he would avail himself of the understanding to send out unarmed parties to bury the dead and care for the wounded. Gen. Lee promptly replied, showing that Grant had misunderstood his letter. Thus the matter rests.

There was some heavy cannonading last night, but it amounted to nothing.

Last night the enemy abandoned our front and part of our centre, apparently in great haste. Early has followed them ten miles to day, capturing sixty prisoners, who say Grant has gone to the White House because his men wont fight. The impression here, however, is that Grant is making for the James river to cross to the South side. Some little sharp shooting has taken place on our right to-day.

RICHMOND, June 7.—General Lee's dispatch received last night confirms the withdrawal of the enemy from our left and part of the centre.

RICHMOND, June 7.—The telegram last evening should have read, Early followed the enemy two miles. After going thus far finding the enemy entrenched behind the creek, within a swamp, went no farther.

The condition of affairs on our left remains unchanged. The enemy still in front of Hill and Anderson, but were reported moving to the right last evening.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Advices from the Valley indicate that the enemy is moving in the direction of Staunton. Our forces in that quarter are unable to prevent their advance. It is reported that Staunton is already occupied by the Yankees. General W. E Jones was killed in the fight on Sunday. All our trains were brought off safely to Waynesboro.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On motion of Mr Hill, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the *habeas corpus* question. He said the Committee are of the opinion that it is inexpedient to legislate farther on this subject at this time.

In the House, the report of the Special Committee in the case of Cobb, of Alabama, charged with disloyalty, recommended that his seat be declared vacant. After debate, it was recommitted, with instruction to take additional testimony during recess. The Senate bill doubling the pay and mileage of members of Congress was passed.

RICHMOND, June 1.—The Senate passed the bill regulating impressments with amendments not affecting the main object of the measure, viz: the transfer of the power of impressment, with limitations, from the military authorities to the tithe collectors.

RICHMOND, June 3. The Senate adopted a resolution, requesting the President to make an exposition to the European powers, through our Commissioners, of the atrocities of the enemy in the prosecution of this war.

The other proceedings are unimportant.

FOREIGN NEWS—FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, June 1.—We have received the N. Y. *Tribune* of May 28. All the Yankee wounded, except forty, have been removed from Fredericksburg and the Yankees were preparing to evacuate the town. Joshua Giddings, the great Ohio Abolitionist, dropped dead in Montreal on the 27th ult. Mosby's men have destroyed all the block houses and bridges from Union Mills to the Rapidan. The *Tribune* gives particulars of an affray at a hotel in Washington, between Voorhees and Senator Chandler, in which the latter was roughly handled. The quarrel grew out of remarks attributed to Chandler against the Copperheads.

RICHMOND June 4.—The New York *Times* of the 1st has been received.

It blames Beast Butler for the failure of the campaign on the south side; admits the signal defeat of the Yankees at Drewry's Bluff and attributes the failure to Butler's mismanagement.

The Radical Republican Convention, at Cleveland, Ohio, has nominated John C. Fremont, of California, for President, and John Cochrane, of New York, for Vice President. Lincoln's name was only mention in derision.

Edward H Pollard has been sent to Fort Lafayette. Belle Boyd was released.

The Yankee Gunboats are reported to have succeeded in escaping from Red River.

Political Conventions have been held at Louisville. The Kentucky delegates to the Democratic Convention, soon to meet in Chicago, were instructed to vote for McClellan. Those sent to the Republican Convention, to meet in Baltimore on Tuesday, were instructed to vote for Lincoln.

Of 2,000 men recently drafted in Connecticut, only 16 signified their willingness to serve. The balance paid out or got off on medical certificates.

Gun-boats are patrolling the Rappahannock vigilantly.

Gold closed in New York on the 30th at 188.

The Siberian Telegraph line is working to Queenstown, Ireland, from Ichutsk, Siberia, a distance of six thousand five hundred miles.

My schoolmaster out West posted in his school room the following: 'Notis—No swarrin, or runnin above loss or hollerin' in school."

LINCOLN APPALLED.—When Grant unfolded his plans for the capture of Richmond, Lincoln is reported to have said that he was appalled at the magnitude of the operations, and charmed with Grant's confidence in their success. The plan *was* great. Grant, in person, at the head of 150,000 men, was to advance from Culpeper; Butler, with 35,000 men, to land on the South-side; Seigel, with 10,000 men, to march up the Valley; Crook, with 8,000, and Averill, with 4,000, to strike the Virginia and Tennessee Road; Kantz, with 3,000, to destroy the Petersburg and Danville; and Sheridan, with 15,000, to capture Richmond in the midst of the hubbub. Here, then, were 225,000 men, hurled simultaneously against the Confederate capital. Well might Lincoln's little soul be appalled at a plan so gigantic and complicated. Involved suddenly in this huge web of military operations, how was it possible for the Confederate to extricate themselves? The appalling plan ought to have succeeded at some point, and so it did. Crook succeeded in burning a bridge; Sheridan in destroying a considerable quantity of meat, and Kantz in tearing up a few miles of railroad track. But Seigel failed, Averill failed, Butler failed, and Grant himself has, so far, failed. It remains to be seen whether Grant and Butler united will fail. We are fully assured that they will; and when they do, what will be Lincoln's sensations? If he was appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking, he will be overwhelmed at the magnitude of the failure.—*Richmond Whig.*

Liberty, in all representative Governments, may be said to rest upon three grand corner stones: 1. *Open sessions*, in representative bodies of the people, by which their Representatives are made responsible to the people. 2. *Freedom of the press*, by which all the proceedings of the Government may be canvassed and exposed, for the judgment of the people. 3. *Freedom of the person*, from arbitrary arrests by the Government. *Two* out of the three of these great corner-stones of liberty, have been overthrown by the Government of the Confederate States; and the *third*, only failed to be overthrown by the interposition of the Senate. Will any one, having the least conception of the great objects of the war we are now waging, either in its initiation or progress, fail to see the necessity of a Convention after the war is over, to readjust in these vital particulars, the relations between the Confederate Government and the States? Mr. Burke, in his "thoughts on the cause of the present discontent" observes that there are "a species of men, to whom a state of order would be a sentence of obscurity, are nourished into dangerous magnitude, by the heat of intestine disturbances; and it is no wonder that by a sort of sinister piety, they cherish in return, those disorders, which are the parents of all their consequence."—*Mercury.*

We take from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th inst., the following account of an act of Heroism performed by a member of Col. Kennedy's Regiment:

A GALLANT ACT.

During the fight on Friday, in front of Kershaw's division, a most gallant charge was made by Kershaw's (old) brigade upon the enemy, in which Private Ficken, of Company B, Second South Carolina regiment, seized the color bearer of the Forty-eighth New York regiment and wrested from his hands the splendid silk colors of that regiment, and brought them off to within our lines. We examined these colors, which bore many evidences of the marksmanship of our soldiers. Upon the staff of the colors was a silver plate inscribed "Forty-eighth New York State Volunteers, presented by the city in 1863."—Commenting upon the superior material and make of this beautiful trophy, a soldier dryly remarked, "The flag ought to be beautiful, it is all they are fighting for."

FEMALE APPAREL.—A young lady can only look charming at so much per yard. A pretty miss in calico is a lovely woman in silk, and a charming girl in muslin is an angel in satin. At least she thinks so, and who would dare to contradict a lady? More than once I have tried to get my wife to purchase a handsome article of calico, and have it made into an elegantly fitting dress, and then accompany me to church in it, but to no purpose. She would consider it a desecration of the Sabbath.

'I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question,' said a polite and accomplished gentleman upon a certain occasion, 'but I would merely remark, in the language of the poet, that, to him, Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.'

HIDES WANTED.

GREEN and dry hides wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Apply to
May 27 tf D. D. HOCOTT.

NOTICE.

W. E. HUGHES Esq., will act as my agent during my absence from the State.
May 30 6 W. R. TAYLOR.

RAGS! RAGS!!

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WHITE linen or cotton rags, delivered in large or small quantities at this office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR EDITOR: As the time is approaching when the people of Kershaw District, will have to select, those who will represent them, in the ensuing Legislature we respectfully recommend the following gentlemen as a candidates.

For Senator.

Maj. A. H. BOYKIN

For Representatives.

Maj. J. M. DeSAUSSURE,
Capt. W. Z. LEITNER.

By inserting the above, you will oblige
April 15. MANY VOTERS.

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce Col. A. D. GOODWYN, as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.
April 23 tf

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. R. TAYLOR, as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.
June 1 tf

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce Capt. WILLIAM CLYBURN, as a candidate for re-election as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Kershaw District, and oblige MANY FRIENDS.
April 15

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES B. CURETON Jr., of "The Kirkwood Rangers," 7th S. C. Cavalry, was killed on the field, at "Old Church" on the "Pamunkey" on Monday 30th May 1864, aged twenty one years.

A member of the Junior class of the So. Ca. College, when the first note of war was sounded, he, with his comrades of the College Cadets, served a short campaign at Charleston. Early in the Summer of 1861 he joined "The Kirkwood Rangers" and served a long and arduous campaign on the Potomac in the fall of 1861 and winter of 1862, and on the Peninsula in the spring and summer of the latter year, participating in all that eventful campaign, and ever since, the cavalry corps to which he was attached has been in the front, and he ever at the post of duty, on many a well fought field.

It was his fate to fall, at this most interesting crisis of his country's history, while, with gallant comrades beating back a numerous and dismounted foe.

We are daily, in these trying hours of our country's struggles called to mourn the loss of our best and bravest. Among them all no spirit, loftier or purer, more gentle or more brave, more courteous or more manly, more delicate in all its sensibilities, more firm, steadfast and enduring in dangers, hardships and fatigues has ascended to its God, than when young Cureton breathed his last, upon the battle field.

Alike, in the circles of home, in College, in camp, in contact with the world, his easy graceful affectionate nature won attachments, while his sterling qualities became the bonds to bind by ties, which death cannot sever.

At eighteen he threw aside the advantages of education, which he highly prized and had well improved, the comforts of home and the blandishments of society to serve his country, in the ranks—there he was ever prompt, ready and cheerful in the discharge of every duty and all the associations of camp life, tended but to develop the loftiness and purity of his character.

"He walked through the fire and the hem of his garment was not scathed" but after three years of active life in camp, his spirit has gone to its God, as pure as when, consecrated by a Mother's prayers the young soldier went forth to his first field.

Farewell! gentle, generous, noble youth. In thy early death each has lost a bright feature for many hearts, but they know that thy virtuous spirit finds, beyond the grave, a fitter field for development and enjoyment and that "whom the Gods love die young."

COMRADE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJT AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, June 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.

I. THE commanding officers of the several Militia Regiments of this State will immediately return to this office lists of the Field Officers of their respective regiments, with the date of their commission or election to office.

II. In Regiments in which there are no Field Officers, the ranking officer of the line will make the above return, and forthwith order elections for Field Officers of their respective Regiments, giving due notice.

III. The commanding officers of Regiments are required to have all vacant offices in their respective Regiments filled, according to law, (Act 1841.)

By command
(Signed.) A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adjutant and Inspector-General S. C.
Official: G. A. ELLIS, A. A. G.
June 10 2

☞ Papers of the State copy twice.

CIRCULAR TO ASSESSORS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WAR TAX OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 30, 1864.

THE following digest, making a scale of taxes has been carefully compiled from the reports of Assessors from the severe Collection Districts in this State. And in order to equalize the taxes fairly throughout the State, the Assessors are hereby instructed to pursue the said scale, making only such alterations as they may find absolutely necessary from such local circumstances as may affect the value of certain taxable articles in the Act enumerated, which cannot now be foreseen. In all such cases they will report the reason for the change before making the same:

REAL ESTATE.

CLASS 1.—COTTON LANDS.

Under cultivation, 1st quality, from $15 to $25 per acre
" " 2d " " $10 to $15 "
" " 3d " high pine lands sometimes cultivated in cotton and provisions, from $3 to $5 per acre.

CLASS 2.—COTTON LANDS ON SEA ISLANDS

Or contiguous main lands, used for producing sea island cotton, from $20 to $60 per acre

Lands known in the same section as "provision lands," from $15 to $20 per acre.

N. B.—As very nearly the whole of this class will come under the provision of the Act of Congress granting relief on account of the "presence or proximity of the enemy," Assessors are instructed to make such allowance as may seem to them just. But whenever the owner is still in possession and cultivating his lands, no allowance can be made by the Assessor, as such case does not come within the purview of the Act. If subsequently injured, his appeal is to the District Collector.

CLASS 3.—WOOD LANDS.

1st quality, suitable for cotton and provisions, from $10 to $15 per acre.
2d quality, suitable for the same purposes, from $5 to $10 per acre
3d quality, lands valuable for saw mills and timber, from $5 to $7 per acre.

CLASS 4.

Lands known as "sand hills," at from 30 cents to 50 cents per acre; but where improved, as in the neighborhood of Camden and Columbia, then according to their improved value as places of residence.

Lands known as pine barrens, valuable for firewood or fencing, but not for cultivation, $2 to $5 per acre.

Lands exhausted by cultivation, and known as "old fields," and lying out to grow up or used for "range," $2 per acre.

CLASS 5.

Lands valuable for farming purposes and the production of small grain, &c., but not valuable for cotton or other staple; 1st quality, from $10 to $15 per acre. 2d quality, from $6 to $8 per acre.

N. B.—Assessors are instructed to take into additional consideration in the valuing of farms all those things which go to make them valuable as residences, and as resorts for health and pleasure, and not their mere productiveness only, or money-making advantages. Residences on small farms contiguous to cities, towns or villages will be valued as town property, though without the corporate limits.

CLASS 6.—RICE LANDS.

River swamp, 1st quality, $150 per acre. 2d quality, $100 per acre. 3d quality, $50 per acre. 4th quality, $25 per acre

Inland swamps are so unequal, and so much depends upon situation and local advantages, that no general classification can be made of them.

N. B.—A large portion of the rice district is so much exposed to the enemy that Assessors must make such allowance in their Assessments as seem just and proper, but wherever the plantations are in the possession of the owner, and still cultivated, no deduction will be allowed. (See Class 2.)

ASSESSMENTS OF SLAVES

1. Gangs of negroes on plantations, $650 per head round.
2. Small gangs, where there is a great preponderance of grown or little negroes, at a greater or less average, according to the circumstances.
3. House servants, from $800 to $1,000 per head.
4. Mechanics, according to age and qualifications, from $1,000 to $1,500 per head.

N. B.—All slaves and other personalty in possession will be assessed, without deduction, according to the reasons given in letter to Col. Hutson, dated this day, (20th May,) and already sent to the Assessors.

ASSESSMENT OF OTHER PERSONALTY.

1. Plantation horses and mules, $125 per head. Asses and Jennets, valuable mostly as brood animals, from $100 to $1,500 per head. Blood horses, brood horses, and race horses according to their particular value.
2. Cattle of the Bovine species, upon plantations, from $10 to $15 per head. Oxen at a greater value, if used as work animals. Imported stock, if kept for breed, according to their particular value. Valuable milch cows, kept in towns and cities, and for family use, at their particular value.
3. Sheep on plantations $2 per head. Goats $1 per head. Swine $3 per head, round.
4. Furniture, agricultural tools, carriages, wagons, &c., books, maps, pictures, &c., according to their value.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Short cotton 10 cts per pound; long cotton 35 cts per pound; sea island from 40 to 60 cts. per pound, according to quality. Wool, clean, 25 to 35 cts per pound; unwashed 8 to 10 cts. per pound. Tobacco, leaf, 14 cts. per pound; prepared from 25 to 50 per pound. Corn $1 per bushel. Wheat $1.50 per bushel. Rye $1 per bushel. Oats 50 cts. per bushel. Buckwheat $1.60 per bushel. Rough rice $1 per bushel: clean $3 per bushel. Potatoes 35 cts. per bushel; Irish potatoes $1.50 per bushel. Peas, all kinds, $1 per bushel. Fodder $1 per hundred. Flour $3 per 100 lbs. Meal $1. Sugar 10 cts. Molasses 30 to 40 cts. per gallon. Bacon and lard 12½ cts per pound.

All of this property has been estimated, and must be assessed, according to the value of the same in 1860. But lands, negroes, cotton and tobacco, purchased since 1 January, 1862, must be assessed at the price actually paid for the same. Other property, upon which a tax is laid by the Act 17th February, 1864, will be assessed according to the provisions of the said Act and the instructions which have been issued from the office of the Commissioner of Taxes, heretofore forwarded to Assessors and Collectors, circular 20th April, 1864, calling for the reports of Assessors.

JOS. DANIEL POPE,
State Collector.

We publish, for the benefit of Tax payers in Kershaw District, the above Circular received from the State Tax Collector.

Tax payers will come prepared with full and complete lists of their property, according to the above Circular.

JOHN CANTEY, } Assessors.
R. M. KENNEDY, } 17th Dist.
June 3. 2

H'DQUARTERS 22d REG. S. C. M.

CAMDEN, S. C., June 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

I. IN pursuance of General Order No. 7, from A. C. Garlington, Adjutant and Inspector General, the Field Officers of this Regiment are hereby ordered to return the date of their commission or election to office to these Headquarters, on or before the 15th instant.

2. Captains or Officers commanding Beat companies will have all vacant offices in their respective companies immediately filled according to law, (Act 1841) and make returns to these Headquarters, on or before the 5th proximo.

3. Captains L. J. Patterson, John Thompson, J. Falkenbery, Jno. B Mickle, Adam Team, S D. Hough Tobias Folsom, E. Parker, are charged with the extension of Paragraph 2 of this order.

By command of Col. JONES.

J. M. GAYLE,
June 10 2 Adjutant.