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THE HENDERSON TIMES.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER--Devoted to Politics, News, Literature, Agriculture, Temperance, General Intelligence, &c., &c.

VOL. III. HENDERSONVILLE, N, C., JULY 9, 1863. NO. 18.

The Henderson Times.
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

LOVE & SENSABAUGH,
CORRESPONDING EDITORS.

Wm. DEDMAN,
RESIDENT EDITOR,
PROPRIETOR & PUBLISHER.

TERMS.

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MESSAGE,

OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

GOVERNOR Z. B. VANCE,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, CALLED SESSION, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

The reasons for my calling you together at such an unreasonable time after your adjournment will be found in the accompanying able and interesting report of the Public Treasurer. The gravity of the question, whether considered in reference to its probable effects upon the finances and credit of the State, or upon the interest of the people and the success of our common cause, will I trust, constitute an ample apology for my action in calling you together, in which I need not say I was unanimously sustained by the Council of State.

By a recent Act of Congress all non-interest bearing, Confederate Treasury notes were classified and a limitation put on the time of funding them as set forth in the accompanying report of the Public Treasurer.

By this action, intended to reduce the great volume of paper money in circulation by causing it to be funded, the notes of two issues referred to were rendered of less value than those of later issues, and though to that extent it was a repudiation of them, no action would have been necessary on the part of the Legislature had the matter ended there. But the Legislature of the State of Virginia, being then in session, immediately provided against these issues being received in payment of taxes with a view, as was said, to aid the operation of the Act of Congress by hastening the funding process.

And soon thereafter the Banks of the city of Richmond, actuated no doubt by the same patriotic but unfortunate motives, declining to receive them, it at once became a matter of serious concern with the Treasurer and myself whether some Legislative action would not be required in self defence. And if any were required it must be had soon, as the collection of taxes begins in July. The Ordinance of the Convention, Feb. Session. No. 35, makes it the duty of the Treasurer to receive these issues; but if he were invested with the power to reject them, it evidently would not become him to exercise it under circumstances so different from any contemplated by the framers of the Ordinance. To continue to receive them after this partial repudiation of Congress and after the Legislature and the Metropolitan Banks of Virginia had refused them, would of course have subjected that officer to the danger of filling the Treasury with notes, greatly depreciated it might be, or perhaps entirely uncurrent.—There was no telling how soon the other banks of the country might follow the example of those of Richmond, nor what action other States might take. And of course it being impossible to fund it all and inconvenient to fund any so long as it would pass, it might be rushed into this State and paid into our Treasury, such a result would be ruinous alike to her creditors her officers and her soldiers. This created a responsibility too great to be borne by the Treasurer without Legislative sanction, and the matter is therefore submitted to you.

After a careful survey of the situation I confidently recommend to you to provide for the continued reception of these notes as the safer and more honorable course. So far no State has followed the example of Virginia, and no banks outside of Richmond in the whole Confederacy have refused them. Our example may have a most happy influence upon the contemplated action of others. No more deadly blow could be stricken against our cause than the repudiation of our currency, and that the honest, old fashioned, debt paying State of North Carolina should be among the first to dishonor the money paid her citizens for their substance, and her soldiers for their blood, is something I should regret living to see. If one issue of Confederate notes be good, then all are good, since the same honor is pledged for their ultimate redemption. It is exceedingly dangerous to take the first step toward dishonoring, in the slightest degree, our enormous volumes of paper currency. The action of one forces the action of another; when, if all stood firm, the public credit might be saved. A refusal to receive these notes from whatever cause, and however weighty the reason, would create among the non-commerical classes the most general alarm, and even distress, and the want of confidence would become universal. The danger can now be stopped if we fail to check it, in my opinion it will be beyond remedy.

The suggestions of the Treasurer in regard to the manner of providing against any probable loss are well worthy of your consideration, and I have no doubt will have great weight in your deliberations.

Desiring to detain you but a few days at this busy and inconvenient season, I refrain from bringing before you various other matters which might well claim your attention at a regular session. I will therefore only call to your notice one more subject. The President of the Confederate States having called upon me for seven thousand militia, it becomes important to amend the existing militia laws in certain particulars both to facilitate their raising and equipment with all possible speed, and to enlarge the lists of exempts for the proper protection of the State. In regard to these amendments I will take pleasure in consulting with and assisting your Military Committee.

Permit me to thank you for your prompt assembling at my call, and to congratulate you upon the improved condition of our affairs, State and National. Since your adjournment our gallant armies have again won great victories and driven back, with slaughter and confusion, the vast forces of the enemy. The danger of suffering for the want of food has happily passed away, and the goodness and mercy of God has visited us with a harvest almost unparalled, while the growing crops everywhere promise equal bountcousness.

Let us gather fresh courage from these Divine blessings, and struggle with renewed strength for the honor and independence of the country.

Z. B. VANCE.

Richmond, July 3.—The State troops under Gov. Letcher, have repaired to places selected for temporary encampment. The militia have organized. Public opinion is divided in regard to the demonstrations of the Yankees near Richmond. Some believe Dix fool hardy enough to attempt to take the city; others that the movement is a mere diversion; marauding on a large scale.

9 P. M. Passengers report the enemy advancing in three columns.

For the Times.

A Free Press---What is it?

Mr. Dedman:—I had supposed that a Free Press meant more than that the Editor should be allowed to publish his own views, and nothing more. I had hoped that a Free Press could be construed to mean a Press that not only spoke the sentiments of its Editor; but allowed its correspondents to speak the sentiment of themselves and neighbors; even when they did not exactly conform to every particular with the views of the Editor, (so they were lawful and of good morals,) but in that I may have been mistaken; yet I do not wish to hold, or make you or the Editors responsible for what I may happen to write. I write my own sentiments, and would not write others if I could, unless I believed them myself. But how are the people to make their views known to distant neighborhoods, and States, unless they are permitted to speak through the papers?—Your correspondents could not afford for every man to establish a press of his own; if he did it would ruin—not only themselves, but ruin your paper too; for if every man had a press of his own, and all exchanged free, there would be no paying subscribers for any. Then why not the TIMES speak for all, and all of us take and pay for the Times? We may be all equally honest, but it is impossible for us all to see and think alike, then let us reason together, and not abuse each other, for our interests are the same, and our destiny, as a people and nation, the same. Things look plain to you in one way, whilst all is darkness and gloom to me. How many of our wise men told us this great government of ours could be broken up without bloodshed or war.—We must believe some of them—believe what they said; yet it does look to me (and always did) that no sane man could have believed any such thing. Certainly he had read history to very little purpose, and had a very poor knowledge of human nature, (which in its natural instincts have always been the same) to think, or even hope, that such a government as the old United States, with all its people and resources, could be broken up without the shedding of rivers of blood, when the history of the world was that the most insignificant of the many hundreds of Governments that have existed heretofore, could not be destroyed only in blood, and that in proportion to the means at command. And certainly no people on this earth ever had more resources at their command, than our people had at the commencement of this war, and for implements of destruction, there has been no diminution since its commencement. Yet I must think that some men were so infatuated, or fanatical, as to persuade themselves that the government could be broken up without a war (strange as it looks to me)—most generally the same class of politicians that believed the government could be broken up without war, as zealously contend that the present Confederate Government can stand for years, protecting itself and subjects, founded upon the recognized right of any State seceding therefrom, whenever it chooses to do so. Such an idea appears to me so preposterous and absurd that it requires (if any difference) more charity to believe a sane man, sincere and honest in any such belief, than that of breaking up a government like the old United States Government without war. What on earth is to hold such a government together, scarcely through a single Administration, much less a half of a generation? Dr. Love says a rope of sand. But really it is only sand, without the semblance of a rope. How can such a government protect herself against the States, or any other power? What would hinder any State from seceding and annexing herself to England, France, or Mexico, or even the old United States at will, or if she chooses, set up for herself in defiance of the Confederacy, and thereby cause a new revolution and war at the end of every Presidential election. Is that the great principle involved in this dreadful war, that any popular disappointed demagogue of every State shall have the lawful right to involve us in another, and as many wars hereafter, as their disappointed ambition may happen to suggest to them. If so, the sooner our people know what they have gained in the change, the better perhaps for them and posterity. Then what sort of protection may the citizen expect and hope for from a Government unable to protect itself, and founder on such principles. If the wise men of the world were assembled to establish a Government for trouble and confusion, they could hardly fix one better adapted for the purpose, than a Government of independent States, with the right for each to secede at pleasure. The right to secede, carries with it all other rights, that of war, annexation, and everything else. Yet we must believe some of these people are honest, and do believe what they say; though I must confess I have a poor opinion of their perception, and do not think them suitable men to hold important offices at any time, much less in times like the present. That these same men in the main are responsible, in a great degree, for many of our present troubles, I entertain not a single doubt; and the sooner the people remove them from office, and put men in that can see the dangers we are driving to with (I might say) rail road speed, the better for the country, ourselves and them. H.

For the Times.

Our Differences. How are they to be Settled?

If all our differences of opinion are to be settled by the sword and *hemp*, we have a dreadful job on hand—one that will eclipse anything left on record, either in ancient or modern history. And does that mode of settlement comport well with republican liberty, or freedom; if so be some of us have yet to learn what liberty is? Suppose the question settled between the North and the South, are there not as wide differences of opinion yet unsettled among ourselves? Are they to be disposed of in the same way, or shall we call in reason, and endeavor to settle them by compromise and concession? The question of the right of a State to secede at will, and again break up the new government, is destined to have an overhauling long to be remembered, that is, if the present Confederacy can hold together long enough to get through its present difficulties; a thing by no means certain from present appearances.

Then there is the questions of a Tariff and direct Taxation, the Currency, and many others that must be settled by compromise and concession, or we are again involved in another war of troubles like the present—the end of which no man can see. Supposing that most of us have seen war enough for our day, I take it for granted that most men will be for compromise, and even concession, sooner than shoulder the responsibilities of another war. Then if compromise be the right mode of settlement among freemen, where all are not expected to see everything in the same light others do, why not try a settlement by compromise of our present difficulties? Sound the people on the subject both North and South, and see if the people, through the ballot box, would not approximate much nearer to an agreement than our leaders are likely to do by fire and the sword. There must be a compromise sooner or later, and will most likely be by concession on both sides. Then I again ask, why not compromise now?—do as the peace men are doing North, demand a cessation of hostilities—a National Convention—the delegates being elected by the people after a full and free discussion before the people untrammeled and unshackled. Let the people act for themselves, and let the majority rule, that is Republicanism, and the people will generally do right, if left to act for themselves. G.

Matters in East Tennessee.

Atlanta, July 2. We have reports deemed reliable, that Rosecrantz attacked Bragg's right, and that a raiding party was moving on Chattanooga. The raiders turned back on learning that a force at Chattanooga was ready for them. Bragg's left is understood to be at Tullahoma, and his right at Dechard, in a strong position. They are perfectly confident.

LATER.—The Yankees who are making a raid in East Tennessee, in strong force, were at Sequatchie Valley yesterday. To-day we have no communication with Knoxville or Loudon.

It is believed important movements are making between Bragg and Rosecrantz in Middle Tennessee. No particulars.

For the Times.

Speculation and Extortion.

Mr. Editor:—Please keep this subject showed up in its true light, and labor as a faithful sentinel, as you have done; till you bring the subject properly before the public, from the fact that it seems to be a great lever that is gaining strength every day for the sure destruction of our Confederacy. And the following facts seem to prove the supposition to a demonstration: 1st, the depreciation of our currency is a great error, and the capitalists are the guilty, because they are the largest producers we have; and the axiom is "money is power." 2d, This power wields its influence on the government and on our gallant army, and is constantly draining the very life blood from our poor soldiers in the field, and then turns in its eagerness for gain to take the last drop from his family, and that while he is standing as a wall of fire between these horse-leeches and the enemy. 3d, Is this not an undeniable fact, that those vultures are feeding on us this very way, and doing far more towards starving the South than the enemy, and in some instances has, and will finally be the formation of wholesale desertion from our own ranks, if our authorities refuse to crush this deadly viper of extortion? Give us the necessary bread of life; give our families all the substantial necessaries of living, (we don't want your luxuries;) give us and our families the substantials, and that at reasonable prices, let a dollar count a dollar, and we will remain that wall of fire. If you refuse to do this,—then we ask you to raise our wages in proportion to what these necessities sell for, and we will still be content; for ye know it is not the scarcity of these articles that has brought this upon us. But if you refuse to do either, then things must go on as they have done, and in a few months you tell us that the bread our wives and little ones eat, shall cost a month's wages for one bushel. And already you have told us that we should give two months wages for one sack of flour, or one bunch of thread.

I fear if there is not a stop to this excess of prices, that before many months pass by, this infernal flood of extortion will amass so much power, that it will extinguish this wall of fire for a while, but there is danger that it will revive again, and roll back to devour its wicked adversaries. Then we call on you, ye authorities of our State and Government, to lay to your mighty hands to stop this flood of destruction. We call on you to break this lever, and don't force so noble and gallant an army to have to wreak its vengeance on so contemptible a foe in our own midst, for while we have a foe before and a foe in the rear, we are pressed too heavily, it is unjust, unfair and cowardly. How in the name of high heaven are we to be contented while our families are outraged at home? I am a loyal soldier, I entered the army for three years or during the war, little did I then dream that my family would ever be insulted with those outrages; $40 for a bbl. of flour, $20 for one bunch of thread, $100 for 100 lbs. of bacon, and a bright prospect ahead for all to be double in a few months. All the soldier wants is justice, and equality in prices through this war.

A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

For the Times.

Messrs Editors.—I promised that perhaps I would write another article if my former one was published. So I will try it again. We should all try to shun the temptations which are thrown in our pathway; they are many, and come in various forms. It is needless for me to say what these temptations are, for any man that has a thimble full of brains, and ever has read his Bible, knows what he is commanded to do; and whenever he is tempted to do any thing else besides what is there laid down, he is tempted to do what he ought not to do.

Brethren, of all denominations, let us go to our Bible, and take it for our guide, and if we find any command for us to speculate, let us go at it with all our heart and with all our soul; but on the other hand, if we find there that we are commanded not to extortion or speculate, let us go to trying to stop it with all our might. But some body may say where, or how will we commence to stop speculation? I can tell you where, and how to kill the thing: Let every one quit it and go to doing right, and then the thing will be dead and buried; but as long as we pursue the course that we have been pursuing, we need not expect anything better than speculation and extortion, and everything else that is wicked. Brethren, we must keep the commandments ourselves if we live the life that we must live if we expect to obtain life eternal. Christ said unto his Disciples, "ye are the salt of the earth, and if the salt has lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted?" Again he says: "ye are the light of the world, a city set on a hill cannot be hid." Are we trying to lay a good example for our children and our neighbors, and to the world? No, we are not, when we are engaged in extortion and speculation, and many other things that God has commanded us not to do. Well, let us go to the word of God, and see if we track the law in our churches. Well if one of our members is guilty of drunkenness, we turn him out, and if one is guilty of using profane language we turn him out, and if another has been to a frolic and danced, we turn him out, and many other things if they do, we turn them out for.—But here is a brother, he is tolerable wealthy, a sort of big bug; he extortions off of his poor brother, his poor neighbors and off of every body that he catches in a fix that they can't help themselves, and what do we do with him? Well, it is as much forbidden in God's holy law as any of the above mentioned crimes for which we turn our members out for, but we let him alone, and we fellowship him as a good brother; we sometimes think, he is the best member that we have in our church. Now, brethren, if we are going to allow our members to extortion or speculate, we may as well fellowship the drunkard, the swearer, the liar, the adulterer, the fornicator, and many other abominations, which God's word teaches us cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven.—Can we expect any better times than what we now enjoy? Can we expect anything but trouble and wars? God will scourge his people when they forget Him and turn aside; after other gods. Brethren, we have as much right to deal with a member for extortion, as we have for dealing with them for any other crime. The good Book tells us that no extortioner, can enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Now if they are not allowed to enter the Kingdom, of Heaven, we ought not to allow them to remain in our churches. We must not let them remain in our churches, because they are men of property; let us thrust them out, we need not expect the church to travel while we have such clogs to her wheels as the extortioner is. I consider the extortioner among the worst of men, in these troublesome times, when the poor is in distress, and cannot get anything without paying the extortioners price for everything that they get.

Just get into conversation with the most of those pretended christian extortioners, about the cause of the troubles and trials which we are passing through and they say it was brought on by the wickedness of the people! and if so, why don't he quit his wickedness? But he still goes on in his wicked way of murdering the honest and helpless women and children, which ere long will come to our ears and to our doors, if this wicked butchery is not stopped. Brethren let us stop it in our churches; let us go to work; if we have any such among us let us watch for them; let us try to keep the commandments of our Lord, and Savior Jesus Christ.

Yours, &c.

A. W. B.

Transylvania county, N. C., June 1863.

Panola, June 26.—On Monday, Col. McGuirk, of the mounted State force, fell upon the Yankees while feeding their horses at Hudsonville, ten miles North of Holly Springs, and killed 19, besides taking 37, with their horses and equipments.

At Hernando, Adjutant Wilson and Lieut. Morris alone took 18 prisoners.

The Yankees have disappeared from this quarter.

Citizens say that the force which captured Panola was 1,500.

From the West.

Jackson, June 27.—There is a perfect dearth of news to-day—not even a rumor on the street. Not a gun has been fired at Vicksburg. The most cheering accounts of the grain crops come in. In the Northern portion of the State, the wheat crop is all saved. New flour is coming in to market and is selling in Grenada at $5 per barrel.

OSYKA, June 27.—Heavy firing at Port Hudson last night. No particulars.

OSYKA, June 28, via Mobile, 29th.—A gentleman from Clinton reports Lyons on the alert for the marauders. He will keep Grierson in check. Banks and his fleet are pegging away at Port Hudson. Gardner and his men are still firm.

Interesting from Virginia.

Richmond, June 26.—Information has been received that three regiments of Yankee cavalry, with two howitzers, left Tunstall's Station, last evening. They appeared in Hanover County, this morning. The Yankees have possession of the Central Road, and will doubtless proceed again to Ashland. The telegraph wires were cut this forenoon. The bridges on both roads are guarded by infantry.

The raiders reached South Anna bridge, on the Central Railroad, at 2 o'clock, and were resisted by the guard. A despatch reports the fight progressing. The enemy burnt barns and attempted to destory the crops in their progress through the county. Also stole the horses and movable property. The proximity of the Yankees to the city has occasioned no apprehension in official circles. The citizens are quiet and ready.

LATER.—The Fredericksburg Road can be used from the Junction. A body of Yankees have crossed the road in the direction of the caunal. Before burning the bridge, the enemy tore up the track some distance near Hanover Court House. Being informed by citizens that a large Confederate force was at that point, they returned to Hanover Court House.

We had but eighty men at South Anna, on the Central Railroad. The Yankees were fifteen hundred strong, with two pices of cannon. They attacked at 2 o'clock, and captured the larger portion of the guard. Six were killed and fourteen wounded. The resistance was desperate. The Yankees then burnt the bridge and next proceeded to Col. Wickham's, where they burnt his barn, took all his horses, and carried off Gen. W. H F. Lee, who was wounded in the battle of Brandy Station. Our wounded they paroled when they left Hanover Court House, from which point it is reported they proceeded in the direction of White House. They had stolen 285 mules during the foray.

Parties who have come through the lines since the capture of Winchester, represent the alarm at Washington, from Lee's advance, as great. Every man was being hurried forward to defend Washington. The whole city is in great excitement.

The whole number of pisoners which have arrived from the army of Virginia amounts to 3,550; several thousand more are to come. It is stated that the Confederate Government have some 30,000 ahead in the matter of exchanged prisoners on parole.

Richmond, June 27.—Information deemed reliable has been received at the War Department that a large force of Yankees, estimated at 30,000, under Keys and Dix, is moving up the Peninsula.

Richmond, July 1.—The York River train this evening brings a report that the Yankees, under Dix, have advanced as far as the Cross Roads in Kent, on the Williamsburg Road, 21 miles from Richmond. The city is quiet.

Several hundred prisoners, mostly cavalry, from Northern Virginia, arrived by the Central train this evening.

Late Northern News.

Richmond, June 27.—The New York *Times* of the 23d, has a telegram from Harrisburg, dated the 22, which says the rebels now hold Greencastle with a heavy column. A telegram from Baltimore of the same date says that not more than seven or eight thousand rebels are in Maryland. No engagement has yet occurred at Harper's Ferry. The Heights are strongly fortified.

Negro Soldiers in North Carolina—Affairs About Newbern.

Affairs in the subjugated portion of North Carolina get worse and worse. Foster is not only organizing negroes but he has ordered the enrollment of all white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 35, with in this department. We suppose it is the intention to raise negro and "Buffaloe" troops enough to garrison Newbern, Washington and other places along the coast so that the regular troops can be used elsewhere.—*Progess.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C., 18th Army Corps, Newbern May 19 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No., 76.—In obedience to orders from the War Department, Brig. Gen. E. A. Wild, United States Volunteers (a gallant and accomplished soldier and gentleman,) has arrived in this Department for the purpose of raising a brigade of colored troops. Gen. Wild will establish recruiting offices at such points as he may select; and all district commanders, commanding officers of posts, and other officers and men, are hereby enjoined and ordered to afford to Gen. Wild, his officers and men, every facility and aid in the performance of their duties, and in carrying out fully and in good faith the orders of the Government. The Commanding Genral expects that this order will be sufficient to insure the prompt obedience (the first duty of a soldier) of all officers and soldiers in this Department to the orders from the War Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
Southard Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C., 18th Army Corps, Newbern June 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84.—The Commanding General orders that all white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 35, within the lines of this Department, shall be at once enrolled and the rolls forwarded to these Headquarters. Commanders of District will appoint enrolling officers, and take such steps as may be necessary to fully and promptly carry out this order.

By command of Major-General J. G. Foster:
Southard Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENTS OF N. C., 18th Army Corps, Newbern, June 9, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104.—In pursuance with General Orders No. 84, Capt. W. A Walker, 27th Regt. Mass. Vols., is appointed enrolling officer for the Post of Newbern.—He will afford all desired facilities.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster.
Southard Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant General.

NEWBERN, June 18th, 1863.

In conformity to above orders, all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 35 now resident in this town, without any exception, are requested to call within four days at Headquarters of 27th Regt. Mass. Vols. on Craven street, for enrollment.

All persons failing to respond to this order within the given time will be arrested. Office hours from 9 till 12 A. M., and 2 till 5 P. M.
Capt. W. A. Walker, Enrolling Officer.

For the Times.

Chimney Rock, N. C., July 2nd 1863.

Mr. Dedman:—There has been a great deal said about Congress, and who should represent the 10th District. I see that Davidson intends to run; and Hyman is out—both of them will do, but Gen. G. W. Logan, of Rutherford, will do better. I think there ought to be a Convention held in Asheville, and nominate some good man. I would suggest Gen. G. W. Logan; not from heresay, but what I know myself.—He is a man of sound judgment, and a man that is unfaltering in his duty—we want a man that will increase the soldiers' pay—next, and above all things, a man that will do something for peace. G. W. Logan is the man. Now is the time for a man to do his country some good and bless himself at the same time. Let G. W. Logan be the man. Now is the time when shoulder to shoulder we should be united; we should do something for our sorrow-stricken country. Gen. G. W. Logan will do all that this article embraces.

IVANHOE.

NORTHERN NEWS.

"Twenty thousand of Bragg's army are at Richmond doing Garrison duty. "Gen. Lee has his whole army, 125,000, in the immediate vicinity of the Potomac. Bragg is to take care of Richmond, while Lee takes care of Washington. Richmond was reinforced on the 19th."

Washington, June 25. A gentleman who left Hagerstown Wednesday morning, saw Ewell's forces, composing the left wing of Lee's army, pass through that place for Pennsylvania, estimated at 20,000 to 25,000. They did little damage besides seizing all the horses they could. He says that Longstreet, in command of the right wing of Lee's army was then crossing the Potomac below Williamsport, the main body of A. P. Hill's forces was between Winchester and Martinsburg, and that no doubt Ewell's column is in Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg.

Highly Important from the South West.

Jackson, June 29.—Official despatches from General Dick Taylor, dated Alexandria, 26th, say he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay, capturing over 1,000 prisoners, ten heavy guns, and a large amount of stores. The loss in killed and wounded is not known. This gives us command of the Mississippi River above New Orleans, and enables us to cut off Banks' supplies. Lieut. Wilson, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. Manners and his entire party, consisting of 23 men after killing four.

Summit, June 29.—The *Daily True Delta*, of the 24th, reports a fight at Lafourche Crossing, on the 23d. A Federal force engaged six Regiments of Confederates—force not given. The Confederates charged and captured a Federal battery, but is reported losing fifty-three killed, including Col. Walker, of the 2d Texas, and sixteen prisoners. The Confederates retired. The enemy are not pursuing.

A gentleman from Pascagoula reports the capture of the 19th Connecticut Regiment and two batteries near New Orleans. Our pickets are near Algiers. (Algiers is directly opposite New Orleans.)

Jackson, June 29.—Late advices from Vicksburg have been received. On the night of the 21st, the enemy sprung a mine to blow up an angle on the works, which was a complete failure, killing a number of their own men. The Vicksburg *Citizen*, says that for twenty-eight days incessant showers of shell have been rained upon the city. The lowest estimate places the number at a thousand, and but three casualties have occurred. The streets are daily filled with people, including women and children, who go about free from danger. On Tuesday, while they were working off their edition, a thirteen-inch shell passed through the office, scattering cases and type; no one injured. One of the enemy's gun-boats is fast aground below the city.—The enemy has been firing incendiary shells for three days, but causing no damage. Maj. Headley, of Arkansas, commanding the water battery, and Maj. Martin, of the 26th Louisiana, were killed last Sunday, and Col. McLaurin, of the 27th Louisiana, were seriously wounded.

Gen. Parsons' Battery, at Cypress Creek, twenty miles below Napolean, fired on five transports loaded with troops, on Tuesday, crippling them badly. The troops landed and attempted to storm the battery, but were driven back, with a loss of 300.

The Brookhaven prisoners arrived here to-day. They had orders to strike through the country and destroy the railroads. They embarked at Pensacola for new Orleans.

Brookhaven, June 29.—A rumor reached here last evening, that other raids for the same object have left Rodney. The Yankees say they will destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if it takes 30,000 men.

From Virginia.

Richmond, June 29.—There was heavy cavalry skirmishing on the line between Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last.—A number of Yankess were killed and a large number of prisoners taken. A letter from an officer says many substantial advantages have been gained. The whole army feels confident of a glorious result within a few days. He also says the news and rumors from the Pennsylvania line are very cheering.

A reconnoissance to-day shows no Yankees on the James River this side of the mouth of the Chickahominy.

Richmond, June 30.—A report was brought here last night, that Speers, with his twelve hundred cavalry, left the White House yesterday morning, on another raid, taking the route through King William.

A Winchester correspondent of the *Whig*, dating the 27th, mentions a report that Ewell certainly holds Harrisburg, Pa. An officer professing to be direct from there says the people are very submissive. The report needs confirmation, but the latest Philadelphia papers report Ewell within twenty-six miles of Harrisburg on the night of the 24th.

Latest.—No news by the Central nor York trains to-day, except that the Yankees are still in force at the White House. It is reported that several of the enemy were captured this morning, in New Kent County. Four men from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, who reached the city this afternoon, report that all the Yankee troops, except a few cavalry, have been withdrawn from Accomac and Northampton Counties.

From the West.

Chattanooga, June 30.—500 of the enemy's cavalary made a raid on Decherd's Station yesterday, from Manchester. They tore up the track, burnt the depot and destroyed the water tanks. They were driven back by the guard and citizens, who shot at them from all points. Several trains of troops were on the way to Tullahoma at the time, and hearing of which, the enemy scattered.

The track has been relaid, and the cars passed over safe.

Our line of battle is on this side of Duck River. It is doubtful whether Rosenranz will attack.

On the 26th the enemy advanced from Hoover's Gap towards Belibuckle with an army corps of 20,000 men, and was checked by Stewart's division.—After a sharp engagement, principally with artillery, the enefny flanked us and took possession of Manchester. Stewart's division fell back, losing a number of prisoners.

On the 27th, the enemy entered Shelbyville, after a fight with Wheeler's cavalry and a portion of Cheatham's division. A large number were killed and wounded on both sides. Our forces also fell back from Wartrace towards Tullahoma. Our position is impregnable, and our army is in glorious spirits. The enemy burnt and destroyed all the wheat in the fields.

☞ Maj. Bradford, a native of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Tithe Collector for North Carolina.

$120---Dollars Reward.

The usual reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery in Henderson or Asheville jails, or to the Camp of the 25th Regt. N. C. T., the following named deserters, viz: Robert C. Raines, Christopher C. Raines, Benjaman Scruggs, and Richard M. Scruggs. They were members of company "E" 25th Regt. N. C. T., and deserted on the night of the 31st of May 1863, at Camp Lee near Richmond, Va., and are supposed to be making their way to their homes in N. C., Transylvania, and Polk counties.

C. L. OSBORN.
1st Lt. Co. "E" 25th Regt. N. C. T.
Commanding Company.
Southamton county, camp near Blackwater, Va.
June the 6th 1863.

The History of North Carolina.

PUBLISHED in 1861 by the undersigned; in its preface conceded that it contained omissions, unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State, and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.
Chapil Hill, N. C., June 4th, 1863. 16:—3m.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM BRYSON gave me a Note, on or about the 3rd of July, 1859, for the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN DOLLARS, or thereabouts, with interest from 1st April, of said year. That Note is lost or mislaid, and Wm. Bryson has given me a new note in lieu thereof.

All persons are notified not to receive or purchase said Note, as it is satisfied.

JOHN H. LOFTIS.
Hendersonville, N. C., June 27, 1863. 17tf

JOHN D. HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the different counties composing the 8th. Judicial Circuit. Business placed in his hands will be promptly attended to.
May 12, 1863. 10:-tf.

Wm. BRYSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in all the Courts of the 8th Judicial Circuit. All business entrusted to his care, shall have particular attention. He will attend to procuring all pay due deceased soldiers. Charges moderate. And for widows of those who have been killed, or died in service, the only charge will be just sufficient to cover cost of blanks, postage, &c. All necessary blanks on hand.

☞ Office on Main St., opposite M. M. Patton's store.
February 5, 1863. 46—4m.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 17th of May, my negro boy, Charles.

Said negro boy is about forty years of age, about 5 feet ten inches high, a dark copper color, and weighs about 160 or 170 lbs. I am not certain, but I think that said boy has a scar on one of his temples, and a mole on one of his cheeks. Said boy had on when he left, a pair of homemade cotton pants, dark color, and a homemade wool-hat, and a dark mixed janes coat, lined with red checked cloth.—Said negro left in company with a negro boy that was lately brought from Edgefield District, S. C., and they may be making their way there in order to run the blockade to the Yankees, or to get to Tennessee.

I will give the above reward, if said boy is lodged in any jail so that I get him.

My address is Hendersonville, N. C.,
ALEX. HENRY.
May 19, 1863. 11—4t.

That Steam Mill,

NEAR Hendersonville, is making the best of flour. Mr. Bradly, (the miller) is making such corn meal as was never eaten before. Give him a call.

That Blacksmith Shop, near the Steam Mill, is shoeing horses for less than any body else, and all other work done in proportion. We are determined to do work for *less than seventy-five per cent.* With Joseph Barnett at the head of the concern, we think we can give general satisfaction. That

Wagon Maker Shop,

At the Steam Mill, is putting up some good work; and we have on hand a lot of the best timber that has ever been worked in this mountain country.—Repairing done to Wagons, Carts, Buggies, &c., at the shortest notice, and for less than 75 per cent. Give us a call, and see.

WM. BRYSON.
Hendersonvillr, N. C., Feb. 8, 1863 46—4m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing notes or accounts to RIPLEY & PATTON, M. M. PATTON, or PATTON & CO., are requested to make settlement immediately, as the business of the different firms must be closed up. 46—tf.

M. M. PATON.
Feb. 2d, 1863

LATEST NEWS.

(Corrected weekly.)

HAWKINS & STRADLEY,

ARE receiving and opening at their Store, in Hendersonville, a well selected stock of Goods, which they intend to sell as low as the times will admit, consisting in part of the following articles:

Calico, Brown Sait Domestic, Laed Pencils, Dress Trimings, Flannel, Pocket Hankerchiefs, Neck Ties, Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Hoop Skirts, Needles, (a *good assortment*) Combs, Soaps, Hatsand Shoes, Hoes, Chains, Augers, Chisels, Locks, Files, Lamp Black, Manure Forks, Wagon Boxes, Hooks & Eyes, Steelyards, Hand Saws, Scissors,—Castor Oil, Turcbean Oil, Tanner's Oil, Spirits of Turpintine, Laudanum, Paregoric, Essence Mint, Hair Pins, Vermifuge, Pills, Pain Extractor, Bed Bug Poison, Ointment, Crome Green, Crome Yellow, Venetian Red, Plane Handles, Soda, Extract of Logwood, Pen Stocks, Spice, Gun Flints, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Plates, Bowls, Pitchers, Sugar Dishes, Tea Pots, Ink and paper, Tobacco, Cigars, Pins, Matches, Shoe Blacking, Pipes, Almanacs, Snuff, Lace and Edgings and various other articles too tedjous to mention.

Hendersonville, N. C., May 6, 1863. 9—tf.

NOTICE!

ANY PERSON having BOOKS belonging to the Library of the late

J. P. JORDAN, Dec'd,

Will please return to my Office immediately. would likewise be obliged to any person having any of my Books to return them.

W. M. SHIPP, Adm'r.
of J. P. J.
Feb. 23, 1863.—49-tf.