

For the Western Democrat. SODA.

Mr. Editor: I send you the following directions for making what they call in the country home-made "Soda." It is more nearly saleratus than soda, and is a tolerable substitute for that. The use of all these drugs in the preparation of bread is generally condemned by the medical faculty, but as people will continue to use them, and as the so-called "Soda" is a very impure article, as prepared by the soda-loving housewives, I have thought it would be a service to them and to bread-eaters generally to give a simple method of making a comparatively pure article. It is as follows: After making a strong lye from ashes and boiling down to dryness, and burning till white, take the residue and add its own weight of cold water, and set in a cool place for several days, a week, stirring frequently; then strain through a fine cloth and boil down again to dryness, stirring frequently, and finally cork up the powder so obtained in a bottle. These operations should all be conducted in an iron vessel, not in glass or stoneware. W. C. KERR, Davidson College, N. C.

STOCK DIVIDEND. CHARLOTTE & S. C. R. CO. COLUMBIA, May 20, 1862.

The Directors have declared a Stock Dividend of Thirty-three and a Third per cent, out of the surplus fund of the Company, which heretofore has been paid for the earnings of the road and used in paying for its construction and property and in the redemption of the bonded debt. The same will be paid at this office on and after the 26th of May inst. Parties who may be entitled to a fraction of a share may receive the same in money, or pay an additional sum, so as to receive a full share. Stockholders are urged to have an early adjustment of this dividend, and to bring or send their certificates with them to this office. C. BOUTKIN, Sec'y and Treasurer.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. R. R. Stockholders desiring their stock dividend will leave their original certificates with me. The coupons due upon the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of July will be paid on presentation to the undersigned. June 17, 1862. A. H. MARTIN, Agent.

Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. R., STATESVILLE, June 2, 1862. On and after Thursday, the 5th inst., the Passenger Train will leave the head of the Road on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5:40 A. M. and reach Charlotte in time to connect with the morning train to Columbia. Passengers leaving Statesville in the morning will reach Columbia in the afternoon. T. J. SUMNER, Engineer. June 17, 1862.

We are authorized to announce R. M. WHITE as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the approaching August election. May 13, 1862. te-pd

FOR SHERIFF. We are authorized to announce A. I. HOOD as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the next August election. Dec 10, 1861. te-pd.

NOTICE. Persons wishing to settle their Accounts or Notes with Fisher & Burroughs, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling at the store of A. N. M. Taylor. Don't delay, as we are anxious to get our business settled up. J. C. BURROUGHS. June 3, 1862. tf

HIDES. The market price paid for Hides, by May 13, 1862. S. M. HOWELL.

Oil, Oil, Oil! We are manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand at our Oil Mills, four miles south of Charlotte, a fine article of Cotton Seed Oil, which we will deliver at either railroad depot in Charlotte upon as reasonable terms as the same article can be had anywhere. Orders filled in their turn. LINCOLN, N. C. STEPHENS & WHISNANT. June 3, 1862. 3t

MULES. The celebrated Jack "REBEL" can be found at my stable one mile from town on the Statesville road, near the Toll House. Terms, six dollars. DAVID PARKS. June 3, 1862. 4t

FOR SALE. A three story Brick Building, on the corner of Main Square, Lincolnton, well suited for a Residence, Boarding House or Hotel. For particulars, inquire at this Office or address the undersigned at Lincolnton, N. C. D. SCHENCK. May 27, 1862. 1m

ATTENTION TO ALL. 200 Reams of Writing Paper, 100,000 Envelopes, Just received at the store of KOOPMANN & PHELPS. May 27, 1862. tf

Selling off. The largest stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &c., in the State, must be sold in 90 days, to make room for other business. All those wanting bargains had better call soon. Those in the trade will do well by calling on. W. H. SCHUTT, Opposite Post Office. Dec. 31, 1861. tf

Tanner's Oil. On hand and for sale by May 13, 1862. S. M. HOWELL.

WANTED. I want to purchase Leather in the rough. Tanners wishing to dispose of their stock, without the trouble of finishing, can now do so at fair prices. M. B. TAYLOR. April 29, 1862. 1m

Blank Deeds, Attachments, and Court Blanks, for sale at this Office. In consequence of the great advance in paper, we are compelled to advance the price of Blanks to \$2 a quire.

BARLEY WANTED. I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid. MARTIN MUNZLER. Charlotte, Oct 29, 1861. tf

BONDS FOR SALE. The first Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad Co. are offered for sale. They are secured by the endorsement of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Co. There is no better investment for capitalists, and scarcely any bonds offered in market so secure. Apply to M. L. WHISTON, Treas. March 18, 1862. 3t

TAN BARK WANTED. I WANT to purchase a large quantity of tan bark this Season and will pay Five Dollars per cord delivered at the Tan Yard or Four Dollars per cord loaded on 40 cars on any Rail Road any distance not exceeding 40 miles. M. B. TAYLOR. March 18, 1862. 3m

THE ARMIES NEAR RICHMOND.—Since Gen Lee assumed command, many things have been done for the benefit of the public service and the soldier individually which hitherto have been overlooked or neglected. The number of guards to and from camp have been augmented, so as to prevent egress or ingress without proper permits, and stragglers in town, though numerous enough, are not so many as might be at first supposed. The enemy are not reported in such numbers across the swamp as heretofore, neither are their actions so bold as of late. They are said to be strengthening their position by every means known to strategy and fortification, but making no further advances. From those who have penetrated their lines and progressed inward, we learn that the enemy are very numerous on the Charles City road, and that for many miles it is thought by a succession of camps. Others again give good reason for supposing that McClellan has withdrawn a portion of his force, but these are rumors merely, and at best but little reliance can be placed in them.—Richmond Dispatch.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.—The Augusta Sentinel learns from passengers that the enemy retreated from Chattanooga on Sunday at 11 o'clock. The only result of their attack was the butchering of some women and children. Col. Morgan had crossed the river with two bodies of cavalry to gain their rear. Gen. Kirby Smith was in pursuit with 5,000 men. We hear it reported on the streets, but have not been able to trace it to really reliable sources, that Col. Starnes, who is represented to be well acquainted with all the passes and gaps in the country adjacent to Chattanooga, has cut off and captured five hundred of the enemy. It is stated that he permitted the main body to pass unmolested, and captured the rear guard. It is also stated that Gen. Kirby Smith and Col. Morgan, with an adequate force, have crossed the Tennessee at some point above Chattanooga, with the intention of intercepting, and if possible, capturing a body of the enemy supposed to be moving towards Nashville for its protection.

JACKSON'S ACHIEVEMENTS. In his official report of his disaster and flight, General Banks states that he lost fifty wagons. A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has held a responsible post in Jackson's army for twelve months, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) assures us that at least 100 captured wagons were driven out from Newtown; that he himself counted forty at Cedar Creek; that they were stretched along the road between Middletown and Newtown, a distance of five miles, there being one in every fifty or a hundred yards; that Banks burnt thirty wagons with commissary stores below Newtown, that he left many between Winchester and his crossing place on the Potomac, and that his whole loss in wagons was not less than 300 or 400. The gentleman above referred to fully confirms what has been heretofore reported in our paper respecting the achievements of Jackson's army within the last month. There is no truth in the report that the prisoners at Front Royal had been recaptured by the enemy. All the prisoners were brought off, except a few of the wounded. A company of the 12th Georgia Regt. fell into the enemy's hands, by some blunder on the part of an officer. About 3,000 prisoners were secured as the fruits of the expedition down the Valley. Our informant, a physician, estimates the value of the medical stores taken at Winchester at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The stores embrace almost everything useful and valuable in the medical department, including a very large quantity of opium. The value of all the articles secured to the Confederacy is estimated at several millions. The loss to the enemy is admitted, by one of Banks' Chief Commissaries, who is now a prisoner, to be almost incalculable. The gentleman above alluded to, states on authority which he thought entitled to credit, that General Banks put stolen negroes into his wagons and made his tired soldiers walk—for which, and for other alleged bad acts, he is severely denounced by some of the prisoners. He seems to be disliked by his soldiers. Jackson did not go into Maryland, as reported. Some of his cavalry may have crossed the river, and probably did. They burnt one or two bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and tore up the track for some distance. In the period of 22 days Jackson marched from Staunton to McDowell, where, in conjunction with Johnson, he whipped Millroy, thence to Franklin, 30 miles distant; thence to Harrisonburg, 65 miles, over Shenandoah mountain, "a real Jordan road," as a soldier described it; thence to Front Royal via Luray, 55 miles, thence to Winchester, 20 miles; thence beyond Charleston, 26 miles. In his expedition he fought four battles and a number of skirmishes, killed and wounded a considerable number of the enemy, took 30,000 prisoners, secured millions of dollars of stores, destroyed many millions of dollars worth for the enemy, and chased Banks out of the Valley of Virginia, and across the Potomac. All this he did in 22 days, and with a loss of but little upwards of 100 in killed and wounded. In this sketch we omit all mention of what the telegraph is telling us that Jackson is now doing. That, we hope, will make up another chapter of fame for the untiring hero.

DISASTER AT THE POWDER MILL.—We are pained to record a melancholy disaster at the powder mill on Monday morning last, about four miles from this City. Three of the workmen were engaged in the finishing house, when it was suddenly blown up dreadfully mangle and killing all three, viz: Mr. Moonahan, Mr. Riggsbee and Mr. Warren. The force of the concussion hurled them from 20 to 90 feet. In a few seconds after the pulverizing house and stamping room were blown up, in the first of which Mr. Struce, the superintendent, was at the time engaged, and is supposed to have been killed instantly, but his body was not discovered until it was nearly destroyed by fire which consumed the buildings. The hands in the other houses not far off made their escape, with slight injury. Three of the tenements remain. On every part of the premises the effects of the explosion are to be seen. It is supposed that only about 2,000 pounds of powder, nearly ready for use, were destroyed. The report of the explosion was distinctly heard in the City. The destruction of life, as well as the loss of so important an instrumentality in carrying on the war, is to be deplored. The cause of the explosion is not known.—Raleigh Standard, June 11th.

"CONFEDERATE" VERSUS "CONSERVATIVE."—It will be seen by day's paper that Moses A. Bledsoe, Esq., announces himself as the "Confederate" candidate to represent this county in the State Senate. We think this a very excellent term to distinguish those who are for sustaining the Confederate Government from those styling themselves "Conservatives" who are making war upon it, while the Yankees are engaged in a similar operation. Col. Johnston is the Confederate candidate for Governor, and his election to the Executive chair will let Yankees know, in unmistakable language that there is not a sufficient amount of "conservatism" in this State to warrant any hope on their part that it will ever resume its stand under the flag of the old Union.—Raleigh Register.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.—The indulgence granted by Congress allowing all persons under thirty-five years of age until the 12th day of June to join volunteer companies, has expired. Those who have not taken advantage of the opportunity thus offered, to go willingly forward to the cause of their country, will now be subject to impressment. The law is a stringent one, but it was based upon a necessity which could not be avoided, and none should be indisposed to avoid the responsibilities which it imposes and which its necessity has long since pointed out.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE WHEAT CROP OF TENNESSEE.—The Greenville, Tennessee, Banner, of the 4th inst., says there had been material improvement in the growing wheat in that section within two weeks. Some low fields will be a failure, but from the present appearance, we will certainly raise almost an average crop. Early wheat is ripening—the straw looking bright and yellow. The rust is yet only on the blade.

The Knoxville Register, of the 5th, says: The wheat of this section, so far, promises well, though most of it will not be ready for reaping for eight or ten days yet. It has generally outgrown the symptoms of rust which so alarmed the farmers some weeks ago.

The following letter from Gen. Washington is apropos to the present time: FISHKILL, October 3, 1778.—I am well convinced myself, that the enemy, long ere this, are perfectly well satisfied that the possession of our cities, while we have an army in the field, will avail them little. They well know that it is our own arms, not defenceless towns, which they have to subdue before they can arrive at the haven of their wishes; and that till this is accomplished, the superstructure they have been endeavoring to raise, like the "baseless fabric of a vision," falls to nothing. GEO. WASHINGTON. "To the President of Congress."

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CONSCRIPTION.—Maj. Peter Mallett, appointed by the Government, will shortly commence the work of enrollment. Several of the Regiments now formed, including the 56th, need recruiting, and this will afford an opportunity to those persons who desire to be called "Volunteers," not "Conscripts," to make their own selection instead of being drafted into regiments under orders. Boys volunteer at once.—Raleigh Journal.

FROM THE SALT-WORKS.—Persons from the salt works in Virginia report a large number of wagons waiting there to obtain salt—near a thousand; that two-and-a-half bushels only will be allowed to a horse, after waiting two or three weeks, but that speculators are on hand to sell any quantity at six or seven dollars a bushel. The roads are in horrid condition, and a trip anything than agreeable. We think that it would be good policy not to go there for more salt before fall, and not at all if it can be avoided.—Statesville Express.

THE RAILROAD.—The Directors of the Piedmont Railroad have held a meeting in this place, during the present week. We have not learned anything definite in regard to their proceedings, but understand that they intend to build the road as rapidly as possible.—Greensboro World.

SUPREME COURT.—The three Judges constituting this Tribunal assembled in their Court Room at the Capitol on Monday. The following gentlemen, after examination, received licenses to practise law in the County Courts: C. S. Wooten, Lenoir County; J. Edwin Moore, Martin; C. C. Poole, Pasquotank; Alexander Barrett, Moore.

The following were licensed to practise in the Superior Courts: S. J. Isler, Goldsboro; W. G. Morisey, Goldsboro.—Raleigh Register.

THE WHEAT AND CORN.—"The wheat has evidently improved and looks now as if it might make a fair crop," said one to us, who had at one time given up the whole crop. So far as we have seen, the rust or mildew has not yet attacked the stalks and hence we look for a good yield. We advise the owners to fix up the threshing machines as they will have work to do. The corn crop looks well and most men have in large crops. Without a disaster, we will have corn enough to do us, and with those flattering prospects before us, we would urge those who have old corn on hand now, to lower their figures and let the people have it. There is no use in creating a panic in order to frighten people into giving enormous prices for the very stuff of life.—Franklin (Mecon co.) Carolinian.

We are pained to learn that small grain, wheat, oats and rye, is much injured by rust, smut, and scab. On the Pee Dee bottoms, whole crops have been washed out and will have to be replanted. Some persons in Anson, we are informed, have planted full crops of cotton. They will not gain much by the operation, for their whole crop is destroyed by the cold weather.—Wadesboro Argus.

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GEN. L. O'B. BRANCH VINDICATED. The following communication from "Hanover" appeared in the Richmond Examiner of Saturday, the 7th. It will be seen that the writer fully retracts all the aspersions cast upon Gen. Branch's conduct at the battle of "Slash Church" (or Hanover) by a communication which was published some days previous: RICHMOND, June 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner: In your paper of May 31st appeared an article on the battle in Hanover, by "Hanover." The author afterwards found that some facts had been unintentionally misstated, and that certain expressions had been used which might, if unexplained, be construed to reflect upon the personal bravery or generalship of Gen. L. O. B. Branch; therefore "Hanover" requested you, on June 1st, to insert an article explanatory of his first article, and was told by your clerk that the article would appear if possible. Will you, sir, please publish said article, if possible; and if not, please publish at least enough to assure the public that "Hanover" is now satisfied that General Branch was on the field before a gun had been fired, and that he ordered all of his forces into position, and did not keep a battery and four regiments idle at his side while the enemy was moving down the Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh as was at first stated. Gen. R. E. Lee has thanked Gen. Branch for his management on that occasion and for the conduct of his troops; and as the first article, if unexplained, might do injustice to a brave officer, it is hoped that you will at least allow an explanation. I am, sir, &c., HANOVER.

The following is the letter from Gen. Lee to which the last paragraph of "Hanover's" communication refers: Headquarters, Army Northern Virginia, June 3d, 1862.

Brig. General L. O. B. Branch: General: The report of your recent engagement with the enemy at "Slash Church" has been forwarded by Maj. Gen. Hill. I take great pleasure in expressing my approval of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of the position in which you were placed, and of the gallant manner your troops opposed a very superior force of the enemy. I beg you will signify to the troops of your command, which were engaged on that occasion, my hearty approval of their conduct, and hope that on future occasions they will evince a like heroism and patriotic devotion. I am, very respectfully, Your obt. servant, R. E. LEE, Gen.

Through Maj. Gen. HILL. MAJOR-GEN. HILL'S ADDRESS TO THE 12TH MISSISSIPPI REG'T.—While the 12th Mississippi Regiment was drawn up in line of battle on Thursday, the 5th inst., Major-General Hill, commanding the division in which it operates, rode up and addressed it relative to its conduct in the recent battle before Richmond. The substance of his remarks was as follows: Twelfth Mississippi: I witnessed with my own eyes your maneuvers on the battle-field on Saturday, and I am proud to say that you maintained your ground heroically amid the deadly storm of grape, canister, shell and musketry. With you there was no wavering, no unsteadiness, no lagging behind, but "onward, still onward," you pressed towards the enemy with a spirit of valor which did me my very heart good to witness, and the full credit it affords me much pleasure thus publicly to accord you. The troops of Mississippi have won laurels for her upon every field, wherever they have been engaged, and your gallant action on Saturday can but add new lustre to her name. I love Mississippi as I do my own native State. There resides my only brother, and beneath its hallowed soil repose the last remains of a beloved mother. Mississippians, from the bottom of my heart, I thank you.

Gen. Hill's Address to the 49th Virginia.—I wish to say one word to the 49th. I am not a talking man, but I wish to say something to you. It was my pleasure to see you in the action of Saturday. I saw you steadily advancing in the face of the enemy, under a bloody and murderous fire, without wavering. I saw numbers of coward hearts leaving the field, but I saw you advancing when a whole brigade of the enemy stood in your path. I saw your Colonel bearing the flag, on horseback, at the head of the column, cool and deliberate, under the galling fire of the enemy; united, not one of you faltered, no cowards or white hearts were among you. Brave men, I honor you; you have done nobly, and your country and the State of Virginia will honor you for it. I saw numbers of men leaving the field, some with a pain in the knee, some with a pain in the stomach, some were sick and said they were broken down, yet traveling with race-horse speed. But when I say this, I am not speaking of you as among this number. Men, I want it understood, it is your duty if you see the General, even running, to shoot him down as a coward. No man has a right to fall out of ranks or leave the field without the permission of the General commanding. You have men detailed to remove the wounded, and no other man can leave without the certificate of the Surgeon, who should always be present there for that purpose.

THE DEATH OF HUMAN BASENESS AND MALIGNITY.—The Memphis "Appeal" has been shown a letter from an estimable Southern lady within the Federal lines, which states that one of the Northern papers publishes a prayer, as offered in a New England church, beseeching for "famine in the South, and the perpetual barrenness of every Southern woman's womb!" Was the loathsome depravity of Yankee character, or the fiendish malignity of the Yankee race towards us ever before exhibited in such a fitting instance? It exceeds in infamy, if such a thing be possible, the brutal and diabolical order of the miscreant Butler, recently issued at New Orleans. Such is the feeling of this abandoned race of people towards us, who are now seeking to whip us back into an intolerable social and political affiliation with them. Better far let the smoking ruins of once prosperous cities, and a country made desolate and barren by our own hands attest, if necessary, the indomitable retentiveness of our determination to be free.

EXCLUSIVE YANKEE COMMERCE.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Havana Diario de la Marina, of the 24th ult., says: "Gen. Butler has just instructed Commodore Farragut not to allow any vessels to come up to the city, except American."

John Bull and the Emperor will probably look after this matter, as they did at Norfolk. By the way, we perceive that there have been almost daily arrivals of British and French men-of-war for some time past.—Savannah Republican.

WANTED, 150 BALES OF COTTON. For first quality 9 cents will be paid. A. A. N. M. TAYLOR. June 10, 1862.

FROM THE WEST. A gentleman informs us that there was a gunboat fight near Memphis recently, and that our gun-boats were defeated. The Federals claim to have taken 100 prisoners. A large force of Federals was in the vicinity of Memphis.

The reporter of the Memphis Appeal, who succeeded in getting through, gives an account of a desperate fight between the Confederate fleet of gun-boats, commanded by Com. Montgomery, and the Yankee fleet of gun-boats and rams, which took place opposite the city of Memphis on Friday which was witnessed by thousands of men, women and children. The fleet dropped down to Memphis on Thursday, and was coaling up. The Yankee fleet appeared in sight on Friday morning, when the Confederates made preparations for a fight, which lasted two hours, and was the most desperate of the war, and ended in the total destruction of our fleet. Three of our boats were sunk by the shots of the enemy. The Van Dorn was disabled and run aground, and was set fire to by her crew and blown up, the crew escaping. The Beauregard was run ashore by one of the enemy's rams, and surrendered with three other boats. The loss of life to the Confederates was small, considering the desperate character of the fight, which was hand to hand.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE VALLEY. We have seen a gentleman who arrived in Richmond from the command of General T. J. Jackson, and from him gather some interesting particulars as to the results of his late rout of Banks and re-occupation of the Valley. He occupied Winchester on Sunday, May 25th, and lying over one day with his infantry and artillery, reached Boliver Heights, just above Harper's Ferry, on Wednesday. From this point he shelled the last of the Yankees out of Harper's Ferry. The enemy had a battery, supposed to be a fixed one, on the Maryland Heights, with which to protect the bridge across the Potomac. This bridge, which has been rebuilt by or for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company since its destruction by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in 1861, was not destroyed by Gen. Jackson; doubtless it would have been had he deemed it of sufficient importance; it may be that he reserved it for future use. General Jackson remained in possession of the Heights of Boliver from Wednesday until Saturday morning, when he fell back up the Valley. The Federals re-crossed the Potomac on Wednesday, supposed to be under Gen. Dix. Gen. Jackson, in falling back, secured most of the fruits of his victory. In Charlottesville he left a considerable amount of flour belonging to the enemy; not having transportation for it, and not deeming it advisable to burn it, least it should be made up by forced contributions on the inhabitants. The real value of our captures will never be known, as the soldiers were enabled to supply themselves liberally, and independently from the battle-field, and from the Yankee stores in Winchester. In the wake of the Yankee militia always follows the Yankee chautau, their maxim being to rob by ingenuity all who escape plunder by violence. This army of notion-venders pitched headlong after Banks' flying columns, leaving their wares and merchandise behind them, and our boys were enabled to supply themselves liberally with india-rubber blankets, shoes, nice felt hats, &c., etc. Of public stores our informant thinks the small arms captured, must reach 10,000 stand, with eighty wagon loads of ordnance stores 200 fine army wagons, from 80 to 90,000 pounds brass, 200 elegant cheeses, 190 head of Ohio cattle, cavalry horses, saddles, gear and many other valuable articles. Among the arms were about four hundred revolving carbines six shooters.

The enemy had relaid the Winchester and Potomac Railroad with fine heavy iron, and transferred it as a gratuity to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Col. Ashby thoroughly demolished it upon our retreat. The death of this brave and valuable officer our informant confirms, though he had not learned the particulars. In the battle of Front Royal we lost three other valuable Cavalry officers, Capts. Sheetz, Fletcher and Baxter; Lieut. Col. Dorsey, of the Maryland Line, was wounded at the same time; also Major Davis, Commissary of the 5th Brigade, who volunteered in the charge of the cavalry. We came very near capturing the notorious traitor, Dave Strother, in Winchester, and again in Charlottesville. It is said he left Taylor's Hotel in the former town, as our troops were entering the suburbs. The wild joy with which the inhabitants, especially the ladies, greeted our army in Winchester and Charlottesville, can be more readily imagined than described. The Second Virginia Regiment, composed of volunteers from Jefferson, Clarke and Berkeley, marched through Charlottesville with scarcely a halt; such was the pressure of the military discipline in which their brave commander trains them, that they neither asked nor received the privilege of halting to shake hands with their friends and dear ones, though a twelve month and more has elapsed since they took the field. The activity of a perpetual "forwards!" seems to pervade this whole army, in every department. In the Ordinance they never get out of ammunition, in the Quartermaster they never lose baggage or stores, whether drawn from our Government or captured from the enemy; in the Commissariat no army in the field has been so well—almost luxuriously fed. Is it wonderful that in another column we chronicle fresh victories won, and fresh glory gathered by such an army?—Richmond Enquirer.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT, &c.—A Lieutenant of the C. S. A. appeared yesterday at Castle Godwin, and in presence of Capt. Alexander, the custodian of that institution, read to three of the inmates thereof sentences passed on them by the General Court-Martial now in session. The accused who have been on trial for several days were all members of the Purcell battery. Two of them, John Wilson and Henry Smith, had been found guilty of deserting from their company. The sentence was that each of them should have his head shaved, be branded on the left thigh with the letter D, and then be drummed out of camp. The third prisoner, whose name is John Squires, was found guilty of attempting to desert to the enemy, and sentenced to be shot to death in the usual manner, on Monday, June 16. We understand that all of the sentences will be carried into execution on that day.—Richmond Dispatch.

T. F. Meagher Killed.—We rejoice to learn that among the killed, on the Yankee side, in the late battle near Richmond, is the name of Thomas Francis Meagher, who, himself an exile from an alleged despotism, stirred up the hearts of his unsuspecting countrymen, to help fasten the chains of a despotism on the South, in comparison with which, the political suffering of his own Erin is perfect liberty. We pity the frailties of the poor deluded man whom he seduced to this battle field in a tyrant's cause; but we thank God that Meagher was slain by a southern bullet.

COL. SINGLETARY. The remains of this gallant and lamented officer reached this city at an early hour on Sunday morning, and at 10 o'clock, were escorted by the 54th Regiment, Col. Wimshis, and a procession of citizens to the Cemetery, where they were interred. A braver and more noble man than George B. Singletary never lived or died. Of the skirmish in which Col. Singletary fell, we have been enabled to gather the following particulars. The fight took place at Latham's Mill, on Trantler's Creek, nine miles from the town of Washington. Our men were stationed behind a temporary breastwork, and Col. Singletary, without either pistol or sword, was sitting on a log with his head exposed over the breastwork. While in this position he saw a Yankee soldier skulking in the bushes and acting as if he wished to get a shot at him, whereupon the Colonel ordered one of his men to shoot the Yankee, and had no sooner done so than he received a ball in the head and breathed but for an hour afterwards. Besides Col. Singletary, we lost two men—Privates Edwards and Heathcock, and had three men wounded. The Yankee loss was about 20 killed, and 30 more or less severely wounded. Our men made good their retreat after Artillery was brought to bear on them in an orderly manner.—Raleigh Register.

THE FIGHT ON TRANTER'S CREEK.—The fight near Washington, in which Col. Singletary fell, occurred at Latham's or Myler's Mill on Trantler's Creek. Col. Singletary with a portion of his command was down near Washington, in the neck of land between the creek and the river (Tar) when he received information that the enemy had a plan to surround him by means of troops to be landed above him from boats on the river, and by a force moving around by land. He had some pickets stationed at Trantler's Creek bridge, and at the Mill higher up on the Creek. He immediately put his command in motion to intercept the force trying to get in his rear by crossing at the Mill, riding himself rapidly in advance, and, with the pickets stationed at the mill, forming an impromptu barricade on the breastwork of the dam, out of planks and timbers torn from the flooring of the mill. His main body arrived about the same time with the enemy, and the fight commenced. The enemy, unable to accomplish anything with musketry, and suffering severely themselves from the fire of our men, brought up artillery, but without accomplishing anything, and the fortune of the day was decidedly with us, until Col. Singletary fell. As it was, the disaster, if any, fell upon the enemy, who were prevented from crossing, and returned to Washington, having thirteen men killed dead on the field, four more who died on their way to Washington, and a large number of wounded, who had to be supported on their horses or carried in wagons, pressed into the service. We only lost three men, but one of these was Col. Singletary, and the loss of that brave and efficient officer is indeed a disaster. His men, newly raised, behaved remarkably well. Both parties withdrew from the mill—our men pursuing their way toward their own base of operations, and the enemy carrying back their killed and wounded to Washington. It was thus a drawn battle, with the balance of advantage on our side, as we inflicted the heaviest loss on the enemy, and frustrated the scheme formed to entrap us. But for the fall of Col. Singletary, our success would doubtless have been more decided.—Wilmington Journal.

FROM JACKSON. Again Jackson telegraphs the War Department that through the blessing of God he has been victorious, and has completely routed the enemy, capturing six pieces of his artillery.

FREMONT AND SHIELDS ROUTED. STAUNTON, June 11.—On Sunday General Ewell's command and a part of General Jackson's attacked Fremont near Cross Keys, five miles from Port Republic. Fremont was repulsed with considerable loss. On Monday Jackson crossed the north branch of the Shenandoah above Port Republic, and burnt the bridge. He then went in pursuit of Shields, who was encamped at Lewistown, two miles below Port Republic, on the east side of the Shenandoah. He attacked him at sunrise, and after a terrible battle of 4 hours, completely routed him capturing six pieces of artillery, (all Shields had) and a number of prisoners. The rout was as complete as in the case of Banks. Shields had nine thousand men and Jackson about the same number. Fremont was reinforced, and on Monday appeared on the west bank of the Shenandoah, but could not get over to aid Shields, as the bridge had been burnt. Fremont is still there. Jackson is on the opposite side now, a few miles above.

Gen. Ashby, the gallant cavalry officer, was killed. He is a great loss to us. An English Baronet, Sir Percy Wyndham, a Colonel in the yankee army, was captured. THE ENEMY'S RECENT LOSSES BEFORE RICHMOND.—The Northern papers demonstrate the important fact that not only did the Confederate columns aim well, but to more purpose than the men moving down the trained hirelings that were sent forth to oppose them, in the recent battles below Richmond. Their published accounts enumerate a loss of brigade, regimental and company officers which counts up two to our one, while their losses in killed and wounded private soldiers prove to be beyond doubt at least three to our one. Their story of having buried twelve hundred Confederates the day after the battle, and their "brilliant victory" on the occasion, are unworthy the dignity of a formal denial. Out of their own mouths they are convicted of lying, their own accounts showing upon their faces that they were whipped terribly.

RELEASE OF SURGEONS.—From a paragraph in the New York Herald, of the 7th, we learn that Secretary Stanton has decided to release all the Confederate Surgeons now held at the North as prisoners of war. The reason of this course is that Gen. Jackson released unconditionally Dr. Mitchell, of the 1st Maryland, and Dr. Stone, of the 2d Massachusetts regiment, taken at Front Royal. During the late battle at Winchester, May 25th, the Federal Surgeons were captured among the other prisoners. They were released upon the field by our Surgeons, who afterwards received the sanction of Gen. Jackson to their act.

APPEALS IN NORTH ALABAMA.—The Knoxville Register, of June 3d, gets the following items of interest from Col. William Hundley, who recently arrived in that city from North Alabama: Col. Wm. Hundley was taken prisoner by the Yankees but made his escape, swimming his horse across the Tennessee river. He reports that the Yankees are perpetrating all manner of outrages in the counties of Limestone and Madison, robbing the citizens of money, clothes, bacon horses, and in fact everything else, not unfrequently quartering their horses in the houses of planters and otherwise abusing them, until such a reign of terror has been inaugurated that no citizen dares raise so much as the little finger by way of protest against the barbarism of the invading force.

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