

YANKEE HISTORY OF THEIR LAST YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

Why nothing was accomplished.

Senator Wade, from the joint committee of the two Houses of the Yankes Congress, consisting of three members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives...

On the 1st of May the President telegraphs to Gen. McClellan: "Your call for Parrott guns from Washington alarms me, chiefly because it argues indefinite procrastination. Is anything to be done?"

In the battle of Williamsburg which followed, Hooker, after losing 1,700 men, was so hard pressed by the rebels that he sent Gov. Sprague for reinforcements:

Gov. Sprague arrived at Yorktown about one o'clock, having been on a long going down. He testifies that when Gen. McClellan heard the condition of affairs at the front, he remarked that he had supposed "those in front could attend to that little matter."

Then comes the long stay on the Chickahominy, and then McClellan's heart failed him. The report says: "Gen. McClellan continued calling for reinforcements, representing that the force of the enemy in his front was superior to his own, and that the force under McDowell would do more for the protection of Washington, if sent to that army, than in any other position in which it could be placed."

The officers engaged in that battle, who have been examined, testify that the army could have pushed right on to the city of Richmond with little resistance—the enemy were very much broken and demoralized—throwing arms, clothing, etc., that might impede their flight. Gen. McClellan seems to have contemplated immediate movement upon Richmond, for the day after the battle, June 24, he writes to the Secretary of War:

"The enemy attacked in force and with great spirit yesterday morning, but are everywhere more signally repulsed, with great loss. Our troops charged frequently on both days, and uniformly broke the enemy. The result is, that our left is within four miles of Richmond. I only wait for the river to fall to cross with the rest of the force, and make a general attack. Should I find them holding firm in a very strong position, I may wait for what troops I can bring up from Fort Monroe. But the morale of my troops is such that I can venture much. I do not fear for odds against me. The victory is complete, and all credit is due to the gallantry of our officers and men."

On the 24th and 25th of June, Gen. McClellan telegraphs the Secretary of War that he is informed by deserters and contrabands that Jackson is contemplating an attack upon his right and rear. As this despatch of Gen. McClellan, and the one of the President in reply are dated immediately previous to the "seven days' battle," they are given here in full:

McClellan, June 25, 6:15 P. M. I have just returned from the field, and my report in regard to Jackson. Several contrabands, just in, give information concerning the disposition that Jackson's advance is at or near Hanover Court-House, and that Beauregard arrived with strong reinforcements in Richmond yesterday. I incline to think that Jackson will attack my right and rear. The rebel force is stated at 200,000, including Jackson and Beauregard. I shall have to contend against vastly superior odds if these reports be true; but this army will do all in the power of man to hold their position and repulse any attack. I regret my great inferiority of numbers; but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of reinforcements; that this was the desire point, and that all the available means of the Government should be concentrated here. I will do all that a General can do with the splendid army I have the honor to command; and if it is destroyed by the overwhelming numbers, can I do anything but share its fate. But if the result of the action, which will occur to-morrow or within a short time, is a disaster, the responsibility cannot be thrown on my shoulders—it must rest where it belongs. Since I commenced this, I have received additional intelligence confirming the supposition in regard to Jackson's movements and Beauregard. I shall probably be attacked to-morrow, and now go to the other side of the Chickahominy to arrange for the defence on that side. I feel that there is no use in my again asking for reinforcements. G. M. McClellan, Major-Gen. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Kinston, April 15, 1863.—Rapid cannonading has been going on in the direction of Washington for the last two days. On yesterday the booming of the cannon was most terrific—the like has never been heard before in North Carolina, since the outbreak of the war—but we have nothing definite from that quarter this morning; we expect to hear something to-day.

I have just had an interview with a reliable and intelligent gentleman from Swift Creek, who informs me that he has direct information from Newbern, within the last day or so. The enemy are in heavy force at that place, supposed to number not less than 25,000 men, and more reinforcements expected daily.

They admit a whipping at Blount's Creek, and say their loss was very heavy—considering the number engaged in battle—not less than 300 killed and wounded. They admit having 12,000 men there, but disguise having more than three regiments in the engagement. They had 18 horses and two men drowned by the foundering of a boat in crossing the Neuse from Barrington's Ferry to Newbern, on the retreat from Blount's Creek.—Cor. of Raleigh Journal.

THE BLOUNT'S CREEK FIGHT.—We are glad to be able to give a reliable account of the fight at Blount's Creek (near the Raleigh Progress) from a letter received from an intelligent officer of the 47th Regiment, North Carolina Troops. He says: "I have seen several statements purporting to give our operations in this section of the State, but they are all more or less incomplete and unreliable. Washington is completely surrounded and in state of siege. The enemy, variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, advanced from Newbern by the Blount's Creek road to the rescue of Washington. Our troops being strongly entrenched at the Creek quietly awaited their advance, and as the head of the Yankee column neared the narrow pass across the Creek our snipers gave them a deadly volley and retired. The enemy immediately advanced with ten pieces of artillery, and for two hours or more, nothing could be heard but the continuous roar of artillery. After which time they hastily retired back to Newbern, blocking the road at every mile or two to prevent our pursuit. Our loss consisted of one killed, from our regiment, and several others slightly wounded. The enemy's loss heavy, (as the citizens report ten wagon loads sent to the rear,) among whom was a Colonel killed."

FROM VIRGINIA.

THE FIGHT ON THE UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK.—Railway intelligence makes out the fight on the Rappahannock, on Tuesday at Kelly's Ford, in which the enemy was repulsed after five successive attempts to cross, with some loss, extent not known, but slight on the Confederate side. On the same day a demonstration was made near Germanna and U.S. Ford, but no engagement is reported.—It was believed that Hooker intended a general advance, but all remaining quiet on yesterday, this impression abated. A report was in circulation based upon the statement of a civilian from Fredericksburg, that a general advance was projected by the enemy, but that a large body of the troops whose term of service expire between the 1st and 15th of May, refused to obey orders, believing that it was the object of the commander-in-chief to force them into a fight of desperation before the efficiency of the army should be impaired by the emergencies which would arise during that period.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE WILLIAMSBURG AFFAIR.—From a letter written by an officer of General Wise's command to a gentleman in this city, under date of the 13th, we have some information with reference to affairs at Williamsburg Va. The letter states that the enemy had surrendered the possession of the town to our forces, and that we have troops there. The citizens of the place were moving out rapidly, perhaps in anticipation of further fighting, and were receiving the protection of our forces. The officers of the Insane Asylum have appealed to Gen. Wise for protection which was accorded. A considerable number of conscripts and contrabands were captured by our men. The loyal people of that section have saved a large amount of forage, which was being hauled away as rapidly as the means of transportation would allow. There was, also, some bacon and salt secured. Our forces were greeted by the people of the ancient town with marked manifestations of delight.—Richmond Dispatch.

FROM THE WEST.

VICKSBURG.—Jackson, April 17.—Eight boats passed Vicksburg last night—one was burnt and two disabled; the other five passed successfully. A rumor that the canal from Millikin's Bend had reached the Mississippi near New Carthage, is believed; also, the construction of batteries opposite Vicksburg and that a Jew has been paid to burn the bridge "Big Black." Vicksburg is to be attacked within ten days. All the officers absent have been ordered to report opposite Vicksburg. Sixty-four steamers have left Memphis for Vicksburg, carrying soldiers and "niggers."

CHATTAHOOGA, April 14.—The rumors of Van Dora's fight at Franklin prove to have been exaggerated. The loss was only 50 on each side. Only a portion of Freeman's battery was captured by the enemy, which was immediately retaken. Maj. Dick McCallan has captured another Yankee railroad train & also destroyed a long wagon train. Two more gun-boats and three transports on the Cumberland river have been destroyed by the Confederates under Wheeler.

CHATTAHOOGA, April 16.—Eleven Federal officers, captured by Gen. Wheeler's command, reached here this evening. Capt. Maple and Lieut. Spencer, of Rosenkrantz's staff, are among the number.

ALIEN SKYLARKS.—The Legislature of Texas, at its late session, passed a law disfranchising foreigners who have taken an alien oath, and those who have left the State to avoid participation in the war. It declares that they shall neither take nor hold property, vote at any election, serve on juries or exercise any of the rights of citizens. Those who are not disposed to assist the government in times of war and danger are not permitted to enjoy its blessings in times of peace and prosperity.

SHOE PRESS.—The Staunton Spectator describes the process of making shoe pegs at the factory in that town. A maple tree is felled in the forest one day—hauled to town—delivered at the peg manufactory—in less time than a stammering man can say "Jack Robinson," it is manufactured into shoe pegs, and in a few more days, some of the pegs are on the shoes of our soldiers chasing fleeing Yankees. The proprietors are now furnishing the Government at the price of \$10 per bushel, and sell to individuals at \$16 per bushel. General Scott's health is said to be failing him fast. He is confined to his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, almost entirely helpless, and it is said that his mind at length is breaking down under the weight of years, and mental and bodily troubles.

From the Columbia Carolinian.

BRITISH SENTIMENT.

We have been favored with the following by a mercantile friend from a friend in England: LIVERPOOL, March 11, 1863.—My Dear Sir: I think you are improperly informed as to the amount of the loan taken by French bankers. The Times stated the amount to be five million pounds; did not give the rate, but stated the security was "cotton bonds." As you say, this is favorable, as it is evidence of confidence in our eventual success and independence, and I take it no bankers of standing would arrange for so large a loan without having confidence in an early close of the struggle, and perhaps with the knowledge of the Emperor of the French. I would not have you form erroneous opinions as to the feeling of the English people or Government towards us of the Confederacy. I do not think they desire to see us exhausted, but would gladly do anything to bring this ruinous war to a close and secure us our independence. The speech of Lord John Russell, in reply to Lord Derby on the opening of Parliament, clearly indicates the desire and wishes of the English Government. None of us question the sympathy of Lord Derby and his friends for the Confederacy; and yet his position and that of his friends as to recognition is that of the Government. All taking this position, that according to international law, and the hitherto course of England, that a country struggling for its independence cannot be recognized until after hostilities have ceased, unless the power so recognizing the belligerent is prepared to make an alliance with the struggling party to force a peace. Lord Russell goes even beyond this, and intimates that England cannot see the South subjugated. He says "it would be a calamity not only to the white, but more particularly to the negro, and that Englishmen cannot with complacency look upon a large standing force kept up by a power to gratify its pride or ambition for extension of power." This is as near as I can recollect the expression used. The question of correspondence between the English Government and Mr. Mason is before the House to-day. I feel assured this Government and France are acting in concert upon the American question—France taking the lead. The press, particularly the Post and Times have denounced with unmeasured terms the effort to create a reaction in favor of the Federal Government. They charge upon the people of the North of furnishing the means to inaugurate this Abolition movement. Thus far, it has been a miserable failure. At Stockport a few days since, fifteen hundred workmen were assembled at a meeting called for the purpose of sympathizing with the Federal Government. The meeting was interrupted with cheers for Davis, calls to order, &c., &c., and finally the gas was turned off, much to the disgust of the would-be sympathizers. I enclose an account of a similar attempt at Manchester, on the 9th instant, the day of the Prince's nuptials. You should have this copied and published. Our cause is daily growing, and if you and our friends of the South, calm, considerate men could but know the true state of the feeling of the English people and Government, there would be much less bitterness of feeling towards them. When I tell you I have as yet met but with one individual who sympathizes or wishes the North success, you can form some conception of the general feeling. I have just returned from visiting Huddersfield, Stafford, Stamford, Northampton, Peterborough, Ely, Norwich, Sheffield and Lincoln. I have met with the gentlemen, barristers, artisans, farmers and common laborers, and I assure you there is but one prevailing opinion. I met a few nights since, at Northampton, a half dozen barristers, and with one exception, to my amazement, they were pro-slavery—the one not in favor of slavery was our friend—and as disciples for our success. I mention this as my experience, others may have met with different results.

LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT A. H. STEPHENS.

His views about the War. The Raymond (Miss.) Gazette publishes some extracts from a private letter written by Vice-President Stephens to a resident of that City. They contain matter of interest as expressing the views of one of the chief officers of the nation in the present juncture of affairs. In reviewing the ability of the South to maintain the stand it has taken and has held for the last two years, the Vice-President speaks confidently. He says: "We can without doubt, sustain our armies just as long as the Federal Government shall continue to wage this crusade against us; if we properly, judiciously, and wisely avail ourselves of our resources. They are abundant, if prudently developed, husbanded, and applied. No equal number of people on the earth ever had more of the essential elements of war at their command than we have. Internal resources for subsistence is one of the chief of these. But the development of these needs looking to by those who conduct war quite as much, if not more, than the raising of armies. I gave a close attention to this subject in the beginning of our struggle, and was well satisfied that we could maintain the war in our defence as long as the enemy could prosecute it for our subjugation. Frederick, of Prussia, defended his kingdom in a seven years' struggle against all the combined powers. The odds against him in fighting men were three to one—yet his defence was successful; and not only this, but at the end of the war did not owe a dollar. This shows that inferior to our territory in the internal resources essential to success in war. Every energy of the country now in the agricultural line should be vigorously applied to the production of food and clothing. For while I am satisfied we possess the means to furnish the necessary supplies, etc., I am equally satisfied that if they are not properly and efficiently held, the supplies will fail, and the failure will be attended with disaster." After speaking of several minor matters, and dwelling somewhat upon the movements in the North-west, Mr. Stephens says: "In the meantime we must, with a patriotism, patience, and fortitude, bear all the ills, privations, and sacrifices which are the price of our independence. These ills, privations, and sacrifices must be heroically borne, not only by the gallant men in the field, but by all who are at home. All have duties to perform. Every one who can turn a furrow or a spindle, use a hoe or a needle, wield an axe or a shuttle—in a word, every one who can turn a hand to anything in the way of supplying food and clothing for the men in the field, can render important and essential service to the great cause, and contribute something towards 'ultimate success.'"

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CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } RICHMOND, April 14th, 1863.

Exemption of Certain Mail Contractors and Drivers of Mail Stages from Military Service, and Extension of Time for Receiving Proposals for Mail Service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. By authority of the subjoined act of Congress, proposals for Mail service in the States above named, under the advertisements of the Department dated December 31st, 1862, will be received at this Department, until 3 P. M. of the 30th day of April instant; and the proposals already received, will remain unopened until that date. Special attention is called to the subjoined act of Congress in regard to exemptions. JOHN H. REGAN, Postmaster General.

Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to extend the time for receiving bids for transportation of the mails of the States therein named. Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to extend the time for receiving and opening bids for the transportation of the mails in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida until the first day of May next. Approved April 11th, 1863.

AN ACT to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States and the drivers of Post coaches and hacks from military service. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States shall be exempt from the performance of military duty in the armies of the Confederate States, from and after the passage of this act, during the time they are such contractors: Provided, that no more than one contractor shall be exempt on any route, and that no more than one member of any firm of contractors shall be exempt, and no contractor on any route of less than ten miles in length, and on which the mail is carried on horse, shall be exempt under this act; and if one or more members of any such firm be exempt from age or other cause from the performance of military duty, the other member, or members of such firm, shall not be exempt by this act on account of being mail contractors; and, provided further, that no person to whom a contract for carrying the mails may be transferred, with the consent of the postoffice department, after the passage of this act, shall be exempt from military service on that account. Sec. 2. That drivers of post coaches and hacks for carrying the mails on all routes where the weights of the mails requires that they should be carried in coaches or hacks, shall be exempt from military service in the army of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, so long as they continue to be employed as such drivers: Provided, the contractor by whom any such driver is employed, shall take and subscribe an oath to be furnished to the enrolling officer, that the weight of mails on his route requires the use of coaches or hacks for their conveyance, and that he has no greater number of drivers employed in his service than are indispensable to enable him to fulfill his contract for carrying the mails, and that he will not, while a contractor, employ a greater number of drivers than may be indispensable necessary for that purpose; and that he will give notice to the enrolling officer when any such driver ceases to be in his employment. Approved April 14, 1863.

The Lynchburg Republican concludes an article on speculators and extortioners as follows: "These men are now doing for Lincoln more than the whole North in arms could do towards our subjugation, and we warn them of the terrible dangers that lie right in their paths—subjugation, themselves and their children slaves and beggars, and want their portion at the close of this unrighteous war. Of what avail are the sturdy blows of our gallant soldiers against the common enemy, if the people at HOME fight against their defenders. Think of this you who are speculating and making your thousands between sun and sun—think what all your ill gotten wealth will advantage you when the hiring hordes of the Abolitionist despot shall thunder at the doors of your palatial residences, built with the money wrung from the bleeding pores of your necessitous neighbors. Think of these things and forsake the evil way ere Yankee bayonets shall wrest from you your ill-gotten gains and consign you to a fate worse than death itself."

We see it stated that there is a bill before the Legislature of Georgia to repeal the law forbidding the teaching of negroes to read. It was introduced at the instance of the clergy. The bill is said to have passed the Senate. The law forbidding negroes to be taught to read was passed in consequence of the intermeddling of the abolitionists of the North with the subject of slavery.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina.

Will convene in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 30th of April. The citizens of Charlotte generally who are desirous of extending the rites of hospitality to the Ministers, Lay-Delegates and visitors that are expected to be present on that occasion, will confer a favor by banding in their names and the number of persons they expect to accommodate, as soon as possible to the undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, so that the proper appointments and such other necessary arrangements can be completed in time. JACOB DULS, F. W. AHRENS, } Com. G. D. BERNHEIM, } April 7, 1863.

MOULDERS WANTED.

I want to employ three or four good Moulders at my Furnace in Lincoln county, Spring Hill Forge P. O. April 7, 1863 J. W. DEER.

\$60 REWARD.

Headquarters 7th N. C. Regiment, } Camp Gregg, near Fredericksburg, Va., March 30th. The above reward \$60 will be paid for the apprehension of Pirates Rufus Johnston and Robert Mulvey, deserters from Co. D, 7th Regiment N. C. Troops. Johnston is 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, grey eyes, light brown hair, fair complexion, without beard, and by occupation a miner; he may be lurking about Gold Hill, Rowan county. Mulvey is 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and has the mark of a cut on one of his eyes. He has been lurking about Charlotte for over a year, and had just returned under Gov. Vance's proclamation. WM. J. KRIR, } April 7, 1863. Capt. Co. D, 7th N. C. Regt.

DR. JAS. M. HENDERSON.

Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the surrounding community. He has located at the late residence of his father, D. M. Henderson, dec'd, two miles north of Charlotte. Feb 17, 1863 W. W. GRIER, Adm'r.

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R.R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Friday, April 10, 1863, the trains on this road will leave Statesville on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 A. M., arriving at Charlotte at 8.30 A. M. Returning same days, leaving Charlotte at 3.40 P. M., and arriving at Statesville at 7.15 P. M. THOS. R. SHARP, } Gen. Supt. April 14, 1863.

A NATIONAL INVOCATION.

O Southern States and Southern people! Clasp your hands and hearts together; Shoulder to shoulder stand; fast friends In sunshine, or in stormy weather. One hope is yours, and one fate awaits you; A common foe is at your door; Close up! Close up! in solid column: Fight as your fathers did of yore. Be rivals only in the battle, Where foes are falling like the dew; Be jealous only lest another Shall love his country more than you. He's your worst enemy who sows Discord where there should be love; He's the tyrant's faithful vassal, Striving thus your hate to move. Score the boastful pride that places One fair State above another— Love each sister in the circle! Each true Southern as a brother! All have triumphed—all have suffered; All have faced the Northern blast; All must "sink or swim" together; * Victors all, or chained at last. Let the standard be "our duty!" Let the watchword be "our homes!" Let the prayer be "God our refuge!" Then falls the foe where'er he comes, Curt be the first who seeks to lower The standard of the pure and free; His fate should be to live and cover Beneath the lash of tyranny. Richmond, W.Va.

\$300 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will take up my boy SAM, if captured without serious injury and delivered to me or confined in jail so that I can get him. He has been lying out over twelve months, ranging from one of the Reddy Creek. He is 22 years old, medium size, and has a scar on his forehead. Address me at Charlotte, N. C. Feb 24, 1863. J. N. WOLFE.

PUBLIC SALE.

As administrator of the Estate of A. Winter, dec'd, I will expose to public sale on the Public Square in Charlotte, on the 30th inst., a box of superior MILL WRIGHT TOOLS. Sale to commence at one o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale. H. C. REID, Adm'r. April 14, 1863. 3t. By Wm. REID, Agent.

\$60 REWARD.

The above reward (\$30 for each of them) will be paid for the apprehension of John D. Ewing and Thos. King, members of my company, when delivered at Camp near Gaines Station, Va., or wherever the company may be stationed. The said Ewing and King left the camp near Guinea Station on the 27th of March last without leave. Ewing is about 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, sandy hair, grey eyes and fair complexion. It is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. King is about 18 years of age, 5 feet six inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, fair complexion—and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Steel Creek or the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. By order of Col. W. L. J. LOWMEYER. G. M. NORWENT, } April 14, 1863. 5t. Capt. Co. G, 34th N. C. Regt.

Davenport Female College.

LENOIR, N. C. Rev. A. G. STACY, President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and English Literature. Rev. GEORGE F. ROUND, A. B., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science and Ancient Languages. J. S. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Assistant in Mathematics. Mrs. C. ANSEL WILBANK, Instructor in Literary Department. Miss EMMA RANKIN, Instructor in Music. Miss SARAH T. RANKIN, Instructor in Ornamental Department. Mrs. C. F. STACEY, Superintendent of Domestic and Academic Duties. A. A. SCROGGINS, M. D., Lecturer in Physiology and Hygiene. For the present year there will be an irregular Col. legiate Term, divided into two Sessions. The Summer Session will commence May the 26th, and will complete on August 1st. The Second Session will begin September the 1st, and close December the 24th. Charges per Session or Half Term, payable strictly in advance. Board \$70; Tuition \$18; Preparatory Department, Section No. 1, \$10, Section No. 2, \$5; Music \$10; Drawing \$13; Painting in Oil, \$18; French, etc., \$10; Washing, extra. Pupils to furnish their own bed linen, towels, lights, etc. The College is beautifully situated in a mountain region, remote from the ravages of the enemy—Climate unsurpassed for health and comfort. No effort will be spared to make it equal to the best Faculty College in the Confederacy. There is a Tri-weekly stage from Hickory Station to Lenoir. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Asheville, C. H., S. C. Those who expect to patronize the present year would do well to notify us of this in their earliest convenience. A. G. STACY, Pres't. April 14, 1863. 3t.

Head's Camp of Instruction.

RALEIGH, March 28, 1863. } Special Orders, No. 394. } Notice is hereby given that according to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, officers are liable to the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be called immediately, and this notice is published that they may take their arrangements accordingly. By order of } Col. PETER HALLITT, } Commandant of Conscripts in N. C. J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 7, 1863. 3t.

Circular.

Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, March 30, 1863. In view of the difficulty of determining here whether exemptions and details called for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different parts of the Government, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applications will hereafter be considered unless made through the officer with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why, and the name of the officer with whom the contract, and the character and extent of the contract. By order Superintendent } A. C. JONES, } April 7, 1863. 3t. Lieutenant-Col. A. A. G.

RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, in Mallard Creek neighborhood, on the 8th inst., two Negro Men named NELSON and FRED. Nelson is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion and about 25 years old. Fred is about 6 feet high, stout and very black, and about 19 years old. Fred belongs to me, but Nelson is owned in the eastern part of the State, and was hired from Saml. A. Harris, agent of his father, D. M. Henderson, dec'd, for \$15 each per week, and he gives a reward of \$15 each if apprehended and confined so that I can get them. Charlotte, March 31, 1863. H. A. HUNTER.

MEAL AND BACON WANTED.

I want to purchase Meal and Bacon for the Soldiers' families—for which the market price will be paid. These articles are greatly needed at this time. D. H. BYERLY, } County Commissary. Feb 10, 1863. 4t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration with the Will annexed on the estate of A. J. Dunn, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. W. W. GRIER, Adm'r. Feb 3, 1863. 4t. with the Will annexed.