The Intelligencer.

Published every TUESDAY, at $5 for six months, payable in advance.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

The Situation.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 28th says that during Sunday the armies on our front remained comparatively quiet. Nothing hostile except the dull, slow chopping sounds of firing between the sharpshooters, disturbed the holy calm of the Sabbath. We learn that religious services were held very generally in our army. The Yankees also, were engaged in the same unwarlike proceedings, but we cannot understand what use the murderous scourges have for Christian exercises, or what answer for good, can possibly be their portion.

The calm was of that peculiar kind which produces an unsettled, uneasy feeling in the mind, that something extraordinary is about to happen. It was the dreadful calm which precedes a storm. The intensity of the heat, however, had a very restraining influence on the fighting propensities of the belligerents.

At dawn on Monday, the *Intelligencer* remarks, a new energy seemed to have been infused into the foe that confronts us. Sherman has evidently at last concluded that his strength must be measured against our power. Early in the day the ball opened with terrific cannonading on our lines and at this moment there seems to be no abatement in the intensity of the firing or the fury of the battle. Doubtless a battle is raging severely between the opposing armies.

The weather is too excessively hot for the armies to undergo much tremendous exertions. Its enervating effects materially weaken the force of heavy movements. Yet notwithstanding, there was doubtless a terrible and bloody engagement on Monday which may tell very materially on the fortunes of the campaign. We anxiously await the issue of the day of the battle which will so materially affect and perhaps decide the most momentous interests of our national existence. We feel however that with our army under the admirable management of Gen. Johnston and his great captains, the enemy will be shorn of his strength and his columns so thoroughly shattered, that he will not gather his energy for aggressive movements again during many months.

We cannot and will not be defeated.—The absolute necessity of a victory over the enemy has been so thoroughly infused into our army that they will conquer, the hated vandals before them. How eagerly we await the issue to decide for us an advance on a fleeing and routed foe. How anxious we await the blast that orders our brave veterans forward to the pursuit of the routed legions and the distracted remnants of Sherman's insolent hosts. Our people have earnestly prayed to God to vouchsafe to us the victory. Our God hears the prayers of the righteous and long suffering. Our good right arms will strike the blows that will win the victory.

The State Journal gives our private opinion is that Gen. Johnston has not got Sherman where he wants him, and he has him where he does *not* want him. While we believe he has successfully repulsed Sherman's attacks, we still think he is losing ground and that we have received almost our last telegram from Marietta. We are slow to believe this, but can't help it. The Georgia papers have kept us in good spirits for weeks past, and they say cheering things which we try to believe. The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, a thoroughgoing "brick" on the war question, writing on the "Situation" on the 26th, expects a battle of great magnitude and importance shortly, "within a distance of Atlanta which will make the roar of the guns and the combat of arms heard within our midst." "To us," it adds, "the battle is of victory. To the enemy, naught but destruction and death. We will win the fight." This is cheering, though often repeated, and may prove true. Atlanta then will hear the next combat of arms!

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The raiders who struck Morganton on Monday, after destroying Camp Vance, the depot at the head of the road, and a passenger (not freight) train, have departed whence they came, through Watauga, with their plunder, followed it is said by our troops. What a pity our troops were not informed of their coming. But they are gone. What place next will feel a raid and a surprise?

This is about all we know and nearly all we think of the situation.

From the best of our judgment, says the Goldsboro *State Journal*, Grant has not "fought it out" on the line he set out on, nor on any other line, up to the present writing. By "fighting it out" we suppose he meant whipping Gen. Lee or capturing Richmond. Well, "private advices" assure us that Gen. Lee is not half whipped, and from the "reliable gentleman" we have assurances that Richmond is not yet taken. Petersburg, when we last saw it, stood where she is, as impudent a cockade as we ever saw, and there she stood at 12 o'clock yesterday, and there she stands, in all human probability, to-day. Long may she wave. Gen. Lee still confronts Grant, and whips him every time he advanced. The Yenkee raiders fly across and about the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, able to do nothing more in their hasty and precipitate flights than cut the telegraph wire. This they do once or more every day. Near Petersburg where they were reported to be fortified they have torn up cut a small portion of the track—and they are not fortified there.

THE RAID ON DANVILLE.

This raid was a complete failure, so far as any permanent evil to us or any solid advantage to the enemy is concerned. They tore up the track for a few miles between the junction and Danville, burnt up a depot or two and a few cars, and then left after losing many men and much material, and escaped to Grant.

We regret to learn, as we do from the Raleigh papers, that the Hon. W. W. Avery died in Morganton, on Friday last, from a wound he received in the engagement between the Burke Home Guards and Kirk's raiders.

Conspiracy Exposed.

The following, from the *Conservative* of Saturday, is the expose of a treasonable oath-bound Association in this State, alluded to in our telegraph column yesterday morning:

CHATHAM Co., N. C.

MR. EDITOR—SIR:—I wish to state a few facts for the benefit of the public, generally. There is a secret concern in this, and other counties, of our beloved Old State. Its name is "Heroes of America." Its objects, or main objects, are protection from the enemy. It has one of the hardest oaths attached to it, that has ever been invented, so as to prevent its subjects from telling the secrets. It also has secret words, and signs, so every member may be recognized; and the manner and way that a person is brought into this concern, are calculated to deceive. They are taken before the person who has to administer the Oath to them; then the Oath man asks the candidate if he can keep a secret. He thinks he can. Then he says to him there is nothing in this against you either politically or religiously, nothing but what is right and proper. Having this assurance, they proceed. I a poor deluded soul, went into this unholy thing and for a short time thought it was all right, and during that time, was the cause of some four or five others becoming deluded with myself. But, thank God, my eyes were opened to see what I had done for myself and others. I at once declared non fellowship with the concern, and I prayed to God to forgive me for doing so vile a thing. And I believe God forgave me for it. Then I told some of my friends my thoughts upon the subject. I am a man that wishes to serve my God and do my duty to my country. I think I am a loyal man, and always have been, and I do not want to be in anything that has a disloyal tendency.

Again, I thought of my brave boy, who was fighting for our independence and of all that I had done.

It was said too that all those who belonged to this concern were expected to vote for Mr. Holden. I knew that I could not do that, for I have even been a warm supporter of Z. B. Vance, and expect, if permitted to live to get to the polls, in August next, to vote for him again. I would as a friend, say to all of those who have been deluded and misled, to come right out of this thing at once. Especially do I insist upon all good men to come out; I would say to all of them that have not as yet been brought into this miserable affair, not to accept of any proposition that may be made or offered; for I tell you it is a thing that ought to not exist. Our authorities say it is treason, and I fear it is. So all of you, who are now keeping its secrets, come right out. The oath is not binding, because it is outside of every thing that is reasonable and right. I do not believe that an individual is either morally or legally bound to keep it; for the Oath is wrong in itself. Do as I have done—go to your God and ask forgiveness; then go to the Governor of your State and lay the matter open before him, and ask forgiveness, and you will be pardoned at once, for we have a Governor who tries to do right.

I have said enough for this time. I may come again. So Mr. Editor, you can publish this if you think it will do. It may be of some advantage to somebody

O. CHURCHHILL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY,
June 30, 1864.

This is to certify that Silas Beckwith appeared before me, one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for said County and testifies that he was a member of a secret organization in said county—the object of which, he thought was for no good to the county, and he therefore wishes it distinctly understood that he is no longer a member of said organization, that he was led into it by bad men, but having left it in disgust, he hopes those in power will pardon him, and he pledges himself as a good and loyal citizen, never to be led astray again.

SILAS BECKWITH.
H. COUNCIL, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLIN,
CHATHAM COUNTY,
June 29, 1864.

This is to certify that Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long, and R. M. Sugg, appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, that they belong to a secret organization in said county, but believing it to be wrong, have declared non-fellowship with it, and they were misled as to its object, and as good and loyal citizens of their country, they wish it further understood that they will not belong to any such organization, and they pledge their sacred honor as honest men never to engage in anything that has a tendency to injure their country; and they that the authorities will pardon them for their misstep; and they promise that they will never hereafter be caught in such a organization again.

H. COUNCIL, J. P.

Public Speaking.

A number of gentlemen of this city having requested the Hon. T. C. Fuller to address his fellow-citizens, in Fayetteville, at some early day to be designated by him, upon the subjects of general interest which have recently engaged the attention of Congress, they received the following reply:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 29, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—It will give me pleasure to comply with the request made in your note of the 28th inst., and I will name Tuesday the 12th of July as the day on which I propose to address my fellow-citizens on those subjects of general interest, which have recently engaged the attention of Congress.

Very truly yours,
THOS. C. FULLER.

Messrs. K. A. Black and others.

WITHDRAWAL.—We are requested to state that Lieut. Joseph A. McArthur, one of the candidates to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, has been withdrawn by his friends from the canvass.

The numerous friends of Lieut. McArthur will regret the necessity which will deprive them of his efficient services in the position which they desired him to fill; for, whether in Legislative halls or in the field, they know he will always be found at the post of duty.

Lieut. M. is a prisoner in the North, suffering from several severe and painful wounds; hence his withdrawal.

We learn that information from the enemy's lines in Georgia report much dissatisfaction among the Yankees, and Sherman is calling for reinforcements. They say Johnston has an overwhelming force, and he cannot take Atlanta, but must retreat unless more troops are sent to him.

It is not the fate of Richmond, of Charleston, of Atlanta, or any other city or town, which will decide and terminate this struggle, says the Richmond *Whig*. *Blood and money* will decide it, and the party which will give most of these for success will win. Now, we intend to devote the last drop and the final dollar to the struggle. It will not pay for the Yankee to pursue a similar course; therefore, we are safe in saying he will not do so. He loves his life, and he worships his dollar. He has been buoyed and sustained by the hope that foreigners and negroes enough could be found to do the blood shedding for him, and by their efforts he could make Southern property effect his payments. But he finds this will not do. Foreigners no longer enlist, and negroes will not fight. He is at his wit's end. By the time the South is done with him, even should he subjugate her, his indebtedness and loss will so greatly exceed the gains, that his spoils will not compensate him for the expenditure of blood and money. It is this consideration which is bringing the Yankee to his senses. Let him fully understand that we intend this war shall go on. If we were to be whipped in the field, and compelled to disband our large armies, we would then cut loose on him as guerillas, whose rifles would sting and scourge him from one end of the Confederacy to the other.

AN EYE ON WASHINGTON.—Now that Breckinridge has driven Hunter from the Valley, and Lee's cavalry have routed Sheridan, Grant's big cavalry gun, says the Columbia *Carolinian*, can we not spare a force to move against Washington, under such leaders as Mosby and Hampton? Northern Virginia is open and the game inviting. It would cause the "Scotch cap" to be brought into requisition again, if Mosby, Hampton or Fitz Lee were to turn up some fine morning at the Long Bridge, or even in the neighborhood of Arlington Heights. A demonstration of this kind might accomplish much at the present time, when Washington is completely drained of troops and only garrisoned by a few raw militia.

On account of the continued indisposition of the Editor, and the unavoidable absence of one of our compositors, who has met with a serious misfortune in the death of a kind and indulgent mother, the CAROLINIAN has been short of editorial as well as other matter for the past two or three days. We hope to be all right next week.

Lieut. General Longstreet, who arrived at Columbia on Sunday, *en route* for Augusta, Ga., says the *South Carolinian*, was occupied on Monday in receiving the citizens, many of whom availed themselves of the opportunity of paying their respects to the old chief and wishing him God speed in his mission of glory and greatness.

MR. W. M. Waterbury, the efficient, attentive and obliging telegraph operator at this place, has, we regret to learn, resigned his situation and will return voluntarily, to the army. While we can but admire the patriotism that prompts him to this step, we regret the necessity that influences him to resign a place he has filled with so much credit and efficiency.

THE FUTILITY OF CONQUEST.

The Milwaukie (Wis.) News says:

Two years ago we drove the rebels out of the entire country surrounding Paducah. That section is now all occupied by the rebel Gen. Forrest. Immediately after Gen. Grant advanced into West Tennessee, and during the summer of 1863, conquered the whole of that region; it is now almost entirely in rebel hands. The same summer desperate battles were fought at Corinth, Iuka and Hatchie, and in every struggle victory crowned our arms; but every one of these points is in undisputed possession of the enemy. In the fall of the year, Gen. Grant occupied LaGrange, in Tennessee, Holly Springs and Oxford in Mississippi, and the crossing of Yacconey river, some twelve miles south of Oxford, while his cavalry was thrown forward nearly to Grenada; the whole of this territory is now abandoned. At the same time our forces held possession of all the country eastward to the line of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road, which is also of course in undisputed possession of the enemy.

A year ago this winter and spring our army took possession of the country back of Lake Providence, also of nearly all the region between Mississippi and Yazoo rivers; afterwards occupied Jackson and Canton, Miss. In the summer we arranged for the permanent occupation of the territory east of Vicksburg and between the Big Black and Yazoo rivers. About the same time our troops were pushed westward from Vicksburg and Louisiana, routing the enemy from the entire vicinity, a distance of from 70 to 100 miles. Every square foot of the territory described is now surrendered. In short, from Cairo to New Orleans, in the Mississippi valley proper, the Federal flag, as we are informed, does not float over a single inch of territory out of the range of the gunboats on the river, and no loyal man is known to live in any portion of the territory mentioned as conquered but now surrendered.

ENCOURAGING FROM THE FRONT.—A correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal*, from Johnston's army, says:

All looks well here. "Old Chickahominy" has mesmerized his whole command into the faith of little children in the wisdom of all his plans and purposes. No questions are asked. "Whatever is, is right." A soldier, with the tint of the trenches all over his face, his hands and his garments, said to me this morning: "Gen. Johns on, my dear sir, commands everything here, officers, soldiers, cooks, nurses and herdsmen. Why, sir, he commands those mules yonder, and that accounts for their looking so fat and sleek. He feeds us well, nurses us well, and we love him and believe in him."—Such faith, such admiration, such obedience, such cheerfulness, I have never seen in an army. The Duke of Marlborough said: "Give me the hearts of my soldiers, and I'll conquer the world."

We are still deprived of our Richmond and Petersburg exchanges, and our other cotemporaries are, for the same reason, distressingly dull. Our telegraphic column, however, will be found interesting.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—There was a severe storm at Shreveport on June 2, amounting quite to a hurricane for five minutes, during which two steamboats, the Stella and the Dos Lonis, were smashed to atoms, others had their chimneys, roofs of houses torn off, &c. The *News* believes the wheat and corn crops must have suffered severely.

The crops throughout Texas are looking finely.

Cotton is selling at Gonzales, Texas, for ten to thirteen cents per pound in specie; at Eagle Pass it is selling at twenty-one cents in specie.

The blockade at Galveston, on the 16th, was maintained by a brigantine propeller, five gunboats and two supply vessels.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* says specie is now about the only currency recognized in that place, and in the West generally. The products of the country cannot be bought for anything else. Those who have Confederate money are keeping it to pay taxes.

A writer in the Houston *News* says that Louisiana has sent sixty-three thousand men to the field, out of a white population of three hundred thousand. The city of New Orleans has furnished one hundred and sixty-five companies.

The Yankee soldiers at Camden, Ark., were ashamed of their negro association. They hate the sight with a perfect hatred. They say they "knock down and drag them out." They say they make good soldiers, but regard the whole negro business as a stain upon the service, and an excuse for a white man not to re-enlist. Soldiers uniformly declare that they will never submit to the competition of negroes against white labor. Would not fight if they thought such would be the result, etc.

The Jackson *Mississippian* of June 22d learns from a young gentleman just from Port Gibson, that before he left that place, the report had reached there that Gen. Dick Taylor had had a battle with the enemy under Gen. Canby, in which our forces were completely victorious. The enemy's loss is stated at 1,500 killed and wounded, 17 pieces of artillery, and vast numbers of small arms, a large quantity of stores, &c., and that when Gen. Taylor was last heard from he had completely routed and driven the enemy over sixteen miles. Our loss is estimated at six hundred, killed and wounded.

[FROM THE CHARLOTTE BULLETIN.]

RAIDERS AT MORGANTON.—His Honor, Mayor Harris, received the following dispatch last night at 11 o'clock:

SALISBURY, June 28.

Mayor Town of Charlotte! The Yankees have captured Camp Vance, near Morganton, with 300 of our recruits, and the Western N. C. train. Send us what force you can to aid in repelling them.

JOHN A. HOFF, Commissioner.

At 12 o'clock, Col. Turney, Post Commandant, received the following dispatch:

SALISBURY, June 28.

Col. P. Turney Com. Post: The enemy certainly have taken Camp Vance. The force is estimated at 400. I have sent about 120 men to repel further advance. Will need more force—30 or 40 men, also a [illegible] with you in the morning.

J. A. [illegible], Jr.,
Col. Commanding.

The Home Guard and detailed men were immediately organized under their respective officers, and prepared at short notice.

GEN. JOHNSTON.—A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, writing from Marietta, says:

In visiting Gen. Johnston's headquarters yesterday, I found him quietly bivouacked in the woods, under the shade of a tree, and from the immense responsibilities resting upon him, to say nothing of the activity of body and mind, and continual watchfulness required in checking the enemy's movements, one would have expected to have seen a care-worn, haggard countenance, furrived with the weight of almost crushing liabilities. But no such thing. From his sparkling eyes and merry laugh one would have imagined him on a pic nic frolic, while you feel assured, at once, that the General was master of the situation, master of his profession, and master of the army; and you become imbued with every confidence and faith in the man, which his high spirit and lofty bearing naturally impressed upon you.

GEN. PILLOW'S ATTACK ON LAFAYETTE.—The Selma Messenger contains the following account of Gen. Pillow's recent attack on Lafayette, Ga. The letter is dated Talladega, Ala., June 27.

Gen. Pillow's expedition has been heard from at last. I yesterday saw three wounded soldiers belonging to Maj. Lewis' squadron who were wounded at Lafayette, Ga. Gen. Pillow's brigade, consisting of Col. Armistead's regiment, (not numbered,) the 8th and 9th Alabama cavalry, and Maj. Lewis' battalion, attacked the enemy at 3 o'clock Friday 500 strong, posted in the Court House, Jail and other brick buildings, at Lafayette, and after three gallant charges captured them and held buildings about two hours, when the arrival of a body of Yankee cavalry, reported at from 2 to 5000, forced the dismounted men to make a hasty retreat to their horses. Our loss is probably from three to four hundred men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The Yankee loss is not yet known.

A BRAVE MAN.—Lieut. Cleveland, of the 5th Kentucky, was seriously wounded in a charge at the front a few days since. He was first struck in the face with a shell, but arose and continued to lead his men.—He was then shot through the abdomen and fell, but again got up and continued the charge. A third shot in his breast brought him to the earth, but again he rose and charged, and when within a feet of the enemy's breastworks, was brought the fourth time to the earth by shots, which broke both arms. His command retreated, and the Yankees took Lieut. Cleveland prisoner. After robbing him of his revolver, hat and pocket-book, they left him as a dead man. But at night Lieut. C. got away, escaping the pickets into our lines. He is now in Atlanta.

SHERMAN'S REAR.—The Macon *Telegraph* says a letter has been received from Bartow county, dated 20th, which says Wheeler, with two divisions, is in Sherman's rear tearing up the railroad.

[Special Correspondence of the Advertiser & Register.]

SENATOBIA, June 23.—Northern dates to the evening of the 20th are received.

Stanton's dispatches claim a great success in Grant's new movement.

Baldy Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of works before Petersburg on the 15th, capturing thirteen cannon, several stand of colors, and between 3,000 and 5,000 prisoners.

The hardest fighting of the war was done by the negroes.

The capture of Petersburg is reported.

Rumors that Richmond is being evacuated by the citizens are rife.

Gilmore has been relieved of the command of his corps by Butler.

It is believed the Government will not interfere with Vallandigham if he keeps quiet.

The correspondent of the Chicago Times say Grant lost 70,000 men trying Lincoln's plan, and is now trying his own.

The Federal losses to the 23 in the battles near the Chickahominy were 12,000.

A special dispatch to the Times, dated Cincinnati, June 15th, says Morgan was at Flemingsburg the day before, with 3,000 men, and pronounced Barbridge's dispatches false. His loss was only one hundred and seventy all told. He had not left, and would not leave the State. His troops were not scattered, as he intended visiting Northern Kentucky.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 21st contains nothing further from the armies.

Guerrillas were enforcing conscription in Southwestern Kentucky. They had captured the horses and equipments of a Federal regiments at Princeton.

A hundred reels were stationed at Mayfield, driving the Unionists out of the State.

Guerrillas are becoming troublesome in Southern Missouri.

Dayton dispatches say Vallandigham is enjoying quiet. In a speech to a crowd serenading him, he said he would make no threats, but he had not come from a foreign country without calculating the consequences and making deliberate preparations to meet them.

If any military commander should attempt his arrest, he warned them that in Dayton the persons and property of those instigating such a procedure would be held as hostages.

He should demand an eye for an eye and tooth for tooth; so help him the everlasting Jehovah!

He did not expect to be molested again. If he should be, however, he warned them the result would be such that, when compared, the other was but dust in the balance.

He intended remaining quiet till after the Chicago Convention, and would then avow his purposes.

Scurgis is superseded by A. J. Smith of Memphis.

ITEMS FROM YANKEE PAPERS.

[Special to the Mobile Register.]

The Register's Senatobia correspondent sends the following gathered from St. Louis and Memphis papers of the 23d and 24th:

In the fighting around Petersburg on Saturday it is represented that the Federal loss was very heavy.

Gilmore is superseded by Brooks, and Hancock, is relieved, Birney temporarily succeeding him.

The early capture of Petersburg is anticipated.

Lincoln has not got authoritatively advised his nomination. Fort Wayne and Detroit are being extensively urged.

The Alabama has burned the ship Rockingham from Cadiz.

Washburne is reported relieved at Memphis, and commands the expedition against Forrest.

Gold in New York on the 21st, was excited and decidedly higher—closing at 205 and 206 offered, and 208 and 210 asked.

A private letter from Memphis, of yesday, quotes gold in New York, on the 22d, at 235. Confederate money in Memphis is 21 cents on the dollar, scarce and rising rapidly.

The Federal loss on the 18th, near Petersburg, is estimated at 3500.

The surrender of the city had been demanded and refused.

The rebels occupy a strong position, rendering the city untenable by the Federals. The sacrifice of life to take it would consequently be useless until the rebels are dislodged.

A dispatch dated "Army of the Potomac," of the 21st, reports no change in the position for the last three days. The rebels are throwing up entrenchments, and seemed determined to hold Petersburg.

Supplies had been sent to the White House for Hunter and Sheridan, whose arrival there was expected.

Lincoln was visiting the army of the Potomac.

Sherman reports recent successes.

Marmaduke is moving on Little Rock.

The steamer Iago, loaded with cotton, was burned on the Arkansas river.

Guerrillas are troublesome on the Ohio.

Mass meetings are being held in New York and other cities, to impress upon the Chicago Convention that the people are in favor of peace.

The Abolition party are fearful that Congress will adjourn without passing the bill to conscribe every able-bodied man. They say "the air is thick with omens of peril to the cause from the lack of men, and our noble armies in the field are daily melting away."

Vallandigham perambulates Dayton at will.

The rise in gold is attributed to the reverses of the Federal arms, and to the gold bill, the repeal of which is strongly urged.

Gold closed on the 22nd at 225, having reached 235.

Maximillian has appointed Santa Anna a Field Marshal.

Liverpool dates to the 11th have been received.

The cotton market was firmer, and slightly higher for American.

The London Times, in its editorial, says that in the debate in Parliament, the foreign enlistment matter has been exaggerated.

England cannot, under the circumstances, make it a *casus belli* if emigration ends in enlistment afterwards. Its event is beyond government control.

From reliable Memphis intelligence it is believed that Washburne will take command of the troops going eastward.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is being rebuilt.

A worthy old farmer was called on last Saturday, says the Prairie *News*, for his mules to assist in bringing the captured wagons from the battle-field. His enthusiastic reply was: "Yes, Gen. Forrest can get anything I've got; just leave the old woman, and he's welcome to all the balance."

TIME OF SERVICE EXPIRING.—We learn from reliable authority that the time of service of 8,000 of Sherman's troops expired on the 25th inst.

NORTHERN ITEMS.—The Cincinnati Commercial says the military occupation of the New York World office did not improve the tone of the paper in the least.

A well known citizen of Cincinnati named Loring Hinsdale, eloped a short time since with a negress, the wife of a negro barber.

The Yankee papers are especially vexed at seeing the California gold going to Europe. The last vessel that arrived at Panama had $260,250 for New York, and $900,000 for Europe.

The New York Times thinks "there will be but little more campaigning in Louisiana, or west of the Mississippi, for some time to come."

Confederate guerrillas are causing much trouble in Missouri

Picket lines have been established in various sections of lower Missouri to prevent Confederate raids.

The guard duty at St. Louis is now performed by enrolled militia.

Confederate General Shelby has captured Dardonelle, Ark. His force is estimated at 15,000.

The steamer Lebanon has been captured by our guerrillas on the Mississippi river and burned.

A guerrilla party went to the plantation cultivated by Dent, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, near Skipwith's landing, on the Mississippi river, recently, and carried away sixty mules, all of the negroes on the place, and everything else they desired that could be removed. Dent made his escape by taking a passing steamer to Memphis.

The Northern papers say the latest Confederate guerrilla dodge for decoying boats to land, is the placing of gaily dressed colored women on the river banks, who hail the officers of the steamer and ask to be taken on board.

In the Baltimore nominating Convention there were three or four negroes representing South Carolina. Among them we observe the name of Robert Smith, who it will be remembered, carried a steamboat to the Yankees two years ago.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—All apprehensions at Jackson concerning another Yankee raid have subsided.

There are but few Yankee troops at Vicksburg; the enemy's lines are now within two miles of the city.

Bishop Green has recently visited his churches at Bovina and Vicksburg, still regarding them as members of his diocese. He was well treated by the Federals.

It is thought the foes will soon run through to Jackson. They now go within ten miles of the place.

Gen. Wirt Adam's headquarters are still at Jackson.

Fifteen hundred Yankee prisoners have arrived at Meridian. The wounded niggers and Yankees are laid side by side.

Meridian is being rapidly rebuilt. Shanties of all shapes and dimensions are going up.

Eighteen flat cars loaded with artillery and wagons captured by Forrest, have arrived at Meridian.

GREEK MET CREEK.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by a lady in the Trans-Mississippi department to a gentleman in Shubuta, Mississippi. It is another one of the misfortunes, so many of which have occurred to the Virginia army:

"A sad misfortune occurred at the of the enemy's hand when playing on our ranks for some time, commenting serious destruction. Col Parsons, who commands a brigade of Texans, commenced a movement to charge and secure this battery. He succeeded in capturing it after a desperate struggle, and immediately turned it on the flying foe. Gen. Churchhill, commanding a brigade of Arkansians, about the same time, commenced a charge on the same battery, he thinking that the enemy still held it. Parsons thinking Churchhill was the enemy attempting to retake the battery, turned the guns upon him. A desperate fight ensued. The mistake was not discovered until General Churchhill arrived at the battery and saw the colors. The loss here was heavier than at any other point on the battle field."

WHAT FRED DOUGLASS DEMANDS.—Frederick Douglas writes thus of the Cleveland Convention:

SIR—I mean the complete abolition of every vestige form and modification of slavery in every part of the United States, perfect equality for the black man in every State before the law, in the jury-box, at the ballot-box, and on the battle-field; and salutary retaliation for every instance of enslavement or slaughter of prisoners of any color. I mean that in the distribution of offices and honors under this government no discrimination shall be made in favor of or against any class of citizens, whether black or white, of native or foreign birth. And supposing that the Convention which is to meet at Cleaveland means the same thing, I cheerfully give my name as one of the signers of the call.

Yours respectfully,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

E. GILBERT, Esq.
Rochester, May 23, 1864.

The editor of the Houston *Telegraph* has been shown by Col. Sayles a pair of shoes made of the finest tanned goat skin we have ever seen made in that country. He asked him the method of tanning, which is as follows: Prepare the hide in the usual way, putting it into a weak ooze at first. The hide should be often taken out and exposed in the weather, the oftener the better. The ooze should be kept about blood-heat. And to the ooze a small quantity of the weed known as queer delight. This colors the leather a handsome and a permanent black. The leather is tanned in about sixty days.

The Louisville Journal notices the mortifying fact that ten of Morgan's men threw a train off the track near Southfield, Kentucky, and captured 25 Federal soldiers, to whom they administered an oath to support the Southern Confederacy. They were polite to the ladies, and didn't take any money except Government or company funds, except in a few instances, where they borrowed some change from the male passengers to be returned "after the war." The cars, with the exception of the ladies coaches, were burned. The conduct of the rebels was "strangly marked by a show of gallantry and an exhibit of desperado."

A BATTLE NEAR PETERSBURG.—The *State Journal* has good authority for saying that on yesterday a fierce battle raged near Ream's Station, on the Petersburg & Weldon railroad. No particulars at the time we write.

FROM THE FRONT.

We learn but little news from the Atlanta papers of Friday, in regard to the military situation. A correspondent of the *Appeal*, writing June 30th, says:

There has been no change in the situation, and but slight skirmishing during the day, with but few casualties, but among those we mourn the loss of the gallant Col. Warner P. Jones, of the 33d Tennessee, Strahl's brigade, who was instantly killed this morning in the trenches by a shot from the sharpshooter, which, striking the "head log," glanced down and striking him in the temple produced instant death.

About ten o'clock to-day a terrific drumming was heard upon our right, which led to the belief that the enemy were moving in that direction, but a scouting party being sent out to ascertain, soon returned with some half dozen Knights of the Drumstick, who acknowledged that they had been ordered out by the firm of Sherman, Thomas & Co., to raise the wind.

I see no indications of a general engagement being imminent more than there was ten days since, as I think Sherman, like his illustrious prototype, Grant, has also grown tired of butting against breastworks, and as he seems to have lost sight of his familiar plan of turning our flanks, I think he has gotten into a terrible situation. Afraid to go forward or backward, and unlike a crab, unable to move sideways, he is certainly in a tight place, from which he will find no little difficulty in extricating his command.

The weather is intensely hot and the dust stifling, but there is a fair prospect for some rain, but I sincerely hope it will not be administered in such large quantities as heretofore.

The *Confederacy* says:

The fight in front of Gen. Cheatham Wednesday morning is represented to have been severe.

He crept up towards our works, several columns deep, with the intention of surprising and breaking through our lines. But our officers were already in possession of the secret. The advance was permitted to reach within forty paces of our eager and expectant troops, when Gen. Cheatham rode down the ranks and gave the order to fire. For half an hour the cannonading and musketry were very heavy, when the enemy withdrew, leaving their dead upon the field.

The operations of Gen. Pillow, in the vicinity of La Fayette appears to have been less successful than we had reason a few days ago to believe. We have conversed with a gentleman direct from the quarter. He says that the command of Gen. Pillow was repulsed by overpowering numbers, with severe loss, retreating to Gadsden.

A force of Confederate guerrillas were reported in Cleaveland, East Tennessee, on last Thursday.

Gen. Forrest is at Tupelo.

RETALIATION.—Succeeding the massacre by the rebels of our negro troops at Fort Pillow, the President in a speech at Baltimore, and Republican Congressmen in their places in the two houses, and the Republican press all over the country made direful threats of retaliation for the outrage. Several weeks have passed, and have these threats been executed? Has the first act of retaliation been done? We believe not. Nor do we believe there will be any retaliation in the future. The truth is that the Administration has employed the slaves of the rebels as troops while it has not the power to compel the treatment of them as prisoners of war. On the contrary, as soon as they are captured, liable to the most summary vengeance at the hands of their former masters. In this light, is not the employment of them a misdemeanor, if not a crime against humanity?

We fancy that the employment of them has been pretty much abandoned. The administration, stupid and blind and obstinate as it is, has been brought to see the folly, if not the criminality, of the negro soldier policy. It cannot point to a single case where negro soldiers have been of any real service, whereas the cases are numerous where they have been of real damage.

So is exploded another humbug.

Chicago Times.

YANKEE ESTIMATE OF OUR STRENGTH.—The Yankees have made another estimate of our strength. This time it comes from the New York *World's* Baltimore correspondent. Gen. Lee is given 115,000 men, including Longstreet's corps, but not any recent reinforcements. Under Beauregard, and recently operating against Richmond, 50,000; Imboden's cavalry, 5,000; recently under Breckinridge and Echols, 20,000; between Wilmington and Petersburg, 35,000; under Gen. Johnson, before Red Dallas, 80,000; Charleston and Savannah, 20,000; Mobile, 5,000; under Kirby Smith and Price in Arkansas and Missouri, 15,000; on Red River and in Texas, 25,000. This gives us an effectual strength of 350,000 men.

MORGAN'S RAID.—Information which is be reliable, has been received here, says the Columbia Carolinian, that Gen. Morgan, with his command, has returned in safety to the neighborhood of Abingdon, Va. Gen Morgan met with no disaster, and his raid has been very successful. It is stated that he captured Cynthiana, Mt. Sterling, Paris, Flemingsburg, Frankfort, Maysville Versailles and Lexington. He took 2,800 prisoners, and 2,000 horses, cut the railroads, and destroyed a large amount of Government property.

General Hobson and staff, captured at Cynthiana, are now on their way to Richmond.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 4th inst., says that "Capt. Jas. Y. Mason, of the rebel army, nephew of James M. Mason, the rebel commissioner in England, who has twice been paroled to the limits of the city, was arrested Thursday evening in the act of absconding for Dixie, having in his possession a letter in cipher, concealed in his vest. He was placed in Myrtle street prison for safe keeping.

The flag of truce received at Port Royal Ferry on Wednesday, the N. York *Times*, of the 23d, was received. The *Times* states that Grant's losses, since the opening of his "on to Richmond" campaign, foot up the appalling number of 110,000 men. The prisoners for whom Gen. Forrest sent to be placed in an exposed situation, in retaliation for the prisoners confined in Charleston, had arrived at Port Royal, among them is Gen. Ed. Johnson.

Charleston Mercury.

"NOISE OF THE BATTLE AGAIN OFF.—Our attention was called, yesterday at noon, to a noice as of distant cannonading. It consisted of very rapid "thuds," frequently so rapid as to run into each other. At our request, the telegraph operator inquired of Atlanta whether cannonading was in progress, and was told that there was heavy firing, and evidently "something had turned up" in the front. The distance on a right line is about ninety-two miles.

Macon Confederate.