compelled to retreat, about 11 o'clock. Since then only skirmishing and sharp shooting. The enemy have the 2d, 5th and 9th corps holding the Kailroad, with fortifications of the strongest character. It is believed that Gen. Sanders of Alabama was killed. The enemy made a heavy demonstration on our left, on the City Point road, with artillery and musketry for a half hour this A. M., but accomplished nothing.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 23 - Since the fight on Sunday, the enemy have been engaged in extending his line west of the rail read and towards the city. The every new occupy the ground on which the battles for the last few days were fought, and his pickets have advanced come distance this side. The Vaughn road, one mile west of the rail road, is also occupied by the enemy, who are strongly fortified. The country south of the city is very level and the enemy's line is in sight of the corporate limits. Both armies are strongly entrenching. There bave been no offensive increments on the other side to day and everything consequently very quiet.

From Georgia .- ATLANTA, Aug. 19 .- Kilpatrick, instead of going after Wheeler, as was supposed, turned towards the Atlanta and West Point Rail Road, which they struck at Fairburn, and cut the Rail Road and Telegraph, and have gone in the direction of the Macon Road, supposed thence to Andersonville for the purpose of releasing the yankee prisoners. His force is estimated at from 2500 to 3,000.

Reports from the rear of the enemy are to the effect that Wheeler had burned the bridges at Etowah, Resacs and Dalton, and blown up the Tunnel. The enemy there are undoubtedly on half rations.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22 -- Kilpatrick's raiders rossed over to the Macon Road, striking the Road at Lovejoy's on Friday evening, and movng towards Jonesboro'. The raiders burned the depot and post office at Jonesboro', destroying all the papers. On Saturday evening the enemy were surrounded between Levejoy's and Jonesboro' by Reynolds' infantry brigade and Armstrong's and Ross's cavalry, when a sharp engagement ensued, Kilpatrick charging at the head of his column. The raiders were completely routed, when they charged over Ross's brigade and cut their way out. Our loss was ten killed, and the enemy's loss twenty five. The raiders, pursued by two Georgia regiments of cavalry, retreated through McDonough and escaped. Only one mile of the Macon Road was destroyed, which has been repaired.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 22d.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 18th inst., says that a telegram was received late last evening, which states that telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased. Wheeler attacked the Federals under Siebold at Dalton, drove them out, and occupied a portion of the town. Reinforcements are being sent to Sigbold from Chattanooga. Four trains for Sherman's army were compelled to halt near Dalton. Wheeler's troops are busily engaged tearing up the track on both sides of Dalton. It is supposed that his object is to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel tance beyond Davis' residence. These were quickly Hill. Other portions of his forces are engaged forced back upon the first line of breastworks, held by in cutting the road south of Dalten. A train on its way to Sherman is reported to have been cap-

> LANE'S BRIGADE AT WHITE'S TAVERN FIGHT A brief private dispatch in the Observer of the 18th, mentioned the gallant conduct of Gen. Lane's North Carolinians in the battle on the Peninsula, Aug. 16th. The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th, received on the 28d, has the following account:-

We are indebted to a gentleman who arrived from headquarters on yesterday for the following further particulars of the events of Tuesday and yesterday:

After his repulse on the morning of Tuesday, the enemy massed his troops (10th and 2d corps) in front of our lines, about half a mile North of Tuzzle's mills, charged furiously, and quickly succeeded, about 12 M., in breaking through Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division. Lane's North Carolina brigade, which was on the left of Wright's, immediately moved by the right flank until it reached the Darbytown road, filed down this a short distance, and then, in the presence of Maj. Gen. Field, wheeled into line at a doublequick, charged the enemy who had poured through the gap in great numbers, and drove them 600 yards, to the cover of the captured breastworks. Here, at 60 yards distance, both sides kept up a terrible fusilade for some fifteen minutes, when, raising a wild yell, the brigade rushed upon the breastworks. In three minutes the works along the entire brigade front were recaptured. Scores of Yankees, white and black, lay dead in the trenches, and jumping over the works, the "tarheels' poured volley after volley into the flying masses of the enemy. A considerable number of the enemy, however, etill beld the works to our left, (their line being so much longer than ours,) and turned their fire upon our fisuk. But, in ten minutes, one hundred and fifty men were thrown forward through a ravino, in front of the breastwork, and, suddenly attacking the enemy in flank and rear, caused all the remainder of his line to break, leaving the entire line in our possession. In this charge we captured some six hundred prisoners and a stand of colors, a number of fine arms, plenty of rich booty, and, better than all, re-established the broken lines. It is proper to say that in this charge Lane's

brigade was joined by some of Auderson's and Berning's Georgians, who did gallant service. The enemy have not since repeated their attempt, but keep up a continuous skirmish fire. Otherwise all is quiet near the scene of Tuesday's battle. Our loss was comparatively small.

The Burning of Chambersburg -As it seems not to be generally known that the burning of Chambersburg was done by authority, as an act of retalistion, we deem it proper to publish the following copy of the order under which Brigadier General McCausland laid the town in ashes: "HEAD'ORS ADVANCE FORCES, C. S. A.,)

"July 29, 1864. "To the Municipal Authorities of Chambers. bury, Pennsy vania:- The houses of Audrew ty, Virginia, having been burned by order of the officer commanding the Federal forces in the department called the "Department of West Virginis,' I have directed that your town pay for Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin has taken command the sum of \$190,000, in gold, or its equivalent; or, if that cannot be produced, \$500,000 in curthe said houses, to be banded over to the owners, rent Northern funds. In default of the payment ed to all desertors and absentees who surrender of this money, your town is directed to be laid in country and her cause. He was a member of the A. Sath N C T. He leaves a father, mother, eisters and themselves on or before the 10th day of Septembrothers to mourn their loss. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

E. PRICE.

The was a member of the uniterested to be laid in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of said houses, and other houses of citizens of Virginia by Federal authority.

J. A. EABLY, "Lieut, Gen. C. S. A.

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