

PURSUIT OF THE YANKEE ARMY BY GEN. LEE.

The following account of the pursuit of Meade's army by the Confederates under Gen. Lee, affords the best history of recent operations that we have yet seen:

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

BRISTOW STATION, Va., Oct. 15, 1863.

I wrote you last from Warrenton, near which place both Hill and Ewell bivouacked on Tuesday night. Stuart had driven the enemy during the day from Jefferson, Culpeper county, four miles beyond the Rappahannock, back as far as Auburn, a little village four miles below Warrenton, in the direction of the railroad—a distance of nearly 20 miles.

Here, just before night, our cavalry came up, for the first time, with the enemy's infantry, and were forced to give back a mile or two towards Warrenton, and our pickets, on Tuesday night, extended three miles out of Warrenton, on the Culpeper road.

Early on Wednesday morning Ewell began to move on this road, with Rodes' division in the advance. Our artillery, or rather detachments from Col. Snowden Andrew's and Col. Carter's battalions, opened a brisk fire on the enemy, to which they responded quite energetically.

Simultaneously with this, Rodes threw forward one of his brigades as skirmishers, and this line soon succeeded in driving the enemy before them from the temporary stand which they had taken.

After this, Ewell's corps moved forward, steadily pushing the enemy before them, by Catlett's Station, and on to Bristow, capturing some three hundred Yankees, Early alone taking one hundred and seventy. After the skirmish at Auburn, Early led the advance of Ewell's corps, for the reason that in order to dislodge and drive the enemy Rodes had to make something of a detour.

A P. Hill's column left Warrenton on Wednesday morning by the Centreville turnpike, passing New Baltimore, immediately beyond which he turned to the right and took the road by Greenwich towards Bristow Station.

The column of Yankees which he was pursuing on this road, encamped the night before at Greenwich, 12 miles beyond Warrenton, and had about two hours' start of Hill on Wednesday morning.

The head of Hill's column came up with them, however, on yesterday, at Bristow Station, about three o'clock, and here a fight ensued, lasting until near sunset, in which our forces were repulsed, or rather Kirkland's (formerly Pettigrew's) and Cook's brigades of North Carolinians were driven back, and five or six of our guns were captured, belonging to Lusk's and Rice's batteries of McIntosh's battalion.

One of the guns, however, was retaken this morning, so that our loss will only be four pieces. Our losses in wounded will not be more than three hundred. Kirkland's brigade lost one hundred and sixty-eight wounded, as follows:

- 11th North Carolina, 13
26th " 53
44th " 60
47th " 28
62d " 14

In all, 168. Gen. Kirkland himself was wounded in the arm, but is on the field again this morning. In Cook's brigade, the Division Surgeon told me he thought one hundred would cover the wounded.

These were the two brigades which were engaged with the enemy's force consisting, as some say, of a whole Yankee corps, but as others affirm, of only a line of skirmishers.

Gen. Cook was wounded in the leg. It is quite serious. His leg is well high gashed. His surgeon informed me that he had taken a hand full of bone out of the wound.

In reply to an inquiry which I put as to whether he thought the General would lose his leg, he said he thought it probable. Lieutenant Colonel Martin of the 11th North Carolina, was badly wounded, his arm being broken and being struck in the head, besides.

Captain John Montgomery of the 44th, (Kirkland's) was killed. In the skirmish which took place at Auburn between Rodes and the enemy, yesterday, we lost a small number of wounded, but I have not heard exactly how many.

Of losses in the artillery I have no information, but think they were slight. I have thus spoken upon the best information attainable as to our loss in wounded. I have just returned from a ride over the battle ground, where they have been burying the dead to-day. I was told by the burial detail that we buried about fifty-six of our men.

Only two dead Yankees were left upon the field as far as I could see. We lost some prisoners, but how many I cannot say accurately—no over a hundred, I think.

Last night the enemy again retired in good order down the Occoquan road, but it is supposed they have turned up, and are making for Centreville, where their prisoners say that Meade has told them that he means to make a stand. Hill captured about one hundred prisoners yesterday, which I have seen. What the Yankee loss was in the fight of yesterday I have no means of learning.

I am told that they left about one hundred of their wounded in charge of two of their surgeons, in our hands.

WHEELER'S OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

Wheeler's successful operations in Middle Tennessee are confirmed. He crossed the river at Cotton Port, above Chattanooga, on the 30th of September, under a heavy fire, and routed the enemy, and entered the Sequatchie Valley. He met a wagon train, 1,000, well guarded, and attacked them.

A hard fight ensued, and he captured everything, including several hundred prisoners. He killed the mules and burnt the wagons and stores. He next sent Wharton to McMinnville to invest the place, and then followed with his entire force. He captured the garrison, including two regiments of Yankee infantry and cavalry, and thirty days' rations for Rosecrans' army, which he destroyed.

He paroled all the prisoners, and exchanged his worn down horses for good ones. He then dashed on and destroyed the bridge over Stone and Duck River, while Wharton threatened Murfreesboro. Wharton then joined Wheeler at Shelbyville.

The enemy were reinforced, and fought and drove Wheeler back. He retreated across the Tennessee River, near Courland, Va. [In addition to the above, a gentleman who left Rome on Friday, says that Wheeler and his command had arrived safe at Rome, having brought out 3,000 horses, in addition to the 2,000 killed; that they captured and destroyed about 1,800 wagons and stores to the value of \$11,000,000.

It is further stated that Wheeler's loss was not over 300, and that he lost no cannon, and had none with him.]

FROM ABROAD.—Among the recent arrivals at this port, we notice those of the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, and Rev. Mr. Terry, of Wilmington, both of whom have visited Europe on matters connected with the interests of religion.

We believe that their respective missions were successful, as we see it stated that Dr. Hoge had secured a supply of bibles and testaments. We are under obligations to Mr. Terry for Northern and European papers, as also for a letter from a friend now in France.

Speaking of his trip to Europe on board the Cunard steamer from Halifax, he says:—"On board the steamer, the 'Africa,' I will venture to say that more than half the passengers were Southern in feeling; 'tis true there were a good number of Yankees on board, but they had little to say.

Then again, there were some Englishmen on board who were just as I subsequently found them to be all through England—Southern in feeling in a Southern crowd and Yankee in principle in a Yankee crowd.

The people in England do seem to be the most deceitful race on earth. The people there are just on the fence, and they lean precisely as the wind blows."—Wilmington Journal.

THE TAX IN KIND.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer writes as follows: Messrs. Editors: As an agent for the collection of the taxes in kind in the fourth Congressional District I deem it expedient, in as much as the law has been much abused by sundry politicians and newspapers, to express through your columns the true sentiment of all the people with whom I have had to deal.

It is true that at first many objected to it on account of the trouble necessarily connected with it, but now that they are more familiar with its operations "all are agreed." Many are enquiring who are the candidates for Congress are opposed or are in favor of the law?

I am satisfied that the majority of the tax payers believe it an impartial necessity, just as our brave young men thought of the conscription law after the sober second thought. Our young men have made their sacrifice by going into the army, and our farmers are perfectly willing to make theirs by feeding them, and thus sustain the currency and help to make one gigantic stroke for freedom!

No Congress candidate be deceived of his "hobby" when he proposes to abolish the title law. It is true it can be judiciously amended. Let the soldiers' wives and widows be left enough for support, whether it takes much or little, and the police clause be dropped, and the law is perfect.

But your own able editorials speak more in its behalf than I can. I am your obedient servant, A. FARMER.

THE HARVEST.—The Sumter (S. C.) Watchman, of the 19th inst., in noticing the harvest in that District, says: "The harvest now being gathered in this District is truly plentiful. Provisions must be abundant, and we see no reason why any should suffer, unless there is wretched management somewhere.

The corn crops are unusually large; the sugar cane has turned out well, and thousands of gallons of syrup are being made. Potatoes, rice, peas, &c., have been made in large quantities. Where, then, is the ground for despondency? Our armies are victorious in the field; the enemy has been foiled and driven back; the crops are abundant. Let the people praise the Lord of the harvest; and let them practice those graces which He commands, one toward another.

Let those who have, share their abundance with those who have not. Let the dark spirit of extortion take its everlasting departure from our midst; and let the smiles of plenty illumine even the faces of the poor.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.—The immortal Paton Brownlow has turned up again—this time, in a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, breathing fire and destruction upon the rebels. He says: Let Rosecrans be reinforced, and he will whip the whole Confederacy.

The mediation I advocate is that of the cannon and the sword; and let that be no armistice, on sea or land, until all the rebels, front and rear, North and South, are subdued or exterminated. And then let condign punishment be speedily meted out to surviving leaders in this unholly crusade against civilization.

My motto is, Greek fire to the masses and hell fire for the leaders. And none but the loyal should be consulted in the great casting up of these accounts. W. G. BROWNLOW.

A FOUR-LEGGED CHICKEN.—In passing the residence of Mr. Weatherly, living between Greensboro and Jamestown, I noticed a chicken—a half grown rooster—in his yard, with four legs, all having the usual supply of toes to each foot. The extra pair of legs appeared to be attached to the fowl for an ornament than service.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 20.—The following dispatch was received at headquarters this morning from Gen. Stephenson: CHARLESTOWN, Tenn., Oct. 20.—The cavalry under Morrison and Deabrell attacked the enemy's cavalry in force at Philadelphia to-day, capturing about fourteen hundred prisoners; their artillery, small arms, camp equipage, &c. Our loss, nothing. The enemy was completely routed.

On the 21st the telegraph says that the enemy were being pursued to their defenses at Loudon. Their loss is seven hundred prisoners, fifty wagons loaded with stores, ten ambulances, six pieces of artillery and a lot of mules, horses and other property.

C. L. STEPHENSON, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

A CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleveland.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having at length, after much unavoidable delay and with much diffidence, acceded to the wishes of my friends, to become a candidate for Congress I hasten to announce the fact; and take this method of publishing my views, on the most prominent subjects of public interest.

I was ardently attached to the Union of our fathers, and labored for its preservation with the most untiring zeal, until "the logic of events," and the famous proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, left no alternative, in my opinion, but to take up arms, with the seceded States, for the defence of our common rights. Consequently, I acquiesced in the separation of North Carolina from the Northern States; and now, holding their people "as enemies in war, and in peace, friends," I regard a vigorous prosecution of defensive war as the best avenue to national independence, and an honorable peace.

A Christian people, however, should not be too sensitive on the subject of honor, when principle is not involved. I have people should carry the olive branch of peace in one hand and the sword in the other. And, inasmuch, as Mr. Lincoln has recently announced that "any peace compromise shall not be rejected," if proposed by any of those controlling the army, I think it advisable that I should instruct those having this power to open negotiations for peace; subject, however, to the reservation of the treaty-making power of the Government, or the decision of the people.

When our armies are victorious, as they now are, propositions for peace, on the basis of national independence may be made and received with the least prejudice to our interests and honor; but it does not seem to me that those in power cannot be entirely acquitted of permitting opportunities of this sort to pass by without proper improvement.

The enactment of the Conscription laws, if, indeed, it ever existed, was the result of want of forecast on the part of those who managed public affairs, and regarding those laws of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, I could not have voted for them, if I had been in just competition with the people. But I do not admit of a grave doubt, whether proper can be taken for consumption, under a Constitution which limits its taxing to the "use" of that property.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, had I cannot agree to its exercise—Congress has the right to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, but not to suspend the power of the President with this power. The personal liberty of the people should not be in the keeping of any one man, however pure or exalted. Mr. Jefferson was in favor of the eternal force of the laws, and the maintenance of the laws, and history has not yet proven that he was wrong.

Let us take care how we part with liberty in order to obtain more. All political power is vested in the people, and they have the right to the freedom of speech, and to a free Press; to keep and to bear arms; to assemble together to consult for their common good; and not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law—all these and more, are constitutional rights, "formidable to tyrants, not necessary to the support of animal life upon the farmer. The surplus should be taken; those who have none, should not be forced to give what they cannot spare; while those who have, should give it all if necessary. Let the currency be placed upon a secure footing, and then let us have no more necessary.

If the Imprestment law is not repealed, it will be necessary to provide, with more certainty, that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation," shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. I do not admit of a grave doubt, whether proper can be taken for consumption, under a Constitution which limits its taxing to the "use" of that property.

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Common Schools.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, RALEIGH, October 2, 1863. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Fall distribution of each County, and the amount of the Literary Fund.

The Counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their share from the Committee out of which they were respectively formed. R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Secretary to the Board.

Table with 5 columns: County, Fed. Pop., Spring Dis., Fall Dis., Total Dis. Lists counties from Alamance to Yancey with corresponding population and distribution figures.

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Oct 27.] 100,000 00 128,000 00 228,000 00

TO THE VOTERS

8th Congressional District of N. C.

I respectfully announce myself to you as a candidate for re-election. By your kind partiality I have the honor of a seat in the First Congress of the Confederate States...

While in Congress, therefore, as your representative, I used every exertion in my power to strengthen and increase the army, to give proper assistance and encouragement to the Executive, and to prevent, as far as possible, those disastrous collisions between the civil and military authorities which are so apt to occur and so difficult to adjust in time of war.

I voted for the Tax-bill of the House, which was rejected by the Senate; but, before the conference bill, which is the present law, was passed, I voted against it, and hence I had no opportunity to vote either for or against that measure.

I voted for every measure which I thought would give strength to our army, vigor to the Government, and confidence to the country. I voted against the Extension acts, not because I considered these acts wrong in principle, dangerous in policy, and unjust in many of their discriminations.

I voted for the Tax-bill of the House, which was rejected by the Senate; but, before the conference bill, which is the present law, was passed, I voted against it, and hence I had no opportunity to vote either for or against that measure.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. W. LANDER. Lincoln, N. C., Sept. 1, 1863

Conscription Office.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15, 1863

General Order No. 26 In accordance with instructions from the War Department, persons liable to Conscription will be assigned to the Camp of Instruction, to regiments of their choice, in General Lee or Bragg's army, until further orders.

ELECTION NOTICE.

An Election will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in Mecklenburg county on the first Wednesday in November next, (4th day) for a member to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Confederate Congress.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION.

The following gentlemen will hold the election at the several Precincts at the time above named: Charles—W F Phifer, J. p., John Wolf, David Parks, Normants—W S Norment, J. p., A F Sadler, Samuel Lawing.

Long Creek—A M Barry, J. p., Albert Wilson, R D Whitley, Harrisburg—R M Cochran, J. p., S A Stuart, T M Dixon, and.

Hay—Robt McEwen, J. p., J H Irwin, Joe Blair, Harts—Arthur Griener, J. p., T M Black, T W Squires, Providence—Wm Rea, J. p., J P Robinson, J E Sample.

Steel Creek—J M Potts, J. p., J S Neely, Alex Griener, R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

The number of votes given must be written in words not in figures—and the scrolls containing the number of votes, sealed up, must be returned to me before 4 o'clock the next day.

October 5, 1863 R. M. W., Sheriff.

ADJT. & INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, Sept. 8th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS

No. 213. [EXTRACT.] III. The Bureau of Conscription is authorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of five companies of Mounted Men, who furnish their own horses, and are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters, and for local defence.

The Field Officers to be assigned to each of the above named Battalions, and to be subject to the orders of the Enrolling Service. Companies not to exceed one hundred rank and file.

By Command of the Secretary of War, Jno. WITKINS, Asst. Adj. General.

Notice.

COSSCRIPT OFFICE N. C. Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1863.

The Commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War.

It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of Mounted Men for special service in North Carolina, and the commandant hopes that all able-bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to their own defence of their homes, their families and the State that gave them birth.

Parties existing in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of Col. PETER MALLET, Commandant of Conscription for N. C.

HUGH L. COLE, Capt. & A. A. G. October 12, 1863. 1m

SOAP AND ASHES WANTED.

The subscriber wants to purchase all the hard and soft Soap he can get. Also, he will purchase oak and hickory Ashes. A good price will be paid for either. L. S. WILLIAMS. Aug. 24, 1863.