Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

THE LEGISLATURE adjourned on Tuesday night, the 7th, at about 9 o'clock, after a session of seven days. A list of the captions of laws passed will be found in to-days paper. We publish the new Militia Law in full. The bill to change the guage of the Piedmont Railroad passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 19.

We learn that on Monday, the 6th, there was a lengthy and warm discussion in the House in regard to publishing the correspondence between Gov. Vance and the Secretary of War in relation to the *habeas corpus* cases in this State. The House had previously passed a resolution to publish the correspondence, but a motion was made (it is said, at the request of the Governor,) to reconsider the order to publish. The matter was re-considered, and the House refused to have the correspondence published. This action was proper and prudent. The publication of such matters would do no good at this time, and we are gratified that Gov. Vance used his influence to prevent it.

The Militia bill, as passed, continues the exemption of militia officers and magistrates, though it is said the Governor expressed the opinion that they ought to be required to enter the service for home defence; and this seems to be the opinion of the people generally.

Upon the whole, the action of the Legislature has turned out much better than we expected, and we make no complaint. It is true, some of the members exhibited a factious spirit, but there were enough of prudent men in the body to control everything of that kind and prevent the revengeful class from doing any harm. Surely this is no time for indiscriminate fault-finding—let us all rebuke and discourage unnecessary complaints until after our independence is established.

As for Gov. Vance, we fully and cordially endorse his course and recommendations. He has proven himself as true a man as there is in the Confederacy, and is determined to use all the power at his command for the complete independence and establishment of the Confederate States. Though we were always politically opposed to him, and opposed his election as Governor, we think he now deserves and will certainly receive the support of every true man in the State in discharging his duties and sustaining the Confederate Government. We are for giving every officer a cordial support who assists to the best of his ability the cause of the South, no matter what objections we may have had to him heretofore.

N. C. RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the North Carolina Railroad Company was held in Greensboro on Thursday last.

The following are the Directors elected by the Stockholders: Thos. Webb, Paul Cameron, Giles Mebane and John L. Morehead. The Directors appointed by the State are John Everett, J. D. Flanner, R. S. Tucker, Albert Johnson, John Berry, C. P. Mendenhall, D. A. Davis and Wm. S. Means. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, all the former officers were re-elected.

Through the politeness of Mr J. W. A. Kerr we have been furnished with a copy of the Report of the President and Directors. For the year ending May 31, 1863, the earnings of the Road from all sources are as follows:

From passengers, other than troops,	$704,011 35
Government passengers,	278,051 98
Freight—private,	315,204 66
" Government,	194,296 79
" Southern Express Company,	124,921 01
Mails $26,030 60, rent 2,851 48,	28,882 08
Shops 1,882 38, int. and prin. 2,685 02,	4,567 39
Total earnings,	$1,649,935 26
Expenses for the year,	$631,192 10
Nett earnings,	$1,018,743 16

Which is $668,099 64 increase over the nett earnings of last year.

The whole number of passengers carried over the road during the year is 313,513.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.—In the New York Herald of July 2, (which was given us by a friend) we find what purports to be a correspondence between Mr Conway, a leading abolitionist of the North, and Mr Mason, the Confederate Commissioner in London. Mr Conway visited London and addressed Mr Mason a note, saying that he (Conway) had authority from the leading anti-slavery men of America to propose that if the Confederate States would agree to emancipate the negroes, they (the abolition party of America) would stop the war and recognize the independence of the South. Mr Mason asked Conway for his authority to make such a proposition. Conway said he would write back and get the authority. Mr Mason then told him that he need not trouble himself any further, "that the Northern States will never be in relations to put this question to the South, nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring them to give an answer."

HOME-MADE CLOTH.—We have been shown some handsome cloth made on the plantation of Major J. M. Potts of this county. It is really a nice article for gentlemen's suits, and shows that if manufactures of this kind were more extensively carried on by our people there would be little or no necessity for blockade running.

☞ The mails appear to be out of joint somewhere on the Railroad lines, though we don't know who is to blame or whether any particular individual is at fault. For instance, one day all the Richmond papers fail to reach this point—the next day one will come, and the next two. The same may be said in regard to the Raleigh papers. The Fayetteville Observer is sometimes a week old when it reaches us, and sometimes it miscarries entirely. We are not disposed to complain, because circumstances beyond the control of any one may cause the derangement of the mails in these times, but we would like to know what is the difficulty.

CASUALTIES.—We have learned but few particulars concerning the killed and wounded in the battles of Gettysburg. From private letters and dispatches we gather the following:

11th N. C. Regiment.—Maj. E. A. Ross and Lieut. Jas B Lowrie killed; P C Lucas, Adjutant of the Regiment, wounded.

53d Regiment.—In Capt J H White's company, Neill Wilkinson was killed, and Thos. Trotter wounded.

23d Regiment.—Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston wounded (not dangerously), and Capt. Wm. H. Johnston a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

43d Regiment.—Col Thos S Kenan severaly wounded in the thigh.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.—In regard to the fall of Vicksburg, the Richmond Enquirer correctly remarks:

"Vicksburg has fallen at last. After as gallant and as desperate a defence as ever was made by any beseiged fortress on earth, against a vast armament on land and on the water, in front and rear, our heroic town of Vicksburg has capitulated. The enemy has got the shattered and riddled shell of a town; but he has *not* got, and never shall get, the Mississippi River.

Port Hudson stands—New Orleans may now be in our hands; yet, should Port Hudson, too, fall, and New Orleans yet remain for a season under the hoof of the foul Yankee—still there can be no free navigation of the river without the consent of the States upon its banks. There are many other defensible points, capable of being powerfully fortified; and so long as our people of Mississippi and Arkansas and Louisiana remain good and loyal Confederates, as they are now, and hate the greedy foe, as they have such deep cause to hate them, no trading vessels or transports of the enemy can pass up or down. Two or three pieces of light artillery wheeled up suddenly to the bank at almost any point, can still sink and burn them. The Yankees are only at the beginning of their gigantic task of opening the Mississippi; and all the forces and resources, in men, treasure, gunboats and artillery that they can accumulate for this work in twenty years, will evidently not be enough, if the Confederate people choose to have it so. The enemy may perhaps proceed with their ruffian system of treating as brigands or "bushwhackers" those who shall persist in defending their country, and shall in discharge of that duty, fire upon their passing vessels. Be it so:—we are no longer waging a merely defensive war; and their atrocities towards the dwellers on the river-bank must be the exact measure of the stern and bloody retribution which it will be the duty of our Generals to wreak upon the people in such parts of the North as our armies may occupy."

The Petersburg Express remarks:

"And now the great question is, what will be the effect of this unexpected and unfortunate event? We confess that we are wholly unprepared to answer. It may be that, as Johnston has the reputation of being an eminent *strategist*, the capitulation was dictated by some coesiderations on his part pointing to superior military advantages to result from it. In other words, it may have been a *strategic* measure. Nothing is more wise some times in a General than to sacrifice a reputedly important position or possession for the purpose of accomplishing a more valuable object than its retention. It does not follow that because this object is not perceptible to the unitiated that it is not worth the sacrifice made to attain it. Therefore, in this point of view, it would be injustice to Gen. Johnston to denounce or condemn him until he has an opportunity of testing the merit of his strategy by results. We cannot but suspect from the circumstances immediately antecedent to the capitulation, as explained by the telegrams, that it was made either under his advice or with his concurrence, for we were told that Gen. Pemberton and himself were in regular communication with each other. Upon this supposition, he must have some ulterior purpose in view, which, in his judgment required, or at least justified, the capitulation. This speculation involves us in a mystery which time alone can solve

But if the surrender of Vicksburg resulted from the exhaustion of supplies and the inability of Johnston to afford any relief, then the question assumes another and a darker aspect. The event, in this point of view, must be considered a disastrous one, and the only consolation in the matter is that it may be more than compensated by successess in other fields, possibly in the Department itself, which is under Gen. Johnston's command. We have never thought that the capture of Vicksburg by the enemy would make him master of the Mississippi, or materially endanger the cause of the South. For all purposes of trade and transportation its waters would be no more valuable to him than they were before. Sharpshooters and flying artillery on its banks would be incessantly at work, and his vessels, particularly his transports, would be subjected to a gauntlet that would play havoc with them. To increase his difficulties and embarrassments he would have on each side of him a powerful army holding the interior of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, under such Generals as Johnston, Kirby Smith, Price and Taylor, which would keep them hemmed in on the river. These are some of the thoughts which have occurred to us in contemplating the fall of Vicksburg and its consequences. The loss of that famous stronghold is greatly to be deplored, but it will prove a barren acquisition to the enemy. In the order of events, under Providence, it may not be long before we will be made sensible that instead of being a disaster to us it was a fortunate turn in our affairs—and thus we will realize the truth of the saying that what often appears to be a calamity is a blessing from Heaven in disguise.

VOLUNTEERS.—On Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., a dispatch was received by the Mayor of this place from Gov. Vance, stating that it was supposed the enemy contemplated attacking the capital, and asking for help to defend the city. A meeting was immediately held at the Town Hall, a Volunteer Company was raised and a committee appointed to collect entrenching tools and negroes and proceed to Raleigh. At 10 o'clock Monday night the Company was organized and started for Raleigh next morning at 5 o'clock. The following are the names of the officers and members:

Thomas H. Brem, Captain;
L. S. Williams, 1st Lieutenant;
John Wilkes, 2d do.
S. A. Cohen, 3d do.
H. M. Phelps, Orderly Sergeant.

W R Myers,	E Nye Hutchison,
Saml J Lowrie,	Robert F Davidson,
Charles E Spratt,	B Koopman,
W R Gordon,	Jas Heilbrun,
J P Smith,	F Scarr,
D Kahnweiler,	R W Beckwith,
C F Brem,	A Cohn,
J D Palmer,	T F Wilkinson,
Saml M Davidson,	A W Alexander,
Marshall Jones,	J Donan,
T W Dewey,	W J Yates,
Richard N Tiddy,	H M Asher,
J Raessler,	Charles E Moss,
C W Abernathy,	Harper Houston,
Jas Burwell,	C M Davis,
— Westmore,	— Poole,
— Smith,	R E Armstrong,
B Moberly,	J Briscoe,
D A Briscoe,	W Plummer,
H Holton,	J W Watson,
N Gray,	N Gibbon.

About forty of the above number left on Tuesday morning, and the others prepared to follow on Tuesday evening. But during the day on Tuesday a dispatch was received from Gov. Vance saying that the enemy had been driven back and there was no immediate necessity for further aid. Consequently the Company returned after reaching High Point.

If the occasion had required it, we are confident that fifty or seventy-five more men would have marched from this point for the defence of the capital of North Carolina.

NOTICE. We are requested to say that there will be a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county at the Court House, on Tuesday, 14th inst., to organize for home defence. All who are willing to assist in defending their homes are earnestly requested to attend. Meeting at 2 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Western Democrat.

YANKEE RAID.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 6th, 1863.

Mr. Editor: Yesterday was a sad day for Duplin county. The sanctity of the holy Sabbath was disturbed by the shouts and yells of a vandal horde of negroes and Yankees as they poured in upon the peaceful, unoffending citizens of Kenansville. The expedition was composed of 600 cavalry and 6 pieces of artillery, commended by Lieut-Col. Lewis. They came in over the main road leading from Kenansville to Newbern, guided by negroes who had ran away from this section. A small picquet force of cavalry, under Capt. Lane, was stationed near the village, part of which they captured. The gallant Captain made his escape upon his horse, came down through the village, loading his gun as he ran and firing at the villains who were in pursuit and firing at him. One of them, having a faster horse than the rest, overtook him in the street, when the Captain wheeled and shot him through the thigh at the same time killing his horse. The Captain then leaped a fence and made good his escape.

The Yankees and negroes then broke open the stores, and gutted the place. From the iron safe of Whitehead & Southerland they stole $20,000 of State money from the Sheriff, some $20,000 belonging to the Government Agent, some thousands belonging to the firm, &c. They then ripped up the goods, stamping them beneath their feet. They took a large amount of money (I don't remember the amount) from the store of Isaac Kelly, Esq., made the negroes clothe themselves with the best of the clothing, and did their best to destroy the balance. They took all his horses, and in fact all the horses in the place.

I understand the amount of money taken was $80,000, besides horses, negroes, &c. They took the money and watch of Dr. Graham from his person, searched the private residences, robbed and plundered to their heart's content. They tore up and destroyed the bed-clothing at the residence of Rev. Mr. Sprunt, who is Chaplain in the Confederate Army, and tried to ride their horses into his beautiful residence; but the horses, having more feeling of humanity than the devils who rode them, positively refused to go. There were two negroes in jail who were to have been tried this week by a special court for a capital offence. The Yankees broke open the jail, and took them out and carried them off. They burnt a grist-mill belonging to Mr. Middleton, and also the Sword Factory here and destroyed the machinery.

They then made for Warsaw, a village eight miles from Kenansville, on the W. & W. R. R., which place they reached about 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Frightened half to death for fear of two or three hundred men who were at Magnolia coming upon them, they did not accomplish their ostensible object, i. e., the destruction of the railroad. They tore up about one hundred yards of track only, which was repaired by sundown the next day. They came well prepared with clamps for twisting the iron rails and only damaged some 25 or 30, cut down the shade trees in the village, and cut the telegraph wires. They said it was too infernal hot to tear up railroads! In the meantime a squad of men and negroes were breaking open the stores and destroying everything they could. They set fire to the warehouse in which the Government had stored a small quantity of bacon and consumed it—loss small. They remained three hours and left, visiting the plantation of Col. Kit Hill and carrying off 13 negroes, 10 valuable horses, &c., and from Thos. Hall, Esq., 3 negroes, $7,000 in money, horses, &c, and even destroyed his wife's wardrobe.

Our men went in pursuit, but the villains traveled so rapidly they made good their escape. One of them lingered behind and gave himself up, saying he was tired of the war and wanted to get home. Several expressed the same sentiments.

The whole expedition was for plundering the citizens, and nothing else. They took all valuables from a watch down to a teaspoon.

I give you the main points without detail.

Yours truly, DUPLIN.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, that are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, *en masse*, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided: shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

☞ It will be seen that Gov. Vance continues the prohibition against the exportation of certain articles.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA.

From all the accounts we can gather, it appears that a great and bloody battle took place between the Confederate army under Gen. Lee, and the Yankee army under Gen. Meade, at Gettysburg, Pa. The fighting commenced on Wednesday, July 1st, and continued till Saturday evening the 4th. For the first two days, it seems that our forces whipped the enemy and captured a number of prisoners, but at the close of the four days' fighting, Gen. Lee fell back to Hagerstown to prevent the enemy from getting in his rear and cutting off his communications.

Below we give all the news that we think reliable, and the reader can form his own conclusions as to the condition of affairs:

The following unofficial despatch from the telegraphic superintendent at Martinsburg was received at the War Department:

MARTINSBURG, Va., July 8.

To Hon. J. A. Seddon, Sec'y of War:

From all reports, we gained a decided and telling advantage over the enemy at Gettysburg on Wednesday and Thursday, July 1st and 2d.

On Friday we charged his works, and took them but were unable to hold them, and fell back towards Hagerstown.

Everything is so indefinite that it is impossible to form a correct idea of the fight.

Four thousand prisoners are now at Williamsport, on their way to Richmond. Many of those who were slightly wounded were paroled to-day.

Another dispatch from Winchester, Va., says:

The Confederate General Archer was captured by the enemy.

Generals Heth, Pender, Hood, Anderson, Scales, Pettigrew and Semmes, are certainly wounded. Generals Barksdale, Armistead, Garnett and Kemper are killed—all Confederates. At least fifty field officers have been wounded.

The Yankee General Graham is a prisoner in our hands.

Gen. Stuart, while on a raid near to Washington, captured one hundred and ninety wagons and twelve hundred mules.

The Yankee cavalry attacked our ambulance train near Greencastle on Sunday, but they were driven off by Gen. Imboden.

The Yankee cavalry, infantry and artillery attacked our trains at Williamsport yesterday evening, and were repulsed, after two hours' fighting, by Gen. Jones.

Gen. Fitz Lee is said to have come up with the enemy, while they were attacking our wagons near Sharpsburg, yesterday evening, and drove them off—capturing two hundred prisoners. We have lost some one hundred wagons by capture.

The Pennsylvania people are calling for peace.

RICHMOND, July 10.—A dispatch dated Martinsburg, July 9th, says: We had a heavy cavalry fight yesterday. We drove the enemy seven miles, capturing a number of prisoners. Our army is quiet at Hagerstown.

[We suppose the cavalry fight spoken of took place at Williamsport.]

RICHMOND, July 10.—All the papers of this morning give more cheering accounts from our army in Maryland. The uneasiness prevailing yesterday has given place to a feeling of confidence in the ability of Gen. Lee to resume the offensive. The Martinsburg correspondent of the Dispatch, under date of the 5th, says all the information relative to the battle of Gettysburg received through was brought by Maj. Hawks. Ewell's corps left Gettysburg on Saturday morning. He says our loss in the first two days was not very great. On Friday, it was heavy, especially in Pickett's Division: Gen. Trimble lost a leg and Hood an arm.

A wounded officer who arrived in Richmond yesterday, says our army fell back with the greatest order and deliberation; there was no demoralization. It is generally understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining supplies through so long a line of communication. The men are in fine spirits and ready for another fight.

Richmond, July 11.—No news from Maryland to-day. All quiet here.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th inst., says: "What we really know as regards the battle before Gettysburg amounts simply to this: The Confederates were attacked on Wednesday, by two army corps, which they drove back with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. On Thursday afternoon the whole Federal force was attacked by the Confederates, and after a sanguinary conflict the Confederates were repulsed. On Friday the battle was renewed and lasted the entire day, resulting in a more signal repulse of the Confederates than that of the previous day.

The loss was extraordinarily severe on both sides. The Federal loss in general officers is beyond all precedent.

On Saturday night Gen. Lee fell back towards the mountains, and what followed since is almost wholly conjecture, but it is admitted that Lee holds the passes in South Mountain, and he will fight or retire as circumstances may dictate.

The Pontoon Bridges at Williamsport have not been destroyed.

LATER.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of 8th has been received.

A dispatch dated Harrisburg, July 7th, 9 o'clock p. m., says a big fight was going on at Williamsport. The whole rebel army appears to be on the bank of the river, and is no doubt making a desperate fight.

The Inquirer says there is no news from the army of special importance. Meade was closely watching his discomfitted but wily antagonist, and an engagement was expected in a day or two. The Inquirer claims 3,000 prisoners, besides the wounded left behind, and says the slaughter among Confederate Generals and officers was great.

The Federal loss could not be less than fifteen, and may reach twenty thousand. The Inquirer says that the worst feature of the disaster is that so many Federal officers, the most skilled and efficient, are either killed or incapitated. Butterfield is much worse than expected—injured internally.

FIGHTING AT JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 10.—An attack on this place by the Yankees under Grant has begun. Our batteries opened on the Federals finely. The enemy is evidently in heavy force. A heavy infantry and artillery skirmish is going on. The enemy is shelling the city and has killed several soldiers and citizens. No general engagement has taken place yet. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and if the enemy makes a general attack it is believed our success will be certain. Every man is at his post.

Heavy skirmishing continues on the Clinton Road. The enemy is slowly working around our left. The attack may not become general before the morning, though their troops are still pressing forward. But few men have been lost on our side yet. The enemy must be suffering for water as all the cisterns and ponds have been destroyed. The Thermometer is at 92.

Jackson, July 10, 6 p. m.—Artillery firing has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are blazing away. Our loss to-day will not exceed 50.

MR STEPHENS' MISSION.

RICHMOND, July 11.—The correspondence explanatory of Vice President Stephens' mission, shows that he went to Fortress Monroe as a military commissioner, to obtain from the Federal authorities an agreement to conduct the war hereafter according to the usages of civilized nations. After a meeting of two days, Stephens was informed that the proposition for a conference was inadmissible. He therefore returned.

LATEST NEWS.

Taking all the news together, we do not look upon it as unfavorable or discouraging. The Confederacy is stronger to-day than it was twelve months ago. The fall of Vicksburg is nothing like equal to the blow we received when New Orleans fell. We survived the loss of New Orleans, and we can and will conquer notwithstanding the surrender of Vicksburg. This is no time for despondency and it must not be indulged. The weak-kneed class might as well feel contented, for there can be but one result to the war—the complete independence of the Southern States. This will be as sure as death, though we may all yet have to endure much more suffering and privation, and those of us who are not in the field may have to turn out. It would be worse than death to give up the contest now—as a conquered people our condition would indeed be most miserable and disgraceful. Rather than submit to this the people of the South can subsist on half-rations and put two hundred thousand more men in the field. The business in all our towns can be suspended and a host of men sent to the army. In fact, if all the people of the South will rise in their might and resolve to conquer, their enemies can be scattered and almost exterminated. Therefore, let no one be disheartened or give forth any discouraging sounds. A better day is coming.

In our columns to-day we give all the news we have been able to gather. The news shows that Gen. Lee was not defeated at Gettysburg. As an offset to the loss of Vicksburg, we have gained some important positions between Port Hudson and New Orleans, and the Mississippi River is still closed to the detested yankee nation, and will remain closed until peace is declared.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Confederate account of the Battle of Gettysburg—General Lee falls back in good order to Hagerstown—Our army will not evacuate Maryland—10,000 Yankees captured.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Friday, 10th.

A wounded officer of Wright's Brigade, who arrived in Richmond on the 9th, gives some highly interesting particulars of the battles of Gettysburg, which entirely changes the face of the news published from Northern sources. He left Gettysburg at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. From his statement we gather the following particulars:

In the fight of Wednesday and Thursday we whipped the enemy badly. On Friday the fight again commenced, being chiefly done by our centre, which was composed of Longstreet's corps and two divisions of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps. Neither the right nor left wing was seriously engaged. We *drove the enemy back five miles* to the heights which he had fortified. In driving them this five miles we broke through two of their lines of battle formed to receive the onset of our troops, and finally charged them to the heights. Here our men were ordered to charge the heights, and the order being executed resulted in our repulse.

On Friday night our wagon trains were ordered to fall back, and commenced going to the rear. It is supposed that our army fell back from want of provisions. There was no scarcity of ammunition, for there were many trains of ordnance out of which not a single cartridge or shell had been taken. Some of them were attacked by the enemy, but Imboden's cavalry successfully drove them off. Those of our men who were slightly wounded and could walk were sent off Saturday about noon. Those who were severely wounded were left in hospitals near the battle-field.

In the fights of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Gen. Lee took about 10,000 prisoners, who were promptly sent to the rear, and who, our informant thinks, will reach Virginia safely. During the same time we lost about 4,000 prisoners and about 11,000 killed and wounded—making our loss 15,000 in all. The battle was the most furious that has taken place in this country, and the losses of the enemy in killed and wounded must exceed ours. In the charge upon them which drove them five miles, their loss, while flying before our troops, was enormous.

Our informant says that our army fell back with the greatest deliberation and order. None of the officers have any idea that Gen. Lee intends to re-cross the Potomac. It was generally and distinctly understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining provisions through so long a line of communication as that from Gettysburg to Williamsport, and no one in the army believed that it was intended to evacuate Maryland. The men were in good spirits, and ready for another fight with the enemy.

We last night conversed with two wounded soldiers of Pickett's division, who left Gettysburg at 12 o'clock on Saturday. They report that Pickett's division was with Longstreet in the centre, on Friday, and participated in the charge upon the heights. The charge resulted in a repulse but nothing else. The enemy did not leave his fortified heights to try a battle in the field again that day. Our two informants, who were wounded, went back to their tents on the same ground they had occupied the night before, and the next day at noon were sent off to Martinsburg. They report the loss in the division as very heavy. They say that in the falling back of our army there was no straggling, and that it was done in excellent order.

We were informed in an authentic quarter late last night, that a gentleman had arrived in Richmond from Washington yesterday evening, who left the latter city on Sunday night. He reports that the news received there up to that time was decidedly unfavorable to the Federal arms, and that a deep and manifest feeling of despondency pervaded the whole community in consequence of the intelligence. Efforts were made to prevent the information received by the authorities from going to the public. Little confidence was felt in the ability of Meade's army to prevent Lee's advance on that city when he should attempt it, and much anxiety was felt for the safety of the city. No security was felt against its fall.

It was rumored during the afternoon of yesterday that a despatch had been received by the President from General Lee, stating that his army, in good order, had fallen back to Hagerstown. We inquired of the President of the truth of this report, and were assured that no such despatch had been received by him. It is stated, however, that a despatch was received, (by whom we could not learn,) from the Commandant of the Post at Martinsburg, stating that the army had reached Hagerstown, with a large number of prisoners, and that our forces were entrenching themselves on the hills around the town.

A gentleman who lived all the early part of his life in Gettysburg, makes the following statement, from which it will be seen how difficult it is to surround or cut off General Lee:

"Gettysburg lies North-east of Baltimore 52 miles, 80 miles from Washington on the road through Frederick, which is South-east from it a distance of 32 miles. There is a chain of mountains lying on the West of and within 8 miles of Gettysburg, on the West, extending South through Frederick county. If Gen. Lee fell back towards the Potomac he had the advantage of these mountains, as a pursuing army would have to go around them southward through Frederick, or else be exposed to the narrow passes of these mountains."

AN ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

THE FEDERALS TWICE REPULSED.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—The attack on this city commenced this morning. Four iron-clads are off the bar and one at the mouth of Stono River, and several in that river; forty-three other vessels are off the harbor. There was heavy firing from 5 a. m. for two hours. Our Morris' Island batteries are replying. Troops are landing at Grimball's. An iron-clad and several gunboats have gone up Stono to attack Fort Pemberton.

LATER.—The firing on both sides closed at half-past 6 o'clock. The principal fighting has been with battery Wagner, on Morris' Island. The Monitors were engaged from 5 a. m. to 2 p. m., when they withdrew for one hour. A tug then supplied them with ammunition, and they renewed the attack at 3 o'clock. The infantry fighting was also severe. The Yankees made two assaults on Battery Wagner, and were repulsed. Our casualties are about 150 killed, wounded and missing, including three officers killed—Captains Hazkell and Cheves, and Lieut. Bee.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—The enemy, 2,000 strong, made an assault on Battery Wagner, at day-break this morning. After a sharp fight, they were driven back, leaving ninety-five dead in front of our works. We captured one hundred and thirty-five prisoners, who have just been brought to the City. The enemy lost several hundred wounded, who were carried from the field. General Strong, who led the Yankee charge, is reported seriously wounded. Our loss was slight. The enemy are maintaining a steady bombardment off Battery Wagner. Our troops are in fine spirits.

MARRIED.

In this town, at the Mansion House, on the 10th inst, by Rev. Alex. Sinclair, Mr Richard B. Blackledge to Miss Pinckie Russel of Columbia, S. C.

DIED.

In this town, on the 6th instant, Mrs S. A. Elms, wife of Charles H. Elms.

William Marcellus Potts, a private of Capt. Barringer's company, (F), 1st Regt, N. C. Cavalry, was killed on the 21st June in a gallant charge on the enemy near Middleburg, Va. He was the youngest son of William Potts, deceased.

TAX ASSESSORS.

The undersigned, Confederate Tax Collector and Assessors for Mecklenburg county, will attend at the times and places appointed by Mr Hood, the State Tax Collector, and will receive tax lists in accordance with the Confederate tax law.

D. G. MAXWELL, Collector.
W. W. GRIER, } Assessors.
J. R. MORRIS, }

July 13, 1863 3t

For Congress.

LINCOLN COUNTY, July 6th, 1863.

The time is approaching when the voters of this Congressional District will be called upon to select some one to represent them in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States. Among other gentlemen who are qualified and capable of filling that honorable position, we ask leave through your paper to suggest the name of Col. R. D. Johnston as a suitable man to fill that office. When the war first broke out, Col. Johnston was among the first that went into the service of his country to battle for the cause of the Rights of the South. No gentleman was more willing to go in defence of his country than Mr. Johnston, and he is still in the service; and should he consent to be a candidate, we may be assured he will perform his whole duty well. MANY VOTERS.

July 13, 1863

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I will sell on Friday, the 7th day of August next, at the late residence of Harbert Stowe, deceased, 11 miles south-west from Charlotte, about 250 bushels of Wheat and a lot of Oats. Terms made known on the day of sale. H. D. STOWE, Adm'r.

July 13, 1863 3t-pd

FINLEY HIGH SCHOOL,

CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

The fall session of this Institution, will commence August the 5th. Tuition and contingent fee per session $26; board, including all necessary expenses, $150. No deduction for lost time either in board or tuition except at our option. Pupils should bring such text books as they may have with them.

E. W. FAUCETTE, Prin.

Lenoir, N. C., July 13, 1853 3t-pd

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of FISHER & BURROUGHS was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims will present them, and those indebted will make payment to J. C. BURROUGHS, at the Express Office.

July 13, 1863 1m

$50 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 21st of June last, two negro men—Enoch and Charles. Enoch is straight and spare made, from 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet high, of copper color, is about 26 years old, has a large scar extending from near his hip towards his rump, about half of one little finger is off. Charles is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of ashy color, thin visaged, knock kneed and one foot turned out, and about 27 years old. I will pay a reward of fifty dollars for their delivery to me or their confinement in any jail so that I can get them again, or twenty-five dollars for either of them. DRURY MORGAN.

Morgan's Mills, Union co., N C, July 13, 1863. 5tpd

300 WOMEN WANTED.

300 Women can get constant and immediate employment in making Soldiers' Round Jackets, by applying at T. R. Tate's office in Charlotte (opposite Kerr's Hotel) or at Mountain Island Mills (Tate's Factory.) The customary price will be paid.

July 13, 1863 3t H. H. TATE & CO.

TANNERY.

We have a Tannery in full operation about six miles from Charlotte, on the C. & S. C. Railroad line. It is a first-class Tannery, and we are prepared to purchase, at market prices, Hides of all descriptions, and supply the trade at current prices.

A. H. GRIFFITH,
July 13, 1863 tf C. E. BELL.

NOTICE.

I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited—Terms Cash.

I wish to hire ten or fifteen negro men to chop wood. I also want to purchase five or six negro men.

J. W. DERR,
July 1st, 1863. y-pd. Spring Hill Forge.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF N. CAROLINA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, for the protection of our people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of July, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
July 13, 1863. 2t

Office N. C. Iron District,

Charlotte, July 6, 1863.

SCRAP IRON WANTED.—I wish to purchase soft Scrap Iron for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities on hand will please apply at once to this office. The Iron to be delivered at some point on the Railroads. WM. COOK,

July 6. tf Genl. Agt. N. C. Iron Dist.

WANTED, 20,000 Staves,

At the C. S. Distillery (formerly owned by M. & E. Myers) at Salisbury, N. C., as follows:

To be of White Oak timber, clear of sap; Staves 34 inches long, from 4 to 6 inches wide, and 1 inch thick; Heading 24 inches long, from 8 to 10 inches wide, and 1½ inches thick. 700 Staves and 300 Heading to a thousand. Highest market price will be paid.

Address, JAS. T. JOHNSON,
Med. Purveyor, C. S. A.
July 6, 1863 Charlotte, N. C.

REHOBOTH FURNACE,

LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.,

THREE MILES EAST OF IRON P. O.

The proprietors announce to the public that this Furnace is in full blast, and will make castings of all kinds to order. Also, Pig Iron is made and offered for sale. SHIPP & REINHARDT.

July 6, 1863 3m-pd

SALT FOR SALE.

We have on consignment 2,000 bushels SALT in store and to arrive, from the celebrated "Claussen Works," Charleston. Equal in quality to any imported. Parties wishing a supply will do well to call on the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere.

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY.

July 6th, 1863