

SAURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1862.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Daily Telegraph, CASUALTIES.

The casualties, last night, are transpiring. Col. Hanson is severely but not dangerously wounded.

THIRCE GLORIOUS NEWS.

VICTORY ABOUT COMPLETE—McCLELLAN'S FULL FLIGHT—THOUSANDS OF MEN AND MILLIONS OF PROPERTY CAPTURED.

The following special from our Principal, who is still hovering around the seat of war, reached us last night a little after nine o'clock. Our dispatches to private citizens here are to the same purport:

STILL LATER.

DEPART OF THE YANKEES CONFIRMED—GOODS NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

A courier to Captain Milligan, of the Signal Corps, reached Petersburg this forenoon from Bermuda Hundred.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon four miles below City Point.

Two divisions of our army were in close pursuit of the Yankees this morning, who were retreating through Charles City county, near the river.

Reliable accounts justify the expectation of the capture of a large number of the fugitives.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond papers have obtained New York papers as late as Tuesday last. The Northern papers give meagre accounts of the fight of Thursday and Friday, but state that they resulted in a Union triumph, as the falling bank of McClellan's forces was only a "brilliant piece of strategy."

New York papers of the 27th state that the commands of Fremont, Banks, and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, under Major General Pope, with a view of bringing all the Yankee troops in Virginia to co-operate with McClellan in his "On to Richmond" march.

ENEMY SHELLING VICKSBURG.

THE CITY TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST—DESTRUCTION OF CONFEDERATE STEAMBOATS—TAX LAYED ON THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, &c.

JACKSON, Miss., June 29.—Passengers from Vicksburg this morning report that yesterday morning seven Federal vessels succeeded in passing up by our batteries. A severe bombardment was commenced, lasting two hours, from the fleet and the batteries on the Louisiana shore.

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, July 1.—A special dispatch to the Register, dated Greenville, 30th June, says, Northern papers report that Buell is advancing on Chattanooga, while Morgan is simultaneously advancing on Knoxville.

A dispatch to Chicago Tribune says Hindman's Confederate army in Arkansas numbers from twenty five to thirty thousand men.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

WILMINGTON, July 1.—The train from Weldon, due here this evening, met with a disaster five miles from town, by breaking an axle.

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FROM KNOXVILLE.

MOBILE, July 1.—Advice from Knoxville, dated 30th June, says: The army is rapidly crossing the Tennessee River at Paducah and concentrating at Bridgeport, 34 miles from Chattanooga.

The enemy crossed a regiment of artillery over Battle Creek yesterday.

FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER OF TUESDAY.

THE RICHMOND LINES—THE RETREAT OF McCLELLAN TOWARDS JAMES RIVER—CRITICAL SITUATION OF HIS ARMY.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

To keep the track of the battles which have swept around Richmond we must have reference to the principal points of locality which have become familiar in these accounts. It will be recollected that it was on Thursday evening when the attack was commenced upon the enemy near Meadow Bridge. This locality is about six miles distant from the city, on a line almost due north.

This position was the enemy's extreme right. His lines extended from here across the Chickahominy, near the Powhatan creek, two or three miles above the crossing of the York River railroad.

From Meadow Bridge to this railroad the distance along the Chickahominy on the north side is about ten miles. The different stages between the points indicated, along which the enemy were driven, are Mechanicsville, about a mile north of the Chickahominy; further on Beaver Dam creek, emptying into the Chickahominy; then the New Bridge road, on which Cold Harbour is located; and then Powhatan creek, where, it will be recollected, the enemy was pursued after having been driven from his strong position behind Beaver Dam creek.

The York River railroad runs in an easterly direction, intersecting the Chickahominy about ten miles from the city. South of the railroad is the Williams road, connecting with the Nine Mile road at Seven Pines.

With the bearing of these localities in his mind the reader will readily understand how it was that the enemy was driven from his original strongholds on the north side of the Chickahominy, and how, at the time of Friday's battle, he had been compelled to surrender the possession of the Federal and Central railroads, and had been reduced to a position where he was cut off from the principal avenues of supply and escape.

On Sunday morning it appears that our pickets, on the Nine Mile road, having engaged some small detachments of the enemy and driven them beyond their fortifications, found them deserted.

In a short while it became known to our generals that M. C. Lellan had massed his entire force on this side of the Chickahominy, was retreating towards James river, having stolen a march of twelve hours on General Huger, who had been placed in position on his flank to watch his movements.

There appear to have been some imperfect statements as to what forces were engaged in Friday's assault on the enemy's works at Gaines' farm, where, was, in fact, the great wrestle of the contest. From the best information we can obtain, it appears that General A. P. Hill's division, supported by General Pickett's brigade, from General Longstreet's division, made the first assault upon the enemy's works, and were afterwards reinforced by General Whiting's division, when the enemy was dislodged.

A hill east of Mechanicsville offered an eminence, from which could be observed much of the progress of the three days' combat; the smoke of the battle affording the outlines to the positions of the forces engaged.

All day Friday and Saturday, as well as yesterday, there could be seen hanging over the woods a heavy haze, which was in fact a scene of great elevation, and falling and exploding were generally harmless.

The woods beyond Mechanicsville were shot through and through by round shot, and the bushes are everywhere cut and nipped by the bullets.

Signs of human habitation, fences, and fruit trees, have been a total extinction from the country as far as our army or that of the enemy has progressed in Hanover county.

The woods and swamps are represented as full of Yankee deserters, and they could be brought in in any numbers if our troops desired to leave the regular lines and go to the front for that purpose.

The farmers residing in the neighborhood of the battle-field have, with great unanimity and patriotic devotion, responded to the demand for hospital accommodations, and have opened their dwellings and outbuildings for the use and occupation of the wounded.

Among the trophies of our victory are several guns of the Federal army taken from the enemy on Saturday and Sunday. One belongs to the "Blackburn Rifles," of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and two others to the Fourth New Jersey regiment.

Around Mechanicsville the houses had been occupied by the troops of both armies, and the scenes of devastation and desolation are very fearful.

Throughout the whole country the houses are shattered, and nearly shot into pieces by the cannon balls of the opposing armies. At Mechanicsville the explosion of a shell knocked a large house into fragments, and killed six men who were resting there.

In Hanover county the scene of destruction is wide and appalling. At Ellis's mills the wounded of both sides were lying through Saturday and Sunday. A great many of the dead were picked from the canal at the mill. One poor fellow was found lying on the side of the mill with his musket beside him and a shot through his breast.

At Dr. Atkinson's farm, from which the enemy bore off the fight at the mill, the fighting was terrible and the loss heavy on both sides.

The houses of this gentleman are filled with the dead and wounded, and the enemy's surgeons were among them, they being furnished with every facility. They laid unattended for miles, sick, prostrated and wounded. The Yankees have their hospitals in the woods, and thousands are lying around under the attention of their surgeons.

Amputation is going on at all times, but the green leaves furnish great relief to the wounded. The demand for coffins is so great that some of the houses were torn down on the route to make coffins for the dead.

Some fifty bodies were taken out of the canal at Gaines' mills. Over five hundred horses were lost belonging to the several batteries, and their carcasses are now infecting the air.

News from the line of operations, now twelve miles from the city, came up yesterday morning, giving accounts of a desperate battle near

Whit Oak Swamp, on Monday evening, between Longstreet's command and the enemy. The latter, having found themselves hemmed in on all sides, and being provided with but a limited supply of ammunition, attempted the hazardous expedient of fighting their way rough. The battle raged fearfully for some hours, and the losses on both sides were very heavy.

A YANKEE LETTER—THE SKULLS OF THE "REBELS."

We have seen the usual number of curiosities from the battle fields in letters, &c. We content ourselves in the way of "curiosities" with the following extract from the letter of a strong-minded female of Philadelphia on the subject of rebel skulls.

"I am a phrenologist, and I am anxious to experiment upon the skulls of the Southern people. For dexterity and boldness the proposition of this secession appears to match the amusements of Old Nick himself. I have written, 'Tell friend Carleton, if he can get the chance, to cut off the head of a rebel and boil it five hours, so that all the flesh may come off readily, and then saw the skull in two from front, and he will find the ungodliness of the thickets to be mostly insid.

OPERATIONS OF THE PANUNKEY—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS REPORTED TO BE TAKEN.

A report was received here last evening that General Stuart's cavalry had succeeded in getting into the rear of the enemy on the Pamunkey, near the White house, and had captured twenty-five hundred prisoners. A number of the enemy's transports were also burned here.

GENERAL MAGRUDER'S AFFAIR WITH THE ENEMY ON SUNDAY.

We learn that about Sunday General Magruder's division came up with the rear of the enemy and engaged a portion of his forces for about an hour and a half.

After passing the enemy's camp, on the York river railroad, our troops pushed after the enemy, and came up with him on the Williamsburg road, a mile east of the Seven Pines, opposite Mr. Wm. Sedgwick's farm.

When the fight broke the enemy had again disappeared. Magruder's division followed in pursuit, capturing a large number of prisoners on the way. The demoralization of the retreating army was attested by the large number of stragglers which had left the main body, surrendering themselves prisoners to our men.

The deserted camp of the enemy near the railroad was filled with valuable booty. Their splendid gray canvas tents, pitched over two miles of country, were left standing in good order.

When the situation occupied by our troops, the enemy was dispersed, and placing their artillery in position. Bodies of skirmishers were thrown out from our column with a view to test the disposition of the enemy.

Heavy bodies of infantry were advanced to the support of our artillery, and a general fight ensued, which resulted in the repulse and temporary withdrawal of the enemy; but, ultimately rallying, they opened a fierce oblique fire on the left flank of our forces then in action.

An intermission of some half hour then occurred, during which time, according to the representation of prisoners subsequently captured, the enemy at this point were heavily reinforced, when the fight was again renewed, our centre and right line becoming engaged.

The last accounts we have of the situation of the enemy, as which we recommend to our readers reliable, leave no doubt that his retreat has been intercepted. We are able to state positively that we have forces between him and the river, including General Holmes' command of fifteen thousand men.

Information of the progress of our arms yesterday were meagre account of the movements being conducted further away from the city.

It was stated by persons who left our lines yesterday afternoon that general fighting was progressing. These statements, however, we believe to be unreliable to the extent to which they go.

THE LATEST FROM OUR LINES—YESTERDAY'S BATTLE—POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

The latest accounts which we can get from the critical portion of our lines, and recommend to our readers as reliable, represent that late yesterday afternoon the enemy was in position near White Oak Swamp; that all the roads to the Chickahominy were in our possession.

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There were, doubtless, other divisions and brigades engaged at different points along the line, who acquitted themselves with the same heroic and determined courage as that of the gallant Ramon; but being unappreciated of the particular participation in this grand struggle for the defence of liberty, we are not prepared to notice them specially.

YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains of yesterday, the two armies were not inactive, though we have no report of any severe fighting. The latest accounts we have in regard to the bulk of the Confederate forces by the way of Turkey Island, had moved to their left, in direction of Deep Bottom, where there are good landings and deep water.

If this information is correct—and we cannot doubt it—the total surrender must be only a question of time; and, in the absence of supplies, cannot be postponed more than one or two days.

The drizzling rain of yesterday put a stop to active operations in the field, but our troops were not idle. Our positions were strengthened, and the situation of the enemy rendered less hopeful than ever.

The Examiner of Thursday, under the head of "The Latest," says: We have accounts from our lines as late as 9 o'clock last night. No fighting of consequence had taken place during the day.

Prisoners taken on Monday evening McClellan addressed his troops in an animated strain, conjuring them, "for God's sake and for the sake of their country and the old flag around which so many fond recollections clustered, to join in one more last struggle to reach our gunboats on the James river."

THE BATTLE FIELD OF FRIDAY.

There are now fifteen hundred wounded Federal prisoners in the General Hospital, on the battle field of Friday last. Nearly two thirds of them are wounded in the back. The number of dead on the field is enormous, and the atmosphere is impregnated with the corruption which comes up from the half buried corpses.

Further from the Battle Field.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE WE DR. JOHN C. MARRIOTT, as a Confederate Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, for Wake county.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE QUENTIN BOBBEE as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE M. A. BLEDSOE as the Confederate candidate for re-election to the Senate for the County of Wake.

Classical and Military School, SCOTLAND NECK, HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C. M. L. VENABLE, PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on Monday, the 4th of August, 1862.

THE MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA, and those subject to the Conscription Act within the bounds of said Regiment will assemble in front of the Old Factory in the City of Raleigh, on the 5th day, at 10 o'clock.

J. M. LUYEJOY'S CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL.

Hillsboro' Military Academy, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

J. H. HORNES' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, AT OXFORD, N. C.

\$10,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO ARRIVE AT THE ENERGETIC WHITAKER'S!

OLD RYE WHISKY EXPECTED DAILY AT WHITAKER'S.

WARRANTON FEMALE COLLEGE INSTITUTE.

WILL COMMENCE ITS 23RD YEAR on the 10th of next July.

NOTICE OF 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.

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HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, NEAR RALEIGH, July 26th, 1862.

All persons subject to the provisions of the act of the Congress of the Confederate States, passed on the 16th day of April, 1862, and known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to appear at their regular Regimental muster grounds in their respective counties, on the 5th day of July, next.

The Conscripts after enrollment are hereby ordered to appear at the Courthouse of their respective counties, on the 8th day of July, next, prepared to proceed forthwith to this camp of instruction.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, May 19, 1862.

General Orders, No. 57.

The following Act and Regulations in reference thereto are published for the information of all concerned: An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Armies of the Confederate States.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be liable to be united for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate States Government; the members of both houses of the Congress, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks of the offices of the State and Confederate Governments, allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails, and in iron mines and furnaces; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars.

Section 2. The following are exempt from enrollment for military service: Justices of the peace; sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; clerks and deputy clerks, allowed by law; masters and commissioners in chancery; notaries public; attorneys; attorneys general; postmaster and deputy postmasters and clerks, allowed by law; commissioners of revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

Section 3. The following are not exempt: Militia officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners, who have acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

Section 4. Persons who are exempt from enrollment, or properly implied in the above act, are not exempt, except by furnishing a substitute, exempt from military service, in conformity with Regulations already published (General Order No. 29); and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

Section 5. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the captains of companies, or the commanders of camps, by whom the substitutes have been furnished. Other certificates of exemption will be granted only on the application of persons, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption.

Section 6. Persons who may wish to purchase will address me at Henderson, N. Carolina.

Section 7. The Wilmington Journal, Petersburg Express, and the Richmond Enquirer and Dispatch, publish daily; the State Journal semi-weekly; and the Southern Weekly. All will publish four weeks, unless sooner ordered to discontinue, and send bills to the advertiser.

Section 8. Interest-Bearing Treasury Notes. Treasury Department, Richmond, June 4, 1862.

Section 9. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is now ready to issue Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per annum, in payment of dues, or in exchange for ordinary Treasury notes of every denomination.

Section 10. NOTICE. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company has been declared payable, one-half in Confederate bonds and one-half in cash, on and after the second Monday in July, 1862.

Section 11. 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.

Section 12. WARRANTON FEMALE COLLEGE INSTITUTE.

Section 13. WILL COMMENCE ITS 23RD YEAR on the 10th of next July.