

From Richmond we learn that on Sunday last a skirmish occurred between about five hundred of Gen. Hood's Texas Brigade and four regiments of Yankees, in which the latter were repulsed, with a loss of forty killed and two prisoners. Our loss was four killed.

The whole country will regret to learn that the intrepid Turner Ashby was killed in a skirmish with the enemy last week in the Valley of Virginia. He had just been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

The Richmond Dispatch learns through a flag of truce that Gen. Pettigrew was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. He is seriously, but not dangerously wounded. Col. Lightfoot and Lieut.-Col. Long, of the 22d North Carolina, were both taken prisoners, but were unharmed.

The New York Herald of the 5th instant admits a Yankee loss in the late battle at Richmond of 800 killed and 4,000 wounded. It puts down the Confederate loss at 5,000. It also acknowledges the loss of one battery and three Brigadier Generals.

The Richmond Enquirer, after carefully counting our wounded in the hospitals at Richmond, estimates our losses in the late battle as follows: Killed, 150; wounded, 2,000; missing, 150. Total, 2,300.

Advices from the headquarters of General Bragg, 20 miles below Corinth, state that the retrograde movement of our army was successfully and brilliantly effected. The rear was brought up by Col. Deas, who very handsomely repulsed two attacks of the enemy.

From the Daily Telegraph. LATEST FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER. FEDERAL ATTACK ON CHATTANOOGA.

The enemy have just opened their batteries from the opposite side of the city (Chattanooga) with shot and shell, without giving the slightest notice. Great panic among the women and children—they are flying in every direction. Our batteries are replying, and our sharpshooters are keeping up a constant fire. No serious damage done to the buildings yet.

Six o'clock, p. m. Several of our men wounded—nobody killed. Passengers this morning report that the shelling continued from 6 to 12 p. m., when it ceased. The Crutchfield House is the only building struck.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF ANDY JOHNSON AND PICAYUNE BUTLER. A SKIRMISH AT BATON ROUGE.

At Baton Rouge, June 7.—It is reported at Mobile that a citizen of Nashville, named George Brown, and killed Andy Johnson and that Brown had also been killed.

It is reported at Vicksburg that Gen. Butler had been killed in New Orleans, but the report lacks confirmation.

The Jackson Mississippi, of the 3d instant, says that a small detachment of Gen. Lovell's forces attacked the Federals at Baton Rouge, on Sunday night, killing twenty one of the enemy.

FEDERAL ATTACK NEAR JASPER, TENN. CHATTANOOGA, June 5.—Gen. Adams was attacked yesterday by a superior force of the enemy, supposed to be 4,000 strong, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, about twelve miles Northwest of Jasper, Tenn., and was compelled to retreat, with a loss of six men. The enemy are not near here.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Va., June 6, 1862. There is great fresh in the James River. The river is within fourteen inches as high as the flood of 1847. The water is several inches deep at the intersection of Cary and 17th Street, and is still rising, and more rain threatened. All quiet along the lines this forenoon.

FROM MOBILE. [Special to the Columbus (Ga.) Daily Star.] MOBILE, June 2.—Corinth has been evacuated by the Confederates. Details have not been received, but it is reported there was no loss of property.

Heavy skirmishing occurred Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, in which the Confederates got the best of it. At last accounts the Confederates were at Baldwin, thirty miles below, on the Mobile River. The check were removed.

The telegraph wires from Corinth have been burned. The cotton and sugar in Memphis have been burnt. Fort Pillow and Memphis have been abandoned.

AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of the 5th reports that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, is fitting up a division for an important aggressive movement.

LINCOLN AT FREDERICKSBURG.—Abe Lincoln visited Fredericksburg, Virginia, Saturday week and with a body guard rode through its streets. He returned to Washington the same evening.

AFTER THE BATTLE. Faith! 'Twas a fearful sight to see, To one who viewed that company, All grim and panting as they stood, Their cheeks like leaden dripping blood; Their broadsword dyes from point to hilt, With the red rain they had spilt, And Augulet, and Soar and Star, Glimmed with the ghastly hue of War. The flaunting plume is gone, or broken, Lost, the sabre's bickering gleam; Scarcely is there left a token, (Faint as the memory of a dream.) Of all that chivalrous array, That vied in splendor with the day. So glitteringly their line threw back The sunbeams blazing on their track; Light, grace and beauty, all, are left, And nought but gore and glory left. April, 1862.

FROM GEN. HETH'S COMMAND.—Important movements now being made by the command of Gen. Heth, under the immediate personal direction of Gen. Loring, have been detailed to us by gentlemen from the West, but we are not at liberty to give them publicity now. We may state, however, that it is believed these movements will result in the discomfiture of the enemy in that quarter, and his entire expulsion from it. We hope we may not be disappointed. Lynchburg Republican, 31st ultimo.

THE BATTLES NEAR RICHMOND. INTERESTING DETAILS.

We continue to give such details of the bloody fight, which commenced on Saturday last at the "Seven Pines," below Richmond, as have reached us since our last publication. A correspondent furnishes the Richmond Dispatch with an interesting narrative of the part sustained by Featherston's Brigade, in the first day's battle, which is more full and authentic than any account previously published.

FEATHERSTON'S BRIGADE.

Much has been written and many corrections made relative to the fight of the 31st, but I have seen nothing yet professing to state accurately the commencement and progress of the fight. As this battle is destined to become historic, as the commencement of the defense of the Capital, I propose to furnish to the press the daily history of the times when I know of the beginning and progress of the fight, being part of the time an eye witness of what I propose to relate. This fight did not begin early in the morning, as has been stated. The signal guns were not fired until after one o'clock and it was immediately after the second gun that the first conflict began by the advance of our forces. According to previous arrangements, the brigade of Gen. Rhodes commenced the fight on the right, and that of Gen. Garland on the left. Gen. Rhodes was supported by the brigade of Gen. Reins, and the brigade of Gen. Featherston, commanded on this occasion by the Senior Colonel, Col. Geo. B. Anderson, of the 4th regiment North Carolina State Troops. I will state the order of the battle, as it occurred on the several days, confined to his room, but returned to his command against the remonstrance of his physician, as soon as he could possibly procure conveyance.

In ten minutes after the firing of the first volley, the two armies were in deadly strife in the open engagement. I was on the line of the Williamsburg road, and was consequently half a mile from the front, leaving it to some writer who witnessed the operations on the right, to do that justice to history which shall record the glorious and heroic deeds of that branch of our army.

The brigade of Gen. Garland was actively engaged in the thick woods when Featherston's (Col. Anderson's) brigade advanced to its support. The fire was deadly and many of the brave men of the latter brigade fell while they were yet in the rear of Garland's troops. Advancing, however, they took position in line with their comrades. The Florida regiment of Garland's brigade was in the open field on the left of the Williamsburg road, and the 27th Georgia, Col. Levi B. Smith, North Carolina, under the command of Major Grimes, fled to the right of the Florida regiment, which threw it across the road and partially in the woods on the right. The 49th Virginia, Col. "Extra Billy" Smith, took position on the immediate left of the Florida regiment. To his left were the 28th Georgia, Captain Wilcox commanding, and the 27th Georgia, Col. Levi B. Smith, who withdrew them (the two latter) far into the thick woods, confronting the skirmishers thrown out on the Yankee right.

Col. Anderson having previously given the forward order, the brave boys halted not, but pressed on, regardless of the terrific shower of shot and shell which fell about their heads, and were compelled to fall back for want of reinforcements. The retrograde was not, however, more than 100 yards, which was made in perfect order. Col. Giles's regiment of South Carolina troops came up, another charge was made, and the Yankees driven from their redoubt into the woods. The 27th Georgia, Col. Levi B. Smith, reinforcements Gen. Hill ordered up a section of artillery, which engaged the Yankee battery and did some fine shooting, no doubt weakening the enemy's force at that point to a considerable extent. The loss of the gallant 4th was terrible, nearly every officer having been disabled, and Major Grimes having his horse killed and the 49th Virginia charged upon and took the Yankee artillery camp, driving the enemy beyond it into the woods, when, getting out of ammunition, they withdrew in perfect order. Their loss was heavy. Colonel Smith was several times wounded, but received no serious wound. His horse "Morgan," which was wounded under his feet at Manassas, was killed, and died that night. Lieut. Col. Gibson was wounded twice; his horse was also wounded, but not disabled; he himself remained on the field until night closed the conflict.

I did not witness the action of the 28th Georgia, it being hid from view in the woods, but its gallant behavior shows how nobly they did their duty. Nor did I see the 27th until the Palmetto regiment of Colonel Jenkins came up to reinforce the line. These two regiments charged upon the Yankees under a terrific fire, compelled them to retire at once, and still pursuing them, without an opportunity of reloading our guns, used the bayonet, behaving them out of their main camp (the rear of the battery) and putting them to rout, after several ineffectual attempts to regain their ground. Col. Smith (Levi B.) was severely wounded in this charge, but remained on the field. Captain Bacon, the regimental commissary, and several other officers, were killed. The 49th Virginia, which was ordered to divide its force, fought gallantly, and doubtless rendered effective service in preventing the Yankees from regaining their camp, but the division of Gen. Hill had practically won the fight and repulsed the enemy by desperate fighting, rendering the work of the reserve comparatively an easy task. The 27th Georgia, which was ordered to divide its force, fought gallantly, and doubtless rendered effective service in preventing the Yankees from regaining their camp, but the division of Gen. Hill had practically won the fight and repulsed the enemy by desperate fighting, rendering the work of the reserve comparatively an easy task.

Col. Anderson, who commanded Featherston's brigade, with the most distinguished gallantry, winning the admiration of all who observed his intrepidity and coolness. A spent ball struck his coat, over his heart, and fell to the ground, doing no damage. Beyond this he was untouched. Col. A. was some time since recalled for the position of Brigadier-General by high officers who knew his will and his ability. His duty was not to be concerned in noisy war, his promotion. Possessing as he does, the most perfect gentleness of manner, with a stern regard of duty and great skill as an officer, he is at once an ornament to the army, and a terror to the ranks. The staff of Gen. Featherston recompanied Col. Anderson on the field. Capt. George F. Foote, Mississippi, as Adjutant General, displayed great coolness; and materially aided the commanding officer in the discharge of his duties. He had his horse shot under him. Col. Anderson and Capt. Foote were compelled to amount to the battery, and led the brigade for over a mile on foot. Capt. F. rode, as the commander of a company in the 17th Mississippi regiment, had previously won distinction at the battle of Leesburg. His fresh laurels will rest upon a brow not unused to wear them. Lieut. A. G. Harley, aid-de-camp, had his horse killed under him early in the fight, and was himself wounded in the face. Lieut. A. N. Parker, volunteer aid, also rendered valuable and meritorious service. The couriers all behaved well—the Sergeant, Mr. Best, having two horses shot under him.

The brigade of Featherston is one of the best in the army, and is capable of now, designated as it is by its late fight, of doing further good service. Gen. Featherston, its commander, it will be recollected, was promoted for his gallantry to the battle of Leesburg, being at that time in command of the 17th Mississippi regiment.

The following is a list of the casualties in this brigade on the 31st. They were not under fire on the 1st:

- Killed—Four Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 14 Sergeants, 9 Corporals, and 122 privates. Total 152. Wounded—One Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 10 Captains, 33 Lieutenants, 35 Sergeants, 33 Corporals, and 536 privates. Total 549. Missing—Forty seven—making a total of killed, wounded, and missing, of 845, of a force of barely 2,000.

Col. Jack Morgan arrived in Mobile on the 24th instant. It appears that the brave Colonel is something of a wag, and enjoys a good joke as well as a good fight. A story is in circulation on the day of his arrival in Mobile he went into a dry goods establishment, and after bargaining for a few articles, handed the clerk a Yankee bill in payment. The latter could not have been more surprised if a bombshell had been crashing through the roof, and looking the customer in the face said, "We don't take that kind of money here, sir." "You don't," was the reply of the soldier; "Why, haint our feet got here yet?" "No," answered the dry goods man, "and they ain't going to." "Well," was the response, "they will be here shortly and then I guess you'll take it." The clerk was obliged to take his handstand towards the Provost Marshal's office.

THE FIGHT NEAR HANOVER C. H. CHARGE OF THE 28th NORTH CAROLINA.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.] CAMP OF THE 28th N. C. VOLUNTEERS. Near Richmond, May 30th, 1862.

The papers have already published imperfect accounts of a battle which took place near Hanover C. H. between a portion of Branch's brigade and the Yankees, commanded as prisoners of state, by the Federal General Martindale. It is not my intention to give in detail any particulars of this battle, except so far as the 28th North Carolina volunteers participated, which regiment was isolated from all other troops, and had no assistance from the brigade except one section of Latham's artillery.

On the morning of the 27th instant, General Branch ordered Col. Lane to proceed with his regiment and a section of artillery to T. Latham's Mill, and at 10 A. M. the regiment moved off from camp in the direction of Hanover C. H. When we had reached the point at which the mill road intersects the main country road, near the residence of Dr. Kinney, Col. Lane made a halt long enough to converse with some cavalry pickets with reference to the enemy's whereabouts. We now left the mill road by changing direction to the right, with the expectation of soon meeting the enemy. Arriving at the mill a halt was made, and Col. Lane proceeded to reconnoiter the woodland on the south bank of the stream. Here the Colonel had decided upon a position, a plot came in reporting the enemy moving toward the main road to our right, and the Colonel immediately faced about, and retraced our steps. When near the residence of Dr. Kinney the enemy were discovered in a thicket to our left, between the woods. As quick as thought our brave and gallant Colonel ordered his regiment in a condition to make a charge, then came the order to "forward," "Charge—charge them, brave boys, into the woods." The charge was made in a most gallant manner; the enemy was completely routed and driven like a flock of sheep into a thicket through which the woods and in the wheat field through which the boys impetuously charged, and a few dead and wounded were seen lying on the ground, and a single door. The estimate of killed was 150, and the Yankees side 200, and we captured 15 prisoners, who were placed in charge of a squad of cavalry which was passing by in retreat. Our loss 14 killed and wounded is comparatively light—seven killed and twenty five wounded.

When our fighting had ceased, and as we believed the hands were being obtained, we suddenly found ourselves confronting a whole brigade. Col. Lane now coolly ordered Lieut. Potts, of the artillery, to bring his pieces into position and reply to the enemy's battery, which was now shelling us heavily. Lieut. P. soon began firing into their battery and line, and as he acted bravely and deliberately, he must have done considerable execution. Col. Lane, with his eyes open, soon discovered the enemy's design upon him—to flank him right and left. With no assistance near, and despairing of getting help, he withdrew just in time to save his regiment from destruction. The conduct of the regiment in this action was creditable, and especially so when it is recalled that this was the first to which it had been exposed. Lieut. Col. Lane was exposed to a severe fire, and he showed himself to be a brave man and worthy of his position. Major S. D. Lowe was in the fight, and bravely endeavored to do his duty. Considerable loss was sustained on our side, who the next night had slept in the rain, and had been without a supply of food for twenty four hours. Major Lowe left the field with the regiment, and was with us at Hanover Court House, since then we cannot account for him, it is hoped he will soon return to the regiment as many have already done.

Col. Lane says he is ready to lead his regiment against the rebel invaders of our sunny land. In this fight our regiment has discovered the fact, long since known by those who have fought the Yankees, that they cannot make sweeping charges against a line, and that we charge their lines, no matter how well supported, they cannot stand, the shock, and seek safety out of the sight of our determined soldiers.

From the Richmond Dispatch. MEMOIR OF GENERAL T. J. JACKSON. A friend of this illustrious warrior, whose deeds are now resounding from one end of the Confederate States to the other, has enabled us to give the following sketch of his life, previously to his acceptance of a command in the Confederate army. Since that time it has become a part of the history of the country.

He was born in Clarkburg, in the county of Lewis, in the year 1825, of highly respectable parents, both of whom died during his infancy, leaving him an orphan at an early age. During his early childhood he resided with a family whose name he did not hear, and at the age of sixteen he had conducted himself so well, and produced such a favorable impression of his energy and integrity, that he was chosen constable of the county. In the year 1842 a cadet had been appointed from his district to West Point, who declined to go. Jackson immediately conceived the idea of filling the place he had left vacant. Our informant says, that one day, while it was raining, the rain, streaming from his clothes, and told him that he must give him a letter to Mr. Hayes, at that time representative in Congress from the Lewis district. Upon being asked what he wanted with such a letter, he replied, he wished to go to West Point. His friend pointed out to him what he regarded as the absurdity of such a scheme, and would, therefore, probably not be acknowledged the alleged deficiency, but said he was "sure he had the perseverance to make it up." He obtained the letter without further difficulty, and that very evening borrowed a horse, and promised to send him back by a boy who was carried with him, and rode to Clarkburg to take the stage. It had been raining for weeks as it can only rain in that country, the roads were muddy, and they are muddy wherever else that ever we hear of. Jackson arrived in time, on account of the muddy roads, the Postmaster had furnished the "ail an hour before time, and the stage was already gone. With characteristic fidelity to his promise, Jackson sent the horse back, instead of riding him on in pursuit of the stage, and took it on his foot through the mud. After a run of thirteen miles he overtook the stage, jumped in, went to Washington all muddily as he was, presented his letter to Mr. Hayes, and was by him in turn, presented to the Secretary of War, who gave him the coveted warrant. At West Point he severely felt the want of early education; but his indomitable spirit overcame every obstacle. He was never marked for a demerit during his four years, and graduated with the class of 1846, the same in which the late General Grant was graduated.

The young graduate was ordered immediately with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to join General Taylor's army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. He arrived after the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and before that of Buena Vista was ordered to join General Scott before Vera Cruz. At the siege of this latter place he commanded a battery and attracted attention by his coolness and the judgment with which he worked his guns, and was promoted First Lieutenant. For his conduct at Cerro Gordo he was brevetted Captain. He was in all six battles to the city of Mexico, and behaved so well that he was brevetted Major for his services. On the 12th of September he commanded a battery which the fire of the enemy was so severe

THE FIFTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT AT THE "SEVEN PINES."

HEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REG'T. June 4th, 1862. To the Editor of the Whip: Please publish the following list of casualties of the 5th North Carolina Regiment, in the action of May 31st:

- Company A.—Lt G T Parker, Corp'l Jno S Linsley, and Private Aretus Jones, wounded. Company B.—Privates Wm A Riddick and Benjamin Smith wounded. Company C.—Privates Burty Deans, T H Lister, J T Adams (since dead), W G Lassiter and K Howell, wounded. Company D.—Private H C Lohacker, wounded. Company E.—Sgt J M Miller, Corp'l Banj R Lins, Private L T Ewinghart, J G Barrett and J Linsley, wounded. Company F.—Privates Wm Brogden and El Minton, wounded. Company G.—Privates Jno H Perry, A Holloman, J L Lamb and L J Franklin, wounded. Company H.—Lt J A Jones and E Piland, wounded. Company I.—Private J R Easter, killed. Company K.—Privates — Fink and — Eller, wounded. The Regiment carried into action only nine officers and about one hundred and eighty men. The statement that the 5th North Carolina was reformed and led into action by Col. Moore or Col. Smith, is false. The 5th opened the battle, and the first man wounded, fired the first volley, and though only one hundred and eighty in number, they were the enemy fully a mile from where they were first attacked, and only retired when completely broken down and reinforcements had arrived.

Yours, very respectfully, P. J. SINCLAIR, Major, Commanding 5th N. C.

CHARGE OF THE 28th NORTH CAROLINA.

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BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE. It is ordered, that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation—Butler's order at New Orleans.

I. Eye! drop the treacherous mask! throw by The cloak, which veiled thee instincts fell, Stand forth, thou base, incarnate Lie! Stamped with the signet brand of Hell! At last we view thee as thou art, A Trickster with a Demon's heart.

II. Off with disguise! no quarter now To rebel honor! thou would'st strike Hot blushes up the anguished brow, And murder Fame and Strength alike: Beware! ten million hearts awake Will burn with hate thou canst not tame!

III. We know thee now! we know thy race! Thy dreadful Purpose stands revealed, Neared, before the nation's face! Comrades! let Mercy's front be veiled, While the black Banner curls the Wind, And cursed be he who lags behind!

IV. O soldiers! husbands, brothers, sires! Think that each stalwart below ye give Shall quell the rage of lustful fires, And bid your glorious women live Pure from a strong woman's breath Were fouler than the foulest death.

V. O soldiers! lovers, Christians, men! Think that each manly breast and dies O'er the red field, from mount or glen, Is burdened with a maiden's sigh— And each false soul that turns to flee, Consigns his Love to infamy!

VI. Think! and strike home!—the fabled might Of Titans were a feeble power To that with which your arms should smite In the next awful battle-hour! And deadlier than the bolts of Heaven Should flash your Fury's fatal levins!

VII. No pity! let your thirsty brands Drink their warm blood at traitor's veins; Dip deep in blood your wrathful hands, Nor pause to wipe those crimson stains. Slay! slay! with ruthless sword and will— The God of vengeance bids you "kill!"

VIII. Yeal! but there's One who shall not die In battle harness! One for whom Lurks in the Darkness silently Another, and a sterner Doom: A warrior's end shall find the brave— For him, swift cord! and fated grave!

IX. As loathsome charnel vapors melt, Swept by inviolable winds to naught, So may this Fiend of lust and guilt, Die, like a nightmare's hideous thought! Congratulate to mark the monster's name Save—immortality of shame! Charleston Mercury.

Partisan Rangers. HAVING RECEIVED THE REQUISITE AUTHORITY, I propose to organize a Company of MOUNTED RANGERS, to be composed of the best officers thrown out of service by the recent re-organization. A "disappointed" officer myself, I earnestly and cordially invite all of this class, who, from patriotic motives, desire to serve their country, to come and unite with me to annoy and harass, and, if possible, to drive from our soil a cruel and barbarous enemy, whose presence is degrading, corrupting and polluting to our defenceless citizens.

It is intended that this Company shall be attached to Col. Scott's Corps of Rangers, consisting of Mounted Riflemen, Cavalry, Infantry, and a Light Battery, all of which will, as far as practicable, operate together.

Each member will furnish himself with a good strong horse, and such arms as he may have in his command. Gentlemen wishing to join me will address me at Raleigh, N. C., or apply in person at the Planter's House, my 31—5. Lt Col. 18th N. C. Troops.

\$500 Reward. THE UNDERSIGNED HAD THEIR COTTON GIN burned on Friday night the 23d inst., and about 12,000 lbs. of picked cotton, and other things to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars. They will pay the above reward to any person who will give information so that the incendiary may be convicted and punished to the full extent of the law! June 4—31 B. Y. & P. ROGERS.

Bank of North Carolina. THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK will be held at their Banking House in this City on the second THURSDAY IN JUNE next, being the 12th day. my 7—22 C. DEWEY, Cashier.

THE PUBLIC TREASURER HAS APPOINTED, by and with the consent and approval of the Governor, W. S. GUY, formerly of the N. C. State Bank, under an ordinance of the Convention.

that more than half his troops, who were raw, incontinently ran. Jackson was advised to retreat; but he said if he could get a reinforcement of fifty regulars, he would take the enemy's battery and send him instead of abandoning his own. He sent for the named reinforcement, but before it came, he had already stormed the obnoxious battery.

Jackson's health was so much shattered by this campaign that he was compelled to resign. He accepted a professorship at the Military Institute, which he continued until the secession of Virginia. In height, he is about six feet, with a weight of about one hundred and eighty. He is quite as remarkable for his moral as he has proved himself to be for his fighting qualities—being a perfectly conscientious man, just in all his ways, and irreproachable in his dealings with his fellow men.

It is said he is a fatalist, as Napoleon was, and has no fear that he can be killed before his time comes. He is as calm in the midst of a hurricane of bullets as he was in the pew of his church at Lexington, when he was professor of the Institute. He appears to be a man of almost superhuman endurance. Neither heat nor cold makes the slightest impression upon him. He cares nothing for good quarters and dainty fare. Wraps in a blanket, and throws himself down on the ground anywhere, and sleeps as soundly as though he were in a palace. He lives as the soldiers live, and endures all the fatigue and all the suffering that they endure. His vigilance is something marvellous. He never seems to sleep, and is not willing pass without his personal scrutiny. He can neither be caught nor whipped when he is well awake. The rapidity of his marches is something portentous. He is heard of by the enemy at one point, and before they can make up their minds to follow him he is off at another. His men have little baggage, and he carries as nearly as he can, without encumbrance. He keeps so constantly on the march that he never has a sick list, and no need of hospitals. In these habits, and in a will as determined as that of Julius Caesar, are read the secret of his great success. His men adore him, because he requires them to do nothing which he does not do himself, because he constantly leads them to victory, and because they see he is a great soldier.

HOTEL. Southern Enterprise. MITCHELL'S DEPOT, N. C.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE accommodation of friends, plucking the best fare the country can afford, and proper attention to its patrons. Terms as heretofore, \$30 per month, \$10 per week and \$2.50 per day. There is a fine Mineral Spring, three quarters of a mile from the Hotel and at the foot of the mountain, the analysis of Prof. Emmons, which will be found, accompanying this notice. The Hotel is within four hundred yards of Mitchell's Springs, immediately from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, eight miles from the depot at Lenoir, and about twenty miles from Lenoir, immediately from Oxford and from Franklin. Proper conveyance can be had to either of these places after the 10th of June.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER.

The water which I received from you early this week is a beautiful one, and I have proved an excellent one on trial. A large proportion of the iron had subsided, or ceased to be held in solution, at the time I received the water. It still continued to hold in solution 2.40 grains of iron, and was perfectly clear and transparent. We may consider that about two-thirds of the iron had been separated from the water. However this may be, the water is quite as strong as it need be to be useful as a tonic and laxative. The iron and magnesia are held in solution by an organic acid. It is in consequence of this peculiar combination that this class of chalybeate waters become easily assimilated to the system, and thereby become so useful in certain cases of debility. my 31—30 E. EMMONS, State Geologist.

Lost or Stolen. LOST OR STOLEN FROM THE MAIL Carriage of the Public Treasurer of North Carolina, of North Carolina, as follows: Nos. 97 and 98, of \$5,000 each, dated April 9, 1862—making \$10,000; No. 152, dated April 21st, 1862, for \$1,000; Nos. 147 and 156, of \$2,000 each, dated 21st April—making \$4,000. The said Certificates of Deposits are missing, and are missing of Williams & Co., THOMAS BRANCH & SONS, my 31—5 Petersburg, Va.

Piedmont Railroad Company. NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE Piedmont Railroad is requested in the town of Greensboro, N. C., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June next, to complete their duties when the Company is organized.

NOTICE.—THE TWELFTH ANNUAL meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at their office in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 7th day of July, 1862, at twelve o'clock, M.

The Energetic Whittaker WISHES TO GO SOUTH IN A FEW days, and would like to close out the balance of his STOCK, RICE, &c. He is selling a large stock of Gunpowder, and also intends selling them at a very small advance on cost. Patronize the Inimitable if you wish to get good bargains. Most truly yours, my 24

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE M. A. BLEDSOE as a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the County of Wake. Raleigh, May 26, 1862. my 28—4

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year a good Blacksmith. Apply to M. A. BLEDSOE, Capt. and A. Q. M. mar 29—4

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year a GOOD COOK, without incumbrance. Apply at this office. apr 19

SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES. Of all descriptions and styles, can be made on reasonable terms, at shortest notice, at THEIRM & FRAPS' Factory, Raleigh, N. C. mar 15—4

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The annual meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, held on the 14th January, 1862, the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

- DIRECTORS. Henry D. Turner, Raleigh; John R. Williams, do.; T. H. Selby, do.; C. W. D. Hutchings, do.; Kemp P. Battle, do.; George Little, do.; James M. Towles, do.; James E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchell, Newbern; J. M. Wright, Wilmington; M. Jones, Edenton; George W. Charles, Elizabeth City; J. Ramsay, Plymouth; H. H. Hargett, Greensboro; Samuel Williams, Charlotte; Samuel Watkins, Milton; A. W. Steel, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson county; John B. Jones, South Carolina; A. P. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY. T. H. Selby, President; Henry D. Turner, Vice do.; John M. Bryan, Attorney; E. H. Bland, Secretary and Treasurer; T. H. Selby, ex-officio; John R. Williams, do.; C. W. D. Hutchings, do.

The Company has been in successful operation over 13 years, and continues to take rank upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turbine Mills) upon favorable terms. The Fund now on hand, amounting to nearly \$4,000,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured. All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, H. H. HARGETT, Sec'y. January 16th, 1862.

CRACKER BAKERY. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING BUILT A large HARD-BREAD and CRACKER BAKERY, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are now prepared to furnish the subscribers of the State, with fresh Crackers of the best quality, such as SODA CRACKERS, BUTTER " WAFER " SUGAR " Ac., &c. We are prepared to furnish the Army and Navy with NAVY B