THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

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THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE

NORTH CAROLINIAN

BY

P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

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TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1864, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

RICHMOND, June 21.—The wharves at Wilcox's landing, Harrison's Landing and Westover, were entirely destroyed by our cavalry on Sunday night.

The *Enquirer* of this morning reports Sheridan routed on yesterday, near White House. Eight hundred prisoners and five or six pieces of artillery were captured.

Our cavalry are in pursuit.

No official dispatches from any quarter this morning.

PETERSBURG, June 21. The *Express* has received the Washington Chronicle of the 17th. Lincoln made a speech in Philadelphia, saying that the war had destroyed many happy homes—produced national debt, with taxation unprecedented. He says we must go through with the war until the national authority is extended over the whole national domain, if it took three years more. He said Grant and Meade are now where they will never be dislodged until Richmond is taken. He asked them if he needed more assistance would they give it to him? They answered, yes.

Northern papers say that Morgan passed through Flemingsburg on the 12th, admitting a loss of 1,200.

Vallandingham has arrived at Dayton, and the Democratic Convention of Illinois has promised him protection.

Gold 97½.

RICHMOND, June 21. The "Herald" of the 20th is very severe upon Lincoln. It says he has wronged and deceived the people, and nearly ruined them by his egregious imbecility as their ruler. The country can only obtain satisfaction for the many oppressive acts and criminal blunders he has committed in the last three years, by preventing his re-election.

A gentleman who left Fredericksburg on Sunday reports Grant at Bowling Green on the 18th at 2 P.M.

The Union National Convention, under the auspices of the committee, of which Amos Kendall is chairman, will be held at Chicago on the 26th of July.

PETERSBURG, June 21st. Today has been unmarked by any event of special interest—some little cannonading and desultory skirmishing, and a few shells thrown into the city.

The enemy is strongly fortified in lines reaching from James river across the Appomattox by Jordan's farm to the Jerusalem Plank Road, a distance of seven miles.

The weather is intensely warm, but our troops are in excellent plight, though constantly subjected to the heat and fatigue incident to living in trenches.

Grant's purpose is not developed. It is supposed, however, to be meditating another of his grand raids.

Our losses in all the fights of last week for the possession of this place is not over 1,000 killed and wounded. That of the enemy is computed at from 5 to 6,000.

Beauregard's defence and preservation of the city is regarded by all as the most brilliant affair of the war, he having, with an inferior force, confronted and successfully kept back Grant's whole army.

The enemy is reported crossing more troops from the north to the south side of the Appomattox this evening.

MARIETTA, June 21.—The enemy's right attacked our front yesterday under Gen. Hardee, and were repulsed with great slaughter, capturing 60 prisoners. Among them Lt. Col. Watson of the 10th Ohio.

Three deserters desiring to be employed in any capacity also came in. Gen. Johnston, as well as the whole army, is anxious for an engagement with the enemy.

MERIDIAN, June 22.—The Clarion has received trustworthy information from the trans-Miss., that Gen. Dick Taylor has been relieved from duty at his own request by Gen. Kirby Smith. The reason is unknown.

There are eleven thousand Yankees still at Morganza on the Mississippi river.

MARIETTA, June 22nd.—The enemy attempted to turn our left this morning, but were foiled.

Very vigorous shelling has been going on all day in front of Hardee's corps.—The enemy in two lines of battle drove in Hardee's pickets. They were permitted to come up, when our batteries opened a terrific fire, driving them back with much slaughter.

A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, via Senatobia, gives intelligence from Memphis to the 18th.

Vallandigham suddenly appeared at a Democratic Convention at Hamilton, Ohio, and was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention. He stated in his speech that Lincoln might deprive him of life, but not again of liberty.

He left for Dayton there being fears of an outbreak there.

The speeches in the Convention pledge the Democracy of the State to defend Vallandigham in his individual rights under the Constitution.

MARIETTA, June 23.—About 5 P. M., last evening the enemy attempted to take the works on our extreme left, when they were met by Hindman and Stevenson's divisions and driven back through three lines of battle with heavy loss. For upwards of two hours and a half the action was very fierce. We captured sixty prisoners, including commissioned officers—we lost no prisoners. Stevenson's division, suffered most in wounded, particularly Brown's brigade. Light skirmishing has been going on this evening.

MONDAY, June 23. A special to the Evening News, dated Southboro, says Northern papers state that Morgan was at Flemingsburg on the 14th, with three thousand men.

It is said that Burbridge's dispatches were false, his loss was 170 and he would not leave the State.

Vallandigham is at Dayton. He says he had calculated the consequences if arrested, but an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, so help him the ever living Jehovah! He will remain quiet till after the Chicago Convention.

We have the following summary of news from Northern journals of the 15th and 16th inst:

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 16th, says that the campaign in Northern and Eastern Virginia has been brought to a close. After pushing from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy with indomitable resolution, but with a terrible sacrifice of life, Grant has concluded to abandon the line on which, at one time, he declared his determination to fight it out if it took all the summer, and to commence a new campaign against the defences of Richmond from the south side of James river. Gen. Grant has established his head quarters at Bermuda Landing. He will proceed to invest Fort Drewry, the capture of which is regarded as an absolute necessity.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

A scout who arrived at Washington from the front, Tuesday night (14th,) says that Sheridan's cavalry force, which started out Thursday, on an extended raid, had not been heard from when he left; but it was the impression in the army that he had reached Charlottesville, on his way to Lynchburg.

The rebel cavalry are not in a condition to seriously impede his successful progress, and he will probably reach the latter point with little or no fighting on the way. From Lynchburg, his movements will remain a mystery for the present at least.

Another account says that Sheridan was moving on Gordonsville, to destroy railroad communications in that direction, whilst General Kautz was similarly occupied on the southside, the object being to prevent the movement of supplies and reinforcements.

G. M. STURGIS'S EXPEDITION.

A telegram, dated Memphis, 13th instant, says:

The expedition of G. M. Sturgis, which left Memphis on the 1st, is coming on.

We learn from an officer that they met a large force of rebels at Guntown, said to consist of 12,000 infantry and cavalry, under the command of Generals Forrest, Lee and Roddy. This large force attacked them suddenly, and a most desperate fight ensued, resulting in the death of Sturgis, with the loss of his wagon train and ammunition.

The last was a most severe loss, as Sturgis had run out of ammunition and was obliged to destroy and abandon his artillery. Many of his infantry were captured, but the exact number is not known.

General Sturgis' force consisted of 5,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry.

The N. Y. Times says the above reads as though sent by the rebels themselves.

Official dispatches refer to the defeat of Sturgis as a "disaster."

GEN. MORGAN'S EXPEDITION.

A telegram from Lexington, Ky., states that on the 12th inst, Gen. Burbridge defeated the rebels at Cynthiana, killing some three hundred, and taking 400 prisoners. Morgan's command is utterly demoralized and scattered. Cols. Hanson and Garrard are in pursuit.

A telegram from Gov. Bramlette says that two rebels in force are moving towards Louisville."

After the Cynthiana defeat Gen. Hobson and part of his staff were sent under guard to Falmouth, but the whole were recaptured by a scouting party, and are now at Falmouth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A gentleman who left Little Rock on the 3rd of June says that everything was quiet when he left. Price and his army were near Red River.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller states that a call for 200,000 men will be made in a few days.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had a heated discussion on the 14th on the Mexican question. No conclusion was arrived at.

The bill to suppress speculation in gold has passed the House of Representatives—yeas 76, nays 82.

Gold opened in New York on the 15th at 197 1-2, and closed at 10 P M at the same rates.

BREAD AND MEAT.—We have seen a letter from an officer who has recently travelled, says the Richmond *Whig*, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's department, almost over the entire State of Alabama, and also a large portion of Mississippi. He reports that the crop of wheat now being harvested is excellent, not injured by rust, and that the yield will be very great. The growing crop of corn promises an abundant yield.

From the same writer we have "a low estimate" of the bacon tithe in seven States east of the Mississippi, the aggregate being 21,000,000 lbs. This quantity, together with that which may be purchased and imported, and the beef supply, will unquestionably prove sufficient to feed the army until the next hog crop is cured. If the tithe of bacon amounts to twenty-one millions of pounds, what is the aggregate quantity in the Confederate States? We now have approximate depositories

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

Atlanta papers of Friday contain the annexed news:

The fierce and rapid shelling of the enemy Thursday was chiefly directed against our left and left centre, and for that portion of our line to the left of Marietta toward Lost Mountain.

The object was believed to be to cover a movement of the enemy towards our right, or else one to the rear. It is the impression that General Johnston will press that point of the enemy's line, and develope his intentions.

Gen. Johnston's army, under the influence of clear sunny weather, and the cheering intelligence which reaches it from all other quarters of the Confederacy is as full of spirit as ever. The veterans quietly recline behind the trenches, and watch the harmless shells of the enemy explode among the trees.

Our position, according to high military authority, is the best we have held since Dalton was abandoned.

We have had heavy fighting on the enemy's right in spite of Lost Mountain, on our extreme left, but the rumor is based not upon positive evidence. The artillery fire of the enemy for the past few days has been unusually spirited.

Hume's brigade of cavalry, on the right wing of the army, four miles of Marietta, has been preserving a pretty heavy skirmish line a few miles in advance of its position, in front of Bate's division and running at right angles with our main line of battle.

The Yankees keep the skirmishers constantly dodging while the light of day lasts. From our outposts the enemy can be distinctly heard chopping and digging, as they fortify themselves closer to our lines.

Our original positions are unchanged in front of Marietta. An hour may precipitate a battle, and a week or month may intervene before the struggle is begun.—Sherman cannot flank or advance without a battle, and in either we have him at a decided advantage.

Col. Hanley, of an Alabama regiment, and a portion of his command, were captured the other day, while skirmishing on the outposts.

The bridge over the Chattahoochie, leading to Roswell is strongly fortified.

Citizens coming through the lines state that the Yankees were bountifully supplied with liquor rations.

The nearest the Yankees have been to Roswell is McAfee's Farm, ten miles North East of Marietta.

Hooker's corps was repulsed with great slaughter in its charge on Cleburne's corps Wednesday evening.

Our lines have been extended eastward, the main body being in the vicinity of Brush Mountain.

Among the killed, June 15, was Major Massie of Macon, Miss.

Pine Mountain was abandoned on the night of June 14, the position being intolerable and untenable.

Both armies are massed in line of about six miles in length, running nearly east and west.

The Yankees still continue to entrench themselves on their left.

The skirmishers of Tyler's brigade were attacked June 19th by a line of the enemy's, almost equal to a line of battle, and one part forced back. Major Kimbrick, of the Thirty-seventh Georgia regiment, was desperately, and it is feared mortally, wounded; also fifteen of twenty of the same regiment wounded. The 4th Georgia sharpshooters were ordered to the support of Major Kimbrick's line, and succeeded in re-establishing it, with a loss of four or five wounded.

[Special to the Chronicle & Sentinel.]

IN THE FIELD, KENESAW MOUNTAIN,
Friday, June 17, via Atlanta.

The enemy kept up slow skirmishing and artillery firing along the whole line yesterday.

They are advancing their lines slowly and entrenching.

They are still pushing toward's our right, feeling their way with their cavalry which was repulsed yesterday.

The enemy has fortified Pine Mountain.

It was reported that Rosecrans has reached Chattanooga with reinforcements from St. Louis, on their way to join Sherman.

From the close proximity of the enemy, a battle cannot long be avoided.

The enemy's railroad train, runs to Big Shanty.

A MEMORIAL.—A story published by a Yankee newspaper represents that "the executive officer of the Jones," a Yankee boat blown up by one of our torpedoes in James river, gave on the occasion the rarest evidence of coolness and skill on record. His vessel, he on board, was "crushed like a piece of paper," and as he ascended to the upper air, on a piece of the wreck, drew a revolver and shot dead the man who had exploded the torpedo. Said man was standing on the bank of the river, and the narrator of the wonderful feat calls him a "wretch" and says his name was Burton. He adds that "the incident is vouched for." [Exchange.

There's part of the story left out: The officer didn't have any pistol when he started up but caught one among the debris flying with him. But upon snapping it at "Burton" he found it had no caps on. Deliberately drawing one from his pocket he put it on, and then "the man who exploded the torpedo" was shot dead. [Macon Confederate.

A PEACE LETTER.—The birthday of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated in New York by the Anti-Abolition State Rights Association, at which toasts of peace and recognition were drank, and speeches made by ex Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, and others. Among the letters read was one from Hon. Wm. B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, which expresses in the following paragraph the spirit of the celebration. He says:

In all that you say about this wicked war I entirely concur. It ought at once to stop; and if recognition for the purposes of negotiation, or even ultimate recognition of Southern independence, be necessary to arrest bloodshed, then there should be recognition. Two years ago I thought I saw this necessity, and honestly said so. The dreary chapter of blood which has since been written, has not weakened my faith. I cling to it resolutely, and am proud of the obloquy which, in certain quarters, such faith attracts. If peace does not come soon we may have anarchy.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

SHERIDAN'S RAIDERS.

A citizen of Caroline county, who arrived in the city [illegible] describes the retreat of Sheridan's force [illegible] a most perfect route. [illegible] were much jaded, [illegible] our rear, chasing [illegible] informed also [illegible] to him and delivered [illegible] and that several [illegible] on the road.

[illegible] have a report that [illegible] the Pamunkey, at [illegible] county, [illegible] news and taken in [illegible] fight through [illegible] of the Pamunkey, at [illegible] as usually suggestive of Sheridan's [illegible]

THE LATE RAID.

We have received detailed account of the [illegible] of Generals Hampton and Fitz Lee, which [illegible] not only [illegible] but thoroughly beaten [illegible] before stated, skirmishing [illegible] Tuesday, the 14th inst. Trevillian's depot, [illegible] and while Hampton [illegible] in front, in the vicinity [illegible] attacked them in the [illegible] Yankees succeeded in capturing our wagon train, several led horses and a number of private; but their triumph was of brief duration, for Rooney's brigade, which was posted on the Gordonsville road, being immediately ordered to the rescue, not only recaptured all the wagons, horses and prisoners, but captured two hundred and fifty of the enemy also. On the same day, Gen. Fitz Lee took one hundred and fifty prisoners and three pieces of artillery, and captured the headquarters of the Yankee Gen. [illegible].

Our troops, having thus gained signal advantages, rested quietly through the night, but the enemy being still in their front, breastworks were hastily thrown up, and other preparations made for a renewal of the struggle on the following day. Meanwhile, Generals Hampton and Fitz Lee united their divisions and calmly awaited an attack. The fighting commenced about noon on Sunday. The enemy, rendered desperate by their losses on the previous day, charged our breastworks three times, and were as often repulsed with heavy loss. By nightfall the Yankees were driven from the field, which remained in possession of our troops. Being thus utterly discomfited, they concluded not to renew the contest, and about midnight commenced retreating in the direction of the Pamunkey, which stream, it is said, they succeeded in crossing. Thus ended their dead and wounded in our hands—among the latter two Lieutenant Colonels. In all, 517 prisoners were captured, who were subsequently sent to Charlottesville; and the entire loss of the enemy is estimated at 1,500. The Yankees were much disorganized, and being without rations or forage, and their horses broken down, they could not be brought to face on them the third time. Many of the horses were pronounced useless, and on the retreat a large number of them were dismounted. Sheridan's force consisted of Wilson's and Gregg's divisions, (six brigades,) numbering in all some ten thousand men, with several pieces of artillery. Captured officers admit that it was their design to make a raid upon Gordonsville and Charlottesville, and destroy the public buildings and stores at those points, and to form a junction with Hook and Averell. Thanks to the gallantry of Hampton and his brave command, their nefarious purposes have been signally defeated.

A gentleman from Spotsylvania state that on their route through that county, the raiders destroyed everything in their way, and committed along with them a considerable number of negroes. To destroy a railroad is the object of these expeditions, and the main design of this party having been thwarted, they probably sought revenge by the infliction of atrocities upon the defenceless inhabitants of Spotsylvania.

A dispatch from the head quarters of Grant's army, dated [illegible] compelled to chronicle the departure of some regiments whose term of service has expired in nearly every instance, and goes on to notice the departure of the 2d Wisconsin, which carried away 1,000 and to colleges, including two regiments [illegible] which bears its fourteen battles, and [illegible] and [illegible].

Gen. Ferrero, and his "colored infantry," is represented to have gobbled up 40 rebel cavalry on the Pamunkey.

The rebel impressions are stated to be very fatal to the officers, and any one wearing shoulder straps pays his life for attempting to walk about the fortifications. Lieut. Col. Burfore of the 2d Conn., and Lieut. Col. Corning, of the 16th New York, are among the latest victims.

The Louisville *Journal* notices the mortifying fact that Gen. Morgan's men threw a train on the track near Smithfield, Ky., and captured [illegible] federal soldiers, to whom they administered an oath to support the South in the struggle. They were paroled to the ladies, and did not take any money except Government or company funds, except in a few instances, where the wearers of some cheer from the rank and file [illegible] to be carried across the war. The cars, with the exception of the ladies' coaches, were burned. The conduct of the rebels was strongly marked by a show of gallantry and an exhibition of courtesy.

General Johnston issued the following beautiful, touching and sententious order upon the sad calamity which has befallen the country in the death of Lieut. General Polk:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, June 14, 1864.
General Field Orders, }
No. —.

Comrades! You are called to mourn your first Captain, your oldest companion in arms. Lieutenant General Polk fell to-day at the outpost of this army. The army he raised and commanded—in all of whose victories he contributed.

In this distinguished leader, we have lost the most courteous of gentlemen, the most gallant of soldiers.

The Christian, patriot, soldier, has neither lived nor died in vain. His example is before you—his mantle rests with you.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Official: KINLOCH FALCONER, A. A. G.

There appears to be but little doubt that the forces of Gen. A. J. Smith, from the Trans-Mississippi, says the Rebel, are now on their way to reinforce Sherman. The weakest army in our front may be waiting for their arrival, which if true, accounts for its recent idleness and inactivity.—Smith's forces from what we can gather concerning it, does not exceed eight or ten thousand men, but even that number is a considerable addition to an army already so large as Sherman's.

A soldier of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, in the Potomac army, was a short time since found asleep near Warrenton, Va., having slept 24 hours. He stepped up to his captain and said: "Captain, I die to-morrow at 4 o'clock, and the war will end in June. You have no more for me to do." As the clock struck four on the following day he died without a groan.

A NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—We hear it stated on semi-official authority, says the Columbia Carolinian, that Hon. John A. Campbell, of Alabama, formerly one of the Supreme Bench of the old United States, and since the war Assistant Secretary of War, will, in all probability be appointed as the successor of Mr. Memminger, it being regarded as certain that the latter will resign.

The Columbia South Carolinian learns that one hundred more ladies are to be temporarily employed for the purpose of expediting the issue of Treasury notes. For the next forty days the Government will require on an average about $2,500,000 per diem of the new issue.

From the Richmond Examiner.

It gives us much pleasure to be enabled to announce that Mr. Memminger has certainly resigned. He will leave the Treasury Department in sad confusion—about seventy millions due to the soldiers; no bills to pay them with by reason of the banishment of the force of clerks; in short, a general muddle of muddles.

The difficulty which we, in common, presents itself now is to find a suitable successor. It would indeed be an incalculable blessing to the country if some man of ability and energy could be induced to undertake the administration of that most important Department; but we suppose this is out of the question.—It is no desirable task in itself to impose upon any one—that of mending what Mr. Memminger has spoiled, picking up his dropped stitches, washing his soiled linen; and, besides, they say that gentlemen of independence and pride of character are somewhat shy of accepting Secretaryships in this Government. It is feared therefore that the President may be obliged, in addition to his other arduous labors—to undertake the administration of the Treasury Department himself. In which case he will probably assign to duty in the Treasury some favorite brigadier who is not so highly appreciated by the service as by his attached Commander-in-Chief. What would be better still, some experienced Quartermaster might be induced to act as the President's military Secretary, if assigned to duty in this bureau; indeed we know quartermasters who, if financial ability and resource be the thing requisite, would make very much abler finance ministers than Mr. Memminger. At all events we have got rid of this dreadful Secretary. Prices ought to fall at the news and a species of confidence begin to establish itself in our financial condition; because all men will feel that we may have a better minister, and cannot have a worse.

The Chronicle & Sentinel of the 18th says that both armies are strongly entrenched before Marietta, the enemy occupying in strong position the Altoona hills, while our army stretches across the railroad, presenting an insurmountable barrier to the further advance of Sherman. It seems that his flanking movements are about checked, and that he must now fight or retreat. The latest information is; that he was making demonstrations for a general attack, to which he is impelled by the necessities of his position, and the demands of the North. It is probable that he has been delaying a general engagement until he should hear of Grant's victory over Lee. But as that pleasing intelligence is not likely to soon reach him, he will be compelled to go on and carry out his part of programme of the grand scheme of invasion, which was to crush out the rebellion. A fatal necessity rests upon Sherman as well as upon Grant, to advance. A worse fate than that of Lee's wife awaits both of them if they look back. Forward they must move, even if it should be to the utter annihilation of their armies. They have undertaken the job of making a finish of the rebellion, and finish it they must, or finish themselves.

AN ATROCIOUS ORDER.—The annexed atrocious order has just been issued by Lieut. Fitch, the Lieut. Commander of Eighth District Mississippi squadron.

The inhabitants in towns and villages on the Cumberland, Upper Tennessee and Ohio rivers, and their tributaries, will be held accountable for any outrages committed by guerrillas or others, in their neighborhood, and commanding officers of gunboats are hereby instructed to shell and burn all property where such outrages are allowed to take place. Should any steamers be fired upon at any place, inhabitants in the vicinity will at once take steps for their own protection, where such outrages have been committed, as this order will most certainly be enforced. All prisoners captured as guerrillas will be shot on approval of Admiral Porter:—Officers of this district are enjoined to exercise vigilance, discretion and courage, and if captured by surprise or otherwise, will necessarily have to suffer the consequence of their neglect of duty.

HORACE GREELY AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.—A correspondent at Washington, writing to the N. Y. Herald, June 1st, says:

Mr. Greeley succeeded to-day, horse, foot and artillery to the Democrats. Upon visiting the floor of the House a few Republican members surrounded him, when suddenly Mr. Brooks led him over to the Democratic side and, in a most fraternal manner, commenced a tete-a-tete upon one of the sofas. Shortly after, the Hon. Fernando Wood introduced to him Mr. Long, of Ohio, who took a seat with Mr. Greeley, on the left, while others sat down before him. The party fraternized most significantly for nearly an hour, evidently in close consultation upon an important subject. It is rumored the Cleaveland nominations. Finally the party dispersed in most lovingly good humor, to the apparent chagrin of Republicans generally.

One of the Yankee officers captured near Louisa Court House, says the men in Grant's army declare, that when their officers were urging them forward to the assault of Gen. Lee's breastworks, a "ragged rebel" mounted the works and called out, "That's right, officers, push them up to the Slaughter-pen! We will take care of them." That when the men refused to move forward any longer, the "rebels" shot down the officers because they could not rally their men!

END OF A COTTON SPECULATOR.—B. W. Wooster, a Yankee cotton speculator, was hung a short time ago, near Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo river, for endorsing the conduct of Forrest, at Fort Pillow, and threatening to take the life of a negro soldier. He was put to death by negro soldiers and negro officers. Negro equality is working well.

Corwin has resigned his position as Yankee minister to Mexico. He is to be succeeded by Hon. Thomas Nelson.

The Atlanta Intelligencer gives the annexed account of the battle of Kenesaw on the third day:

On Friday, the third day of the battle of Kenesaw, was ushered in by heavy skirmishing on our left. Artillery and musketry being occasionally along the greater portion of the front. About two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy attempted to force our left, near Lost mountain. They made several furious assaults in strong lines against our forces. We steadily fell back to our strong defences on the left. The enemy, all this time, were receiving a steady and harrassing fire from our artillery and infantry, and were punished severely. Finally, Cleburne rallied his lines for an onset, and his command rushed on the foe, with their usual impetuosity, and drove them rapidly beyond the ground from which we commenced the retreat.

The apparent object of the enemy was to place a strong column on our left to turn that portion of our position and advance by a rapid movement on the Sandtown road on our rear.

They were permitted to labor under the hallucination that they were succeeding until late in the evening, when the Sandtown swoop of Cleburne's brave men covered them and sent them terribly cut up. Our immediate front defences on the Chattahoochie were quickly filled with material to repel the enemy if he had succeeded in turning our left effectually.

On our centre the enemy made a furious attempt to silence our lines, when a lively and spirited cannonade took place between the batteries and strong picket lines.

We could not learn of any attempt on the part of the enemy to force our battle lines, only heavy and rapid artillery practice occurring. The centres of both armies remain about the same, only the enemy's earthworks have been strengthened. It does not seem to be the intention of Sherman to attempt to force that position until he has some probability, or certainty of success in his assaults on the flanks.

His wagon trains have nearly disappeared from Big Shanty, but we presume they are employed in transporting supplies to his lines. It is evident from his manoeuvres and style of attack that he intends worrying our positions until he secures reinforcements and makes his parallels sufficiently strong on his centre to make them impregnable to assault.

The heavy rains during Friday night have doubtless checked operations considerably. Up to Saturday noon we have no news of any further developments of the enemy's plans or any further collisions between the opposing armies. From certain landmarks that always indicate the enemy's intentions, we are inclined to believe that the enemy will make a severe attack on our right and in large force, at an early moment, but there need be no cause for alarm concerning the result.—We are impenetrable on that portion of our position, and the Yankees will find themselves foiled as successfully as they were on our impregnable left.

The notorious renegade, Parson Brownlow, was called upon to address the Baltimore Convention on the 7th inst., and in response, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I assure you, you have to night waked up the wrong passenger. I am a very sick man and ought to be in my bed, and not here. I have journeyed on, however, through great tribulation, to meet you. The last regular meal I took was on Saturday upon a boat on the Ohio river. I am sick, sick, and I came forward because so enthusiastically called for, to make my bow and apologize for not attempting to speak.

But before I take my seat, I know you will take of me kindly any suggestions I may make, or any rebuke I may administer to you. I am one of the elder brethren, one of the old apostles [laughter,] and I heard when I came to town that you had some doubts in your mind about the propriety of admitting the delegation from Tennessee—a State in rebellion. I hope you will pause, gentlemen, before you commit so rash an act as that, and thereby recognize rebellion.

YANKEE OFFICERS AT CHARLESTON.—The following says the *Rebel*, is a list of the Yankee officers recently transferred from Macon to Charleston, and who are now within range of the fire of their own batteries, and liable to be destroyed if their friends persist in throwing their missiles among the women and children of Charleston, viz:

Brig Gen Seymour,	Lt Col E Alcott,
Brig Gen Wessels,	Lt Col J Putsley
Brig Gen Scammon,	Lt Col A P Rogers,
Brig Gen Shaler,	Lt Col J H Burnham,
Brig Gen Hickman,	Lt C B Baldwin,
Col F G Grover,	Lt Col W R Cook,
Col R Hawkins,	Lt Col W G Bartholimer.
Col W Harriman,	Lt Col C J Dickerson,
Col J H Lehman,	Lt Col J E Fellows.
Col O H Legrange,	Lt Col Fairbanks.
Col W C Lee,	Lt Col W Glenn.
Col R W Lee,	Lt Col T P Spofford.
Col H C Ballinger,	Lt Col W W Stewart,
Col H L Brown,	Lt Col E W Swift,
Col E L Dana,	Lt Col A W Taylor.
Col E Farfelt,	Lt Col W F Sasselle.
Lt Col E S Hays,	Major C H Rures.
Lt Col N R Hunter,	Major W F Baker.
Lt Col T N Higginbotham,	Major E W Bates.
Lt Col G C Joslin,	Major J E Clarke.
Lt Col W L McMillan,	Major P A Carpenter.
Lt Col [illegible]	Major W Campbell.
Lt Col [illegible]	Major H D Grant,
Lt Col A C Maxwell,	Major J Hall.
Lt Col B M Shaw,	Major J N Johnson.
Lt Col S Miller.	

The New York World gives an account of the origin of a new political and military organization, called the "D. M. D.," or Defenders of the Monroe Doctrine. The movement, it is said, originated with a New York officer while engaged in the Southwest. He started a secret club in Memphis, and soon after another in New Orleans. Another was organized in Buffalo, and others are forming in New York city. These defenders propose, it is said, to aid Juarez against the French in Mexico.

To match Yankee 200-pounder Parrotts the Confederates have 500 pounder Torpedoes attached to the nose of little canoes called Davis. Whenever one of these Torpedoes calls upon a Yankee vessel there is nothing left of it but hair, blood, splinters, chimneys toppled over, a few swearing Yankees thrown into the river, dirty dead ones, and guns, ammunition and all such useless plunder. These boats or canoes, are great commissaries for cutlish.—*Macon Confederate.*

Stars and Flowers.

When Eve had led her Lord astray,
And Cain had killed his brother,
The Stars and Flowers, the poets say,
Agreed with one another,

To cheat the cunning tempter's art,
And work the rascal's duty,
By keeping on the wicked heart,
Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids, they say,
Will be, at least, a warning;
And so the flowers would watch by day,
The stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn,
Their dewy eyes upturning,
The Flowers still watch from reddening dawn,
Till western skies are burning.

Alas, each hour of daylight tells
A tale of shame so crushing,
That some turn white as sea-beached shells,
And some are always blushing.

But when the patient stars look down
On all their light discovers—
The traitor's smile, the murderer's frown,
The lips of lying lovers,

They try to shut their saddened eyes,
And in their vain endeavor
We see them twinkling in the skies,
And so they wink forever.

NORTHERN PREACHING.—A prisoner died a few days ago at Camp Oglethorpe, in Macon, Ga., and the funeral sermon was preached by a Federal Chaplain, who is also a prisoner. He said:

"This brave Lieutenant died a martyr; the cause in which he died is a glorious one, not less glorious than that for which the Son of God gave up his life.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

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" " Six months, 5 00

J. J. SINCLAIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS Throughout the Confederacy.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as travelling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of their armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
W. R. LAWTON, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO., }
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 29, 1864. }

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in their power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHRIER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co.
may 9-d1.

THE REPORTER'S DICTIONARY, BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter to the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain full directions, by means of a simple system of phonetic writing, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of which many one-hundredths of them in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, ample instruction will be given for beginners of the style of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense.

A. E. MARSHALL,
Augusta, Ga.
dec

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