

WAR ITEMS.

A GALLANT FEAT.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate writes from Kinston, N. C., March 28th, as follows:

"Fourteen of our men, belonging to Col. Whitford's command, yesterday captured, within 3 1/2 miles of the breastworks protecting Fort Anderson, near Newbern, where the yankees are blockading the Neuse River, a large flat boat loaded with 2000 hand-spike and a pile driver. They threw them all overboard and burnt the boat. Proceeding further towards Fort Anderson, they came in contact with about 200 yankees going to the boat's relief, and drove them into their rifle pits near the Fort, with no loss on our side."

A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes as follows:

In addition to the knowledge of Burnside's landing in North Carolina, the Government was made acquainted, several days ago, with the fact that a great number of launches have lately been built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It is thought here that a large storming party is to be landed at Charleston; others say Wilmington is aimed at. Hence Burnside's appearance at Washington. It is more likely that Burnside's main object is, not to cut railroad communications immediately, but to detain our troops in North Carolina while Grant is massing his forces in front of Lee.

MORE CONFEDERATE CAPTURES.—Two Yankee Schooners seized.—We learn from the Petersburg Express of a bold and successful adventure, on the part of twelve members of the 15th Virginia Cavalry, which resulted in the destruction of two valuable Yankee schooners, and the capture of a large amount of valuables. The parties proceeded down one of the rivers emptying into Albemarle Sound, one night during the past week, and at an opportune hour, boarded the schooners and disarmed the crews. Both vessels were loaded with coal, cotton and salt, and all the contents were saved and sold, after which the vessels were burnt. The cargo of one vessel realized \$23,000 in Confederate currency, but we were unable to ascertain how much was obtained for the other.

It is stated that there are some golden opportunities offered in the Sound to annoy the enemy's commerce, and we hope to hear of them being frequently seized. Yankee vessels have no right to be prowling about Virginia and North Carolina waters, buying cotton and other valuables.

ORANGE CO., Va., March 30.—Parties out from the Yankee lines report the enemy scouting actively in the direction of Fredericksburg. Grant will advance as soon as the old troops return from foraging and troops can be brought from the West, which will be about the 15th of April. There are a great many desertions from the Yankee army in the rear of the Yankee lines.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—A gentleman arrived at Mobile from Mandeville, bringing some cheering news of army affairs in Louisiana.

A battle had taken place at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, in which the enemy were badly whipped. Our forces were led by Gen. Dick Taylor; those of the enemy by Gen. Franklin. What the extent of the loss was is not known, but it is reported that hundreds—some report say thousands—of the enemy's wounded were arriving at New Orleans. The gentleman who brought this news read the Picayune, of the 11th ult., in which the loss of a battle at Franklin was acknowledged, although no details of it were given.

Our readers recollect that we had rumors a few days ago of a battle in the Teche country, in which it was reported that Gen Taylor had beaten the enemy very severely. This may be a confirmation of that rumor.

Passengers by the Mississippi train report that Gen Polk has received despatches from the Trans-Mississippi department, stating that General Dick Taylor had met the enemy in the Red River country, and achieved a decided victory; capturing one thousand prisoners. This report may be taken as reliable.

DALTON, Ga., March 30.—Our latest advices from the front represent the enemy inactive. No reinforcements arriving.

The weather still remains cold and the indications are that we shall have some rough weather, which will interrupt military operations. Probably the campaign will not commence before the middle of April.

MOBILE, March 26.—To Gen S Cooper: News from New Orleans to the 18th inst. has been received. The Yankees have met with a severe reverse near New Iberia—two regiments reported captured. All the gunboats except eight have left for Red river. It is reported that Fort De Russy was taken by assault on the 14th inst., but the report is not credited. On the 18th inst., Col Holland, with the 31st Mississippi regiment, attacked the enemy on Choctaw Hatchie bay. An entire boat's crew of about twenty-five were killed or drowned. No loss on our side. Col Holland captured over five hundred head of cattle and some twenty horses.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. General.

It is stated that the yankee fleet took possession of Alexandria, La., without opposition.

WHAT THE "MILITIA" CAN DO.—The Selma (Ala.) Citizen states that about ten days since a party of State militia, numbering about seventy men, under the command of Capt. Smith and Col. Samuel G. Henry, of the 9th Alabama Volunteers, crossed the Tennessee at Claysville, Marshall county, and attacked a party of one hundred Yankee cavalry, defeating them, and killing five, capturing fifty-nine, with their horses, arms, and accoutrements. The party returned, with the loss of two men, bringing their prisoners, and are now armed with the Spencer rifle, the trophies of their victory.

PUTTING "EM THROUGH.—We are glad to learn that Gen Hoke is making himself felt among the money-grubs round Kinston. He is indeed making himself a terror to those semi-yankees who have been secretly supplying their yankee half-brothers with tobacco and other Confederate luxuries, and making themselves rich by an illicit traffic in greenbacks.

We learn there is a chain of semi-yankee posts extending from Newbern into the interior, west of Goldsboro, of which the latter place and Kinston are the principle depots. Under the pretence of getting fish and oysters, many who ought to be ashamed of themselves have stooped to this degrading, illicit trade with the yankees, and we hope that Gen Hoke will continue his investigations till the last man of them shall have been detected and exposed.—Goldsboro Journal.

RICHMOND, March 31.—The late rains have caused a heavy freshet in the James river, the water being within three feet of the great flood of 1847.

The new currency will not be ready for general circulation for several days. Small amounts will be given out at the Treasury in exchange for small amounts of the old currency.

In a habeas corpus case to-day, Judge Lyons decided that officers of the militia are liable to conscription.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

There is much in the present condition of the North to encourage us in the hope of a comparatively early cessation of the war. The old star spangled banner enthusiasm has been dead these two years. The propensity to go soldiering for the sake of adventure is rapidly declining. Recent events show that the troops now in the field are not inconsiderably demoralized. They evince a decided inclination to break at the first fire. There is a growing discontent with the state of the national finances. Bankruptcy hangs like a cloud upon the horizon. The public is beginning to compare the enormous outlay of the Government with the very small returns. That corruption which was all very well as long as it promised to pay, is assuming, at last, even in Yankee eyes, the character of crime. The fact that European opinion regards the old Federal Union as dissolved forever, has, at length, aroused a grave suspicion that that opinion may be a well-grounded one. Finally, the inexorable law of reaction is at work, and the over-excitement of the last triennium seems about to expire in a state of universal lassitude.

These indications are sufficient to justify us in the belief that we have already traveled the longer half of our long journey. Yet, we must by no means suppose that the goal towards which we are struggling lies within the present year. There is still quite enough of the war spirit left to carry on the contest throughout Lincoln's term, at least. It is true that the \$1,000 bounty Act has failed to fill the Northern ranks. But new inducements will find new soldiers. A bill is at present in consideration which engages to "secure to persons in the military and naval service homesteads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts." This is a far more tempting offer than any definite sum of money. It appeals to the imaginative side of avarice, and wakes vague visions of fortune and wealth. It is calculated to arouse the very same spirit which actuated the followers of Pizarro, of Cortez, and of Juan Ponce de Leon. Many a Yankee and many a foreigner will be found who will fight to the death when a strip from a cotton or a sugar plantation is to be his reward. To each one of them, the Confederate States will be an oyster, which he hopes "with sword to open."

As long as such baits have power to delude, men will not be wanting to carry on the war.—These, and a hundred other influences, will keep our arms employed and our energies tasked for at least one serious campaign to come.—Columbia Carolinian.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., March 28, 1864. The winter is now supposed to be well over, and if Grant is terribly in earnest we may soon expect to see the first blood of the campaign flow. The snow of Tuesday has melted, and leaves the roads for the time being quite deep in mud; but, with the drying winds and warming sun, we may soon expect them to be in condition for campaigning purposes.

I suppose it may be as well for me to tell you that during the last snow there were several fights in the lines of this army—not with leaden, but snow balls.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, arrived here on Friday last, and was received by Major Bridgford, Protost Marshal General of this army, and entertained most handsomely with refreshments. At night Gov. V. repaired to the headquarters of Gen. Daniel, whose guest he became. On Saturday he addressed the troops of that brigade in a speech of two hours. The effort was replete with argument, and being interspersed with anecdotes, was well received. Gens Lee, Rodes, Johnson, and many other General officers, were in attendance. He will address the rest of the North Carolina troops during the coming week.

The boys are amusing themselves with tournaments and hops. One of the former came off last week and another is set down for Tuesday week, if the weather and Gen Grant should permit.

I am frequently asked how the soldiers are fed. My reply will be their bill of fare: They are now getting corn meal instead of flour; quarter of a pound of meat per day, with occasional issues of rice and molasses, sugar and coffee. The animals are in better plight than at any time since the war began—they are now getting five pounds of corn per day and six pounds of hay. During the winter Major Harmon has been acting Chief Quartermaster of the army, and the condition of the stock attest his peculiar fitness for the post of chief of forage, to which he has recently been assigned.

Brig Gen Wu Mahone, who has been absent from the army since January, on furlough, and in attendance upon the Legislature, returned to camp on Thursday last.

There is great complaint, and I think justly, among the officers about the ration bill. Under the old law they could purchase as much as they desired necessary, now they are allowed one ration and cannot buy any. The result is that none of the officers will be able to keep servants. Surely Congress could not have been so demagogical as to mean this seriously, though it is said by some that such was their purpose.

A CONFEDERATE FATHER.—We had in our office the other day a citizen of Rockingham, who is the father of 21 children—13 sons and 8 daughters. He has been married twice, his first wife being the mother of 14 children, and last one the mother of 7. His youngest child is 2 years old. This Confederate father is yet in his prime and vigor, and is able to make a regular hand at ploughing. He says he feels it to be his duty to raise something for the Southern Confederacy besides children. If the Yankees think they can subjugate a people when children are born at this rate, and when their fathers at 66 years of age are able to make full hands at ploughing, mowing, or reaping, they are greatly mistaken. It can't be done.

A SCRAP FROM HISTORY.—We find the following in the Albany (New York) Argus:

"Just after Pope's rout in front of Washington, the high officers of the Government were seized with such a terrible panic that they gave up all hope of saving the capital. In the wild despair of the moment, orders were actually given to blow up and destroy the Washington Arsenal and the millions upon millions of dollars' worth of war material to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebels."

The Rochester "Daily Union" which publishes the above, claims to have such authority for the statement as to preclude all doubts of its correctness, and to warrant the presumption that it will not be disputed by the only parties who are competent to give testimony on the subject, to wit, the high officials of the Government.

The rumor that Marylanders in the Confederacy had been conscripted is untrue. The orders issued by the Adjutant General merely accord and regulate the privilege of Marylanders to make a distinct military organization, under the auspices of distinguished and heroic commanders, who have done honor to the name of Maryland.

THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

From the Greensboro Patriot. Mr. Editor: Having just returned from a missionary visit to our Army of Northern Virginia, it has occurred to me that a short account of it might be interesting to your readers.

Perhaps I ought to say, for the information of such of your readers as are not personally acquainted with me, that I am the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Greensboro; and the presbytery of Orange to which I belong sends out her younger and more active members twice a year, a month each time, to preach and labor among the soldiers. My month was from the middle of February to the middle of March.

I have written two letters to the N. C. Presbyterian, but as that paper is taken chiefly by Presbyterian families, I have thought a brief account in your paper would be agreeable and interesting to your readers.

Cooke's Brigade was the portion of the army which I visited. It so happened that they commenced erecting a chapel for the brigade, the very day I arrived within their lines, and in one week it was finished. I dedicated it to the service of God, and administered the Lord's supper in it on the first Sabbath that followed. At least two hundred partook of the communion. It is the largest chapel in the Army of Northern Virginia, being about 60 or 60 feet long, and about 45 or 50 wide. It has six fire places, and a very neat and convenient pulpit. It is thought that it will easily seat 500, and with crowding, one or two hundred more, and this large chapel is filled day and night with attentive and serious listeners.

Cooke's Brigade is made up of the 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th Regiments of N. C. Troops. There is at this time a great and increasing degree of attention and seriousness on the subject of religion in this brigade. About 60 are asking what they must do to be saved, and about 35 or 40 have within the past month professed conversion.

The brigade is at present about 2 1/2 miles from Orange Co. H, Va., in very comfortable winter quarters, consisting chiefly of cabins, made of pine or oak logs and snugly covered in—fire-places, and all daubed with clay, so that they are upon the whole pretty cozy, except in the very worst of weather, when the rains or cold winds may get the better of their roofs and daubing. A goodly number are cloth tents, and some are part logs and part covers, &c., &c. Wood is abundant, and at all hours of day, you can hear the wood chopper's axe and crash of falling trees. This brigade was never in better health, (this is the case with our whole Army of Northern Virginia,) and they are in still better spirits. Everything you see convinces you that the men are hearty, cheerful and hopeful. The best thing for any man, who feels despondent and gloomy, would be, to be ashamed and penitent for his cowardly distrust and croaking, and visit the army; and see our noble men and boys—the brave, patient, cheerful, hopeful, self-denying defenders of our rights, our homes and families, &c. Everything looks cheering. It is something like a vast boarding school of some two thousand fellows at play time. A month or so hereafter, and how terrible may be the change! The men are generally attentive and serious at preaching, polite and kind and obliging to the preacher; ready and eager to take your bibles, tracts, and papers, and listen to your words. You can't be with them and mingle with them a day without feeling and saying God bless our soldiers. If you have any bibles or testaments, send them on, they need them greatly. Their food and fare is very plain and by no means abundant; still it is sufficient: corn bread, with sometimes salt beef, or middling, molasses, coffee and sugar, rice, &c. When boxes come from home the boys can vary their diet with dried apples or peaches, hominy, ham, butter, pickles, &c., &c.

Let me say, don't quit sending boxes of provisions, and other comforts and conveniences. Let the soldiers share with us to the last and of our best. The average diet at home is better than our men get in the army. They are always eagerly looking for the boxes from home; fill them well, and forward them on, and be sure to put in a good supply always of real good smoking tobacco. The sutlers make them pay about \$15 or \$20 a pound for an ordinary medium quality. Think of our boys paying \$1 an ounce for their smoking tobacco, and about the same for their soap and candles!

Remember the soldiers, help them, pray for them, cheer their hearts by cheerful letters, and substantial tokens of hearty love and good will from home; and God will bless you and them, will prosper and succeed our country and her noble cause. J. HENRY SMITH, Greensboro, N. C., March 28, 1864.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

D. E. Cumming, of Washington county, Ga., writes to the Charleston Courier as follows: "The prospect for wheat is very good—more by one-third is sown than ever known before, and the stand is very good. We have had the very kind of a winter to make good wheat."

The Gainesville (Florida) Cotton States, of the 19th ult., says: "This section has been visited with a severe and damaging storm. Dr Snowden's house, near this place, was blown down and smashed to pieces, and we learn that a number of negro houses were destroyed and some negroes and horses killed. We could trace tornadoes in some places where large quantities of trees were blown down thick enough to cross each other. In the country, where there was a large quantity of dead trees, they fell so rapidly for several hours, it sounded like heavy and rapid cannoning in the distance. Some of our planters have suffered severely, as it will require hard labor and considerable time to roll and burn the fallen timber before they can plant. It would be some consolation if we could learn that it had struck and destroyed some of Ab's gunboats on the Gulf."

A correspondent of the Southern Confederacy, writing from Cartersville, Ga., March 21st, gives the following: "I was in Southwestern Alabama last week. The wheat crop there is much more forward than here, and is very good in all that fine canebrake country, embracing the counties of Wilcox, Dallas, Perry and Marengo, where, before the war, not a bushel of wheat was raised. The farms are green with this important cereal, now in its most beautiful stage of growth. All along the lines of railroad, from Demopolis, Newbern, and Marion to Selma, the pens and piles of corn certainly will amount to millions of bushels; while roughness, which our horses so much need, is laying round every depot and station in profusion. This is only the tithe. A man is a simpleton to talk of starvation."

The accounts from all quarters generally concur in stating that the fruit crop has been severely damaged. On the other hand, an experienced horticulturist, with whom we conversed Saturday, gave us his impression, the result of careful examination, that but a comparatively small portion of fruit has been injured, the buds, &c., not being sufficiently advanced to suffer materially from frost.—Charleston Courier.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION.

The Bill of Rights and the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Constitution of the United States, all expressly stipulate for the right of all persons to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and against any restriction whatever upon religious matters. Perhaps no principle is more deeply rooted in the minds of the American people than this, and the people of the Confederate States at least will be as slow to give up this as any other single right of a free people. Even Lincoln was aware of the tenacity with which it would be maintained, for it is not long since he wrote as follows:

"The United States government must not, as by this order, [an unauthorized order of one of his Generals.] undertake to run the churches. When an individual, in a church or out of it, becomes dangerous to the public interest, he must be checked, but the churches, as such, must take care of themselves. It will not do for the United States to appoint trustees, superiors, or other agents for the churches."

Such was Lincoln's opinion. But, as in the case of negro emancipation, he has changed, and now allows his Secretary of War, Stanton, to appoint a Northern Baptist Minister to take possession of all the Baptist churches in such parts of the Southern States as the yankees hold, and a Methodist Bishop to take charge of the Methodist churches, to displace the Ministers selected by the people themselves, and to put into their pulpits Northern Ministers, or traitors, no matter how odious they and their political and religious [rather anti-religious] principles may be. Only to think of the effect upon a moral and religious community, of the displacement of its virtuous Ministry, and the infliction upon it of a gang of such irreligious and fanatical teachers of all sorts of isms as the Beechers and Stowes and Cheevers of the North! If anything can add to the intolerable burdens of yankee rule, it is this. And it is not an evil in prospect only; it is already imposed upon the people where the yankees have the power.—Fayetteville Observer.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

Senator Saulsbury made a bold and defiant speech, in the Yankee Senate, on the 25th, against military interference with elections. He denounced Lincoln as a usurper and accused Secretary Stanton of falsehood.

Andy Johnson is urged by his friends as the nominee for Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln.

Chicago has been fixed upon as the place of meeting for the "National Democratic Convention."

UNTRUE.—The New York Herald says the stories set afloat that a large number of Confederate prisoners, have taken Lincoln's oath of allegiance is untrue.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.—The N. Y. Herald says the late operations in Florida and the Southwest have developed the important fact that at every point the rebels have been found prepared. The rebellion was thought to be in a state of collapse, and ready to give way wherever it might be touched. On the contrary, the Confederacy appears to be in a good state of organization, and the indications are the Southern leaders will oppose the Federals in the coming contest with a more determined vigor, and greater energy and bitterness than they have ever shown in any previous campaign.

The Herald concludes as follows: "But we enter the struggle under hopeful auspices in some respects. Gen. Grant is now our man on horseback. His great victories in the West have saved the country from the destruction that the blunders of the Administration would have brought upon it, and it is to be hoped that, with greater power, he will accomplish vastly more."

Two hundred thousand men have been called for, it is to be supposed, at his suggestion. Let them be given. We must not stint in men or money now, for this to be the final trial. If, with Gen. Grant at the head and the struggle as it now is, we cannot put the rebellion down in the coming summer, we can never put it down. Never again, if we fail now, shall we be in so good a position to strike the decisive blow. Before another summer, a Presidential election and an unparalleled political strife will tear the country to pieces with intestine quarrels. Let the country understand this, and rally now in earnest to support Grant for a final attempt.

Yankee Speculations of the War.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing of the probable termination of the war, says: "The Administration is still endeavoring to make the public believe that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that the war will be ended with the campaign of next summer. Never was there a greater delusion. To those who know the real facts, it is evident that the end of the war, so far as the conquest or subjugation of the South is concerned, is as far off now as it was two years ago. The South may not have as many troops in the field in 1864 as they had in 1863; but, if they only have 300,000, they can give abundant employment to over 600,000; and if they have 400,000, they can attack Washington besides."

It is understood that the South will act entirely on the defensive, and will seek to draw our armies as far as possible into the interior of the country, where they expect to defeat them. And there is very little doubt that they will depart from the defensive system so far as to make an attack upon Washington. If they do this, and act on the defensive everywhere else, they have means and material for carrying on the war for five years more. I am satisfied, from the information that reaches me, that Richmond will never be abandoned so long as the Confederacy can put 50,000 troops in the field.

THE CURRENCY.—The idea prevails extensively among the people that after the 1st of April, Secretary Memminger will again flood the country with paper money, and that, consequently, Treasury notes will again depreciate, and prices rise, as soon as the money "mills" are put into active operation. Everybody should understand that the "Currency Act" of Congress expressly revokes all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make and issue notes. He has no longer the authority to issue one dollar, except in exchange for the present currency, at the rate of \$2 of the new for \$3 of the latter which may remain unfunded on the 1st of April. The revenue of the Government is to be derived from taxes, and from the sale of six per cent bonds, exempt from taxation.

The new currency will be kept in constant circulation between the Treasury and the people, until \$500,000,000 of bonds are sold. The sale of the bonds from time to time will withdraw from circulation a portion of the currency, and the disbursements from the Treasury will put it all into circulation again. It is important these facts should be generally comprehended in order that more confidence in the new currency should prevail.

PIEDMONT RAIL ROAD.—We learn that after this week the cars on this road will commence running out daily with Government freight to the 9 1/2 mile point. We trust that the entire line may soon be completed.—Greensboro Patriot.

LETTER FROM GEN. CLINGMAN.

From the Raleigh Confederate. CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., March 25th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed that an impression is sought to be made in certain quarters, that another candidate will be brought out for the office of Governor in North Carolina at a future day, and my name has been spoken of among others. It may be proper therefore for me to say, that as long as the war continues, while able to do military duty, I do not intend to leave the field for any civil station. Regarding Governor Vance's public position as right on the great issue before the country, I think he ought to be cordially supported by all who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war now being waged, not only for independence, but for every thing of value to us as a community and as individuals.

The State of North Carolina, by an unanimous vote of her Convention, seceded and united her fortune with those of the Confederate States. This action met the universal approbation of her citizens at the time, no one lifting his voice against it. No public man in the State, can therefore, without personal dishonor, and without covering himself with the deepest ignominy, advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confederate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to maintain that cause.

Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for embarking in it originally. The State seceded because of apprehension that our rights might be invaded, and because Lincoln, by proclamation called for a few hundred men to assist him in his war against the Gulf States. Now in such portions of our State as his armies occupy, he forces into his ranks by conscription, every man, white and black. Not only does he arm the slaves against us, but his Government has, by a series of acts of Congress, confiscated for its use, all our property, both real and personal. Should we be subjugated and our personal property seized, and our lands divided among his soldiers, both black and white, our entire population, men, women and children, must either perish from starvation, or become the slaves of our conquerors, and labor for a subsistence on such terms as they might grant. Yankee masters were always notorious for avarice and cruelty, but the atrocities which they have committed within the last three years have caused humanity to stand aghast with horror. If whom they have selected to carry on the war against us, by the universal acclamation of European as well as American civilization, has been denominated "The Brute." And yet if he be not a fair type of our enemies, why was it that he not only received ovations in the Northern cities, but by a deliberate vote of the Congress of the Lincoln government he was declared worthy to wear the sword he had stolen. These acts as well as his retention of a high command, show him to be the fitting representative of those who control the action of our enemies. I know of no variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the yankees, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocrisy; for to the duplicity and cunning of the fox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women from becoming cooks and house servants, we have nothing to rely on but the favor of God and the valor of our armies. If those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give us independence, peace, safety and honor. Unless these are obtained, I hold that the war should continue as long as there is one brave man surviving, and one true Southern woman left to fight for.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., T. L. CLINGMAN.

Gov. VANCE.—A dispatch from Orange Co. H., Va., March 30, says Gov. Vance reviewed all the North Carolina troops in Ewell's corps on Monday, and addressed an audience estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. He will review the North Carolina troops in Hill's corps and address them to-morrow.

TAKEN UP.—Ad committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 29th of February last, a negro woman who says her name is LUCY and belongs to Nick Davis of Richmond. Said negro is about 25 years old, very black, and rather under medium size. She says that she was persuaded off from Richmond by a man who gave his name as Robinson. She was arrested on the cars on the N. C. Railroad near Charlotte, N. C. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

March 15, 1864. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice. All persons having claims against Dr. W. Edward White, deceased, must present them before April Court, as I expect to make a final settlement of the Estate at that time, and this notice will be pleaded in bar of any claim that may be presented after that time. Those indebted to the estate must make payment immediately. March 15, 1864. W. E. WHITE, Adm'r.

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of William Johnston, deceased, must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. EZEKIEL JOHNSTON, Adm'r. March 1, 1864. 51-pd

NOTICE. All persons having claims against Solomon Earnhardt, deceased, must present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. J. M. EARNHARDT, Adm'r. March 8, 1864. 4tpd

For the Legislature. Believing that the county of Mecklenburg has been well represented in the person of JOHN L. BROWN, who has proven to be a prompt, active and faithful public servant, many of his constituents desire his reelection, and hereby announce him a candidate for the House of Commons at the election in August next. Mr. Brown is a good business man, and the services of such men are needed now in our legislative halls. MARCH 15, 1864. SEVERAL CITIZENS of Union County.

Announcement. MORRIS, N. C., March 12th, 1864. We take the liberty of announcing Col. SAMUEL H. WALKUP, of the 48th N. C. Regiment, as a candidate for the Senate, composed of the counties of Union and Anson. Also THOMAS MARSH, Esq., to represent the county of Union in the Commons in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Announcement. We, as soldiers, respectfully announce Capt. J. E. MOORE as a candidate for Sheriff of Union county at our next regular election in August, and as such will be voted for by MANY SOLDIERS. Feb. 16, 1864. if

Announcement. We, as soldiers, respectfully announce THOMAS R. MAGILL as a candidate for the House of Commons for Union county, at our next regular election in August, and as such will be voted for by MANY SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY. December 22, 1863. tepd

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

From the Wilmington Journal. Messrs. Editors: As it may be of some interest to the public, I will relate a singular phenomenon I saw on the sun on Saturday evening, the 19th ult. About five o'clock, P. M., I noticed that the sun was unusually red; in a few minutes I discovered two dark-red streaks running North and South. In a very short time a dark spot appeared on the bottom of the sun's disk, which grew larger, and as it ascended up through the centre, it had the appearance of a lion's head and mane. About the time it reached the centre, another appeared on the left or South, which grew more rapidly, and soon drove the first out through the North-western corner; after both had disappeared a black streak entered, passing through due North and South, which did not fade until the sun had disappeared behind the Western hills. The above can be vouched for by my brother as well myself. G. F. WALKER. Long Creek, N. C.

LAND SALE IN EQUITY.

In conformity to a decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made at Fall Term, 1863, in the matter of Hugh M. Houston and wife, and others, for the purpose of making partition of the proceeds of sale between the petitioners, and for expenses in public sale to the highest bidder, executing a bond with approved security, at the public square in Charlotte, on the 24 Monday in April, 1864, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from sale, except five per cent. cash to pay costs, the Tract of Land in the pleadings mentioned, situated on the waters of Four Mile Creek, being the land of W. P. Houston, A. A. Houston, J. M. Stuart and others. A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E. March 1, 1864.

\$100 REWARD.

Runaway about the 1st May last, a negro girl named JANR, belonging to the estate of A. Coffey, dec'd. Said JANR is 15 or 16 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very dark. She has very large feet, toes turned out much more than common. It is supposed that she is in the neighborhood of Charlotte, N. C., and is passing herself as free. I will pay one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, or if lodged in any Jail so that I can get her. R. C. POTTS, Adm'r. Pleasant Valley, Lancaster Dist., S. C. Feb. 2, 1864. 3mpd

Office Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Co., COLUMBIA, March 11, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of all bonds of this Company, past due, that the funds to redeem them have been kept at the places designated in them for payment, and the holders are hereby again requested to present them for payment. The dividends heretofore declared by this Company were made payable in the present currency, and all such arrears due will be payable in the same at its full value, whether called for before or after the 1st of April next. C. BOUKNIGHT, Treasurer. March 21, 1864.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 17, 1864. All checks drawn by this company, and all demands against it, due previous to the 25th inst., must be presented for payment on or before that day. All claims due prior to the 1st of April, 1864, for payment after the 31st inst., will be paid in the present currency at its par value, or at the option of the company in the new currency at the rate of two dollars of the new currency for three of the present. After the 28th inst. all freight, passenger fare and other dues to the company will be increased fifty per cent. above the present rates when paid in taxed currency. C. BOUKNIGHT, Treasurer. March 21, 1864.

TAX IN KIND. OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, 8TH DISTRICT, Charlotte, N. C., March 5, 1864. It is hereby ordered that all the tithes for the year 1863, in the 8th Congressional District, N. C., oats, hogs, wheat, cured hay and fodder, molasses made cane, beans, Irish potatoes, wheat, rice, sugar, wool, peas and ground peas, be delivered to my Agents by the 1st day of April, 1864.

After that date my Agents will refuse to receive any of the above named articles. An extension of the time will be given for the delivery of Corn and Bacon. It is further ordered that all the Cotton be delivered at the Gin Houses designated by my Agents, and that the producer take the gin-houseman's receipt for the number of pounds of lint cotton which his estimate calls for, and before the 1st day of April, 1864, deliver the receipt to my Agents to whom he delivered the other articles of his tithe. In sections where no gin house can be found, my Agents will authorize the delivery at this Depot of small lots of Cotton, put up as securely as possible by hand.

It is further ordered that all receipts given by the High Shoals Iron Company, Garrett Bros., and by Jas R. Thigpen, be presented by the farmers holding them to my Agents, to whom the farmers respectively delivered other articles of the tax in kind. Unless this is done by the 1st of April, 1864, the receipts of these parties will not be recognized by me, and the title of the farmers holding them will be charged against them. Farmers are directed to deliver a fair sample of their Bacon (hog round) and are hereby notified that unless they deliver the full number of pounds, which their estimates call for, they will not be accepted.

Allow me to say, to the commendation of the 8th Congressional District, that about 45,000 bushels Wheat and 60,000 bushels Corn, and other articles in