## THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We have received, says the Richmond Enquirer, the Baltimore American and Sun of the 3d, and the National Intelligencer of the 2d inst. The most interesting news contained in these papers is an account of a battle fought at Gettysburg, on the 1st and 2d inst. We give a summary of the news:

*The First Day's Battle.*—The Baltimore American has the following account of the first day's battle:

It appears that at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning (the 1st inst.) the 1st and 11th corps of the Army of the Potomac reached Gettysburg, entering from the east side of the town, and marching directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy falling back as we advanced. On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing rapidly from the Chambersburg pike, in line of battle, towards the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town. The 1st corps, under Gen. Reynolds, was in the advance, and pushed forward at double-quick to secure the advantageous position. The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire, both of artillery and musketry, was opened along the whole Federal lines. The 11th army corps, under Gen. Howard, was also soon in position, and for a time a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire forces and endeavored to turn our right wing. Gen. Reynolds advanced to meet them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both parties suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. In the charge Maj. Gen. Reynolds fell mortally wounded, and died soon after being conveyed to Gettysburg. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in the thickest of the fight. Gen. Paul, commanding the 3d brigade of the 1st army corps, was also killed on the field, and Cols. Wistar and Stone fell severely wounded, and were taken prisoners by the enemy. The field between the contending armies was strewn with the dead and wounded, and it is said that the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we did, though it is not known what was their loss in officers.

The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made at the close of the fight, which ceased for the day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At this time two more corps of Gen. Meade's army reached the field, and during the night the main body of our army was in position to meet any demonstration that the enemy might make in the morning, or to advance on him, as the Commanding General might decide. A great and decisive battle was considered imminent, and, notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were regarded as decidedly with our forces. The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident of success. Gen. Meade had also, it was thought, concentrated his forces to a greater extent than the enemy, a large portion of whose army was still scattered up through the Cumberland Valley.

Some gentlemen connected with the press, who arrived here last Thursday evening, from Gettysburg, having left before daylight in the morning, represent the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Wednesday evening to have been still more favorable and promising of a successful issue than the previous information we had received. They state that the rebels had held Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had not only occupied, but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance towards Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley. The movement of Gen. Reynolds and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the East end of the town took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained the prominent position which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was in a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position, from which they were frequently repulsed.

Early in the afternoon Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. Howard's 11th corps, (the Dutch corps,) which broke and ran at Chancellorsville, dashed in to regain their lost laurels, and most nobly did they repulse these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our holding the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from. The 3d and 12th army corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds, and the lateness of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the men, and the desire to take care of the wounded, it was *determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.*

When our informant left the field yesterday (Thursday) morning, Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position, ready to push the enemy so soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburg is just twenty-five miles east of Chambersburg, over a fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battle of the rebel invasion.

From one of the officers who came down in charge of prisoners, who arrived last night, who left Gettysburg Wednesday afternoon, we have accounts not so favorable as those given by other parties. He describes the fight on that day as rather unfavorable to our arms, and states that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our forces having fallen back after the fall of Gen. Reynolds; that the attack of the enemy was so sudden and unexpected that both the corps of Hill and Longstreet were for a time engaged with Gen. Reynolds' corps, and that the 11th corps took but little part in the battle.

*The Second Day's Fighting.*—The American learns from parties that left Gettysburg at noon Thursday, that up to that time everything was progressing favorably for the Federal arms. It says:

Up to that time they assert that over *six thousand prisoners had been captured* and sent to Union bridge for transportation to Baltimore. At nine o'clock last night a train with 800 prisoners, the first installment of those captured, arrived at the Baltimore depot, and shortly after Gen. Schenck announced from his headquarters that those then in Baltimore and at the Relay House, which would soon be in his possession, amounted to 2,300.

During the early part of Thursday, up to noon, at which hour our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy and the capture of nearly 5000 prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. Meade, our arms were entirely successful; but the enemy studiously avoided a general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of General Meade to press the enemy along the whole line.

The enemy was rapidly concentrating his troops yesterday from the Cumberland Valley towards Chambersburg, and Gen. Meade's whole army had reached the field of battle. If Gen. Couch presses on the enemy down the Valley, with his troops from Harrisburg, which is confidently expected, we may look for a glorious result.

Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer.

To-day, and on Pennsylvania soil, has been fought one of the most desperate and bloody battles of this accursed rebellion.

We have attacked a force *honestly* our superior in numbers—a force not worn down with nineteen days' rapid marching in heat and rain, dust and mud—and one splendidly positioned and entrenched. Against all these advantages and disadvantages, have a portion of our war-worn, battle-scarred veterans struggled, never flinching or skulking from any duty assigned them; but making desperate bayonet charges, rushing into the jaws of death, and although suffering severely, yet they have managed to seriously cripple the enemy, and, at the same time, to retain possession of the town of Gettysburg, which they sought to repossess.

This morning early the first and eleventh army corps, which had been during the night encamped near Emmettsburg, advanced. When some three miles from town, and while quietly marching along, the sound of heavy and rapid cannon firing was heard coming from the direction beyond Gettysburg. Almost at the same instant Captain Mitchell, a gallant aid upon Gen. Reynolds' staff, came dashing down the road with orders to the various division commanders to push forward their divisions as rapidly as possible. The order was given to double quick, which was instantly obeyed, and kept up until the intervening space where our batteries were engaged was passed over. These batteries, two in number, were a part of the artillery belonging to Gen. Buford's division, and were stationed some half a mile to the South of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, while the opposing force were stationed and snugly entrenched upon the East side of Marsh Creek, and about the same distance from the Seminary as were our own forces. The latter was the first to open fire, and were for a time compelling our batteries to retire from their position. This they were quietly doing, and in good order, when the division of Gen. Wadsworth came to their support, the 2d Wisconsin and 34th Michigan rushing up and driving from in front of them the infantry force who were making desperate efforts to capture these pieces. When these supports arrived the batteries again took up a commanding position, which they were enabled to hold during the day.

In the rear of the position so taken up, and to the right, the division of Gen. Wadsworth was drawn up in line of battle, with the division of Gen. Robinson holding the second line. At the moment that these formations were completed the rebels, emboldened by their partial success in driving from position the batteries, attempted another charge, with the object of seizing the pieces, when the brigades of the 2d division, with fixed bayonets, made a charge upon them, and such as were not killed were taken prisoners. Two entire regiments—a Tennessee and Mississippi regiment—were then bagged.

Immediately after the arrival and going into position of the 1st corps, the 11th, under the amiable and brave Gen. Howard, marched directly through the town and at once formed a line of battle on the right of the Chambersburg road and some half a mile west of the college, which is located at the extreme end of the town. After some 3 hours of artillery duelling the rebels commenced to retire. There were massed two infantry corps, and in this formation a pursuit of their retreating column was commenced. After driving them back towards the mountain, something over a mile, soon after 4 o'clock it was discovered that with an extensive force of infantry and cavalry, they were endeavoring to turn our left flank, with a view probably to get between us and our supply trains. Before this being noticed, and it being evident that our reinforcements, the 3d and 12th corps, who had been anxiously inquired after during the entire day, were not yet up, no other alternative was offered us than to retire to the east of the town, and take up a better position upon the top of a hill and along the line of road leading to Emmettsburg. This was done, but in admirable order, no unusual haste being apparent, while at the same time all ammunition and supply wagons as were up to the front were sent to the rear.

A little after 4 o'clock the 3d corps, under command of Gen. Sickles, came upon the field, and went into position upon the left of that held early in the morning by the 1st Corps. The 12th, under Gen. Slocumb, as well, arrived about the same time, and were stationed upon the right of the 11th corps. After those two corps, as well as those who had borne the heat and burthen of the day, were formed in battle array, they made an advance, and with but little resistance succeeded in driving the rebels from the town, and back into the position they first occupied early in the morning. In this manner, and in these locations, both armies are resting for the night.

The 2d, 5th and 6th Corps are moving this way, and by morning will be up and ready to do battle with us.

While the latter mentioned movement was being made, the enemy kept up a continual rain of shot and shell upon the town, and, when ceasing, their cavalry dashed through the town, capturing all stray parties there congregated, together with the wounded, who were occupants of, and the surgeons and nurses who were in attendance in, the many hastily organized hospitals there located.

While personally gallantly leading the first bayonet charge made by Gen. Wadsworth's division the noble, popular and gallant Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds which received a wound, in less than an hour's time, resulted in death.

Among other prominent officers killed is found the name of Gen. Paul. Gen. Wadsworth is severely wounded. Gen. Robinson, for the third time, had a horse shot under him.

In the confusion occasioned by the charge of cavalry, and our approach to many hospitals being cut off, it is impossible to obtain a correct list of casualties. Our losses, though, are enormously heavy, especially among the field and line officers. Neither are we warranted in guessing how seriously the rebels have suffered.

Of the rebels nothing definite as to their numerical strength is here positively known; at least, it known, is not stated, some placing their entire strength in Pennsylvania at 80,000, others at 125,000.

Our scouts report that to-night Hill is reinforcing the enemy, and that they are moving down the mountain by three different roads. Their position to-day was one of unusual excellence, and selected with the same eye to natural defence and strength which has ever characterized them—upon the side of a broad running stream, and with a high mountain back of them, their artillery upon the hill side in a position one above the other, like seats in the parquette of a theatre.

*A Rebel Brigade Captured.*—They also made an effort to capture a wagon train on the left and rear, and in attempting this movement nearly a whole brigade of rebels were captured, among them Brigadier-General Archer, of the Rebel Army, formerly of the United States Army.

So rapidly were the rebels reinforced with fresh troops in their attempt to turn the left of the first corps, that it obliged the order to be given to fall back a distance of perhaps a mile, fighting the whole time.

*The very latest.*—The Baltimore American of the 3d (evening) says:

*A Great Battle in progress.*—There have been no arrivals this morning (July 3d) from the vicinity of Gettysburg, and we are without any direct intelligence relative to the doings of yesterday. We learn, however, that there must have been a great battle fought yesterday afternoon and evening (July 2d,) as heavy cannonading was heard at Parkton, Frederick and Harrisburg, from noon to 9 o'clock at night, when it ceased. A gentleman who came down this morning (July 3) from Parkton, says that the cannonading was resumed again at daylight this morning with such force and volume as to almost make the earth tremble.

*The Battle on Wednesday.*—The accounts of the battle on Wednesday are very conflicting, but there is no doubt that the Federal loss in both officers and men was very heavy. Two-thirds of the entire Rebel army—the corps of Hill and Longstreet—were engaged with but little over ten thousand Federal troops in the early part of the day, who were of course driven from their position. When reinforced by Sickles and Slocum, they regained the ground lost and again occupied Gettysburg up to the time the battle closed for the day. The battle yesterday and to-day will doubtless be decisive.

One of Adams' Express messengers, who brought despatches from Gettysburg, having left that place yesterday afternoon, reported the battle progressing, and that everything looked favorable.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER

WINDER HOSPITAL, July 1st, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: In these exciting times, when wars and rumors of wars, are all over our once happy country, and although here in full view of the Capitol, we have been twice, in the last two months, called upon to go to meet the enemy on their raids of 'On to Richmond.' In order to show the spirit of our men in the hospital, every man that could walk, volunteered to go to meet the enemy when they tore up the railroad at Hanover Junction, some twenty miles from the city There is now in this hospital a Battalion of five companies (one from each Division.) who hold themselves in readiness in case of an emergency. Should the enemy give us an opportunity of "showing our hands," no doubt the Camp Winder Invincibles will give a good account of themselves. Companies are being formed in the City of the men engaged in the Government Workshops, in case they may be needed; also the clerks of the different Departments have formed a volunteer company and no doubt they will make as good soldiers as any now in the field. The militia are called into service for defence of the City, and it has stirred up the speculators and extortioners to a considerable extent, as they have to close doors every day at 3 o'clock for the purpose of drilling. The forces around and in the City are fully prepared for the enemy at any hour, no matter the numbers or what direction they may come.

Yours truly, Co. K, 38th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP GREGG, VA., June 4.

*To the Antioch Soldiers' Aid Society, Robeson Co., N. C.:*

Ladies,—In behalf of the officers and men of General Pender's Brigade I desire to return thanks to you for the following articles received for the sick and wounded, and which have been distributed to the 13th, 16th, 34th, and 38th Reg'ts composing it: A large lot of bandages and lint, 2 sheets, 2 pillows, 12 prs pants, 28 shirts, a quantity of vinegar, dried fruit, sage, wild cherry bark, &c. Be assured kind friends that we greatly appreciate every exhibition of your kindness. In the early days of our struggle woman's devotion to the cause fired the bosoms of the sons of the South with patriotic ardor to repel the invaders of our homes: we are made only too happy to know that our mothers, wives and sisters still attest their approbation of our services and sympathy for our common cause by their unceasing devotion to our wounded and sick comrades. Such substantial evidences as the above that we are not forgotten by the dear ones at home, will remove many cares from our soldier life and nerve our arms afresh for the cause of human rights, the cause of the South, the cause of God.

Respectfully, P. W. YOUNG,
Surgeon 38th N. C. T. Pender's Brigade.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Sirs: I send you a copy of Surgeon Young's acknowledgment of the receipt of the articles named. Please publish in the Observer. Surely if some of the Rail Road conductors could witness the spirit with which these things are received in Camp they would change their course and exert themselves to forward all such supplies instead of, as some have done, frustrating and harrassing those engaged in conveying them. Yours, respectfully,

ALEX'R McMILLAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HANOVER JUNCTION, VA., June 17.

At a meeting of the officers of the 44th N. C. Reg't, held at Capt. John Crump's tent, Lieut. Col. T. L. Hargrove was called to the Chair, and Lt. W. P. Oldham requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, appointed Lt. J. C Montgomery, Capt. R. C. Brown and Lt. Samuel V. Williams to draft resolutions, who at an adjourned meeting reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have learned with great regret, that it has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom, to remove from us our much esteemed friend, Capt. J T. Phillips, Co. E, 44th Reg't N. C. T., who died at Wilson, N. C., April 24, 1863, and whereas, we from our associations with him during the last fifteen months having admired his kindness and liberality as a friend, and his energy, bravery and efficiency as an officer, deem this tribute due to his memory. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. Phillips the Confederacy has lost one of its most zealous supporters, our reg't one of its most faithful officers and his company one of its best friends.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and friends in their sad bereavement our heartfelt condolence for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased, and cause the same to be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Biblical Recorder, and Raleigh Standard.

T L. HARGROVE, Chairman.
W. P. OLDHAM, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of Co. F, 44th Reg't, convened at Fredericksburg, Va, June 13th, 1863, Lt. G. W. Montgomery was called to the chair, and Serg't G. C. Mills was requested to act as Sec'y.

The chairman appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the meeting, Serg'ts W. C. Hilliard, W. T. Wade and G. A. Cline, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: Intelligence has reached us of the death of our highly esteemed comrade in arms, PRESTON H. WOOLEY, whose amiable qualities of heart had endeared him to us all, and who died of typhoid fever in the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va., May 22, 1863.

Resolved, That in his death North Carolina has lost a noble and patriotic citizen, his parents an affectionate and dutiful son, and the company one of its bravest and best soldiers. That in the late battles around Newbern and Washington, he evinced the greatest degree of coolness and bravery. That although he had been in service but a short time, being under age and not inured to the privations and hardships of the soldier's life, yet he bore them all with that degree of patience and fortitude that characterizes the faithful soldier and true patriot.

Resolved, That while we tender to the parents and friends of deceased our heartfelt sympathies in this their sad bereavement; we deeply deplore the loss which the country has sustained in the death of this noble gentleman and patriotic young man.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the parents of the deceased and cause the same to be published in the Fayetteville Observer with the request that the N. C. Presbyterian and N. C. Argus copy.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Chm'n.
G. C. MILLS, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In the army, near Fredericksburg, Va., DANIEL CAMPBELL. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. He had a kind word for every one he met with. The earthly pilgrimage of our dear friend ended far from home where there was no companion to soothe him in his parting hours, though I have no doubt his spirit is enjoying in the presence of God a blissful immortality. Oh what an encouragement to his friends and especially to his family to have this hope for one so near and dear.

He's gone where troubles cannot come,
He's gone to Heaven, his long sought home;
He's gone to Jesus, his dear friend,
Eternity with him to spend. J. S. W.

## COLLECTION OF TAXES.

TREASURY OFFICE,
Raleigh, July 3, 1863.

*To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North Carolina:*

The following is a copy of the act just passed by the General Assembly, intended to expedite the collection of the State and county Revenue, in order that the issues of Confederate currency, dated prior to 6th April, 1863, may be funded.

I congratulate you on the adoption of a plan, which will relieve you and the tax-payers, and protect the State and county Treasurer from loss, growing out of the legislation of Congress, and sustain as far as the legislation of this State can do it, the currency of the Confederate government. To make this plan successful, your energetic co-operation is required in order that the taxes may reach the hands of the Treasurer and other fiscal agents, on or before the 28th inst. The State expects that you and the tax-payers will heartily co-operate in carrying out the plan.

Where you may not be able to get here by the time indicated with the money, you are at liberty to carry the Confederate notes you may have received, dated prior to the 6th of April 1863, to any Depository of the Confederate government, and fund these notes in the seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate government—and these bonds, or the certificates of the depositary, will be received at the Treasury as payments made on or before the 28th July, inst., though they may be delivered here at any time before the first day of October next.

It will be due to all of you who shall pay into the Treasury on or before the 28th July next the taxes due from your counties, that publication of the fact be made, and I shall cause it to be done.

J. F. E. Hardy, of Asheville, is appointed an agent of the treasury, in compliance with the requirement of the 3d section of the act The appointment of agents at other points, under said section, is left discretionary with me, and I appoint no other, believing the object can be better accomplished by your funding the money and bringing here the bonds or the certificate of the depositary; because, under existing laws, the Treasurer is authorized to receive the taxes only upon the settlement and certificate of the Comptroller.

As I have not the power myself to receive the taxes excepting on the certificate of the Comptroller, I deem it best to appoint an agent at Asheville only; which I do because the act, as to the appointment of an agent there, is imperative.

Very resp'y, JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

AN ACT in relation to the Payment of Taxes and to authorize the Public Treasurer and other Officers of the State to fund certain issues of the Confederate Treasury Notes in the seven per cent. Bonds of the Government.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all sheriffs and tax collectors be required forthwith to proceed with collecting the taxes due to the State and all levied by the counties, and make payment of the public taxes as far as they may be collected, into the office of the Public Treasurer on or before the 28th day of July instant, or into such office of deposit as the said Treasurer may direct—and all county taxes within the same time to the proper fiscal agent of the county to receive the same as far as the said county taxes may be collected; and in all such collections the said officers may receive, and whenever tendered, they shall receive the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America without regard to the date of the issue of said notes.

SEC. 2. After the 28th day of July instant, the said collecting officers shall proceed further to collect the taxes due and yet unpaid to the State and their respective counties, still receiving whenever tendered, all the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America, as declared in section 1st of this act; upon all sums paid as aforesaid on or before the 28th day of July, the collecting officers shall receive an additional commission of one per cent.

SEC. 3. Whenever the taxes aforesaid shall be paid into the office of the Public Treasurer, on or before the 28th day of July instant, or into any office of deposit, where he may require the same to be paid, the Treasurer is directed to fund the moneys so received, if paid in fundable notes, and also all other fundable moneys in Treasury, not necessary or available for the current public expenses, in the seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate government, where such moneys are of an issue previous to the 6th of April, 1863. He shall appoint agents at Asheville, and elsewhere, in his discretion, to receive and receipt for the taxes so paid, on or before the 28th of July, and to fund the same; and he shall make compensation to the agents whom he may thus select.

SEC. 4. All Confederate Treasury notes paid into the office of the Treasurer after the 28th of July, shall be held to be of equal value, and in making payment from his office, the Treasurer may apply the said notes at his pleasure, without discrimination between the issues of different dates.

SEC. 5. All fiscal agents of counties holding county funds, and every Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, may, in their discretion, fund such Treasury notes in the seven per cent bonds of the Confederate States, and sell the bonds or scrip at par for a premium.

SEC. 6. The Public Treasurer, fiscal agents and every chairman of the board of Superintendents of Common Schools shall be allowed to pay out to parties willing to receive them, or to sell at par or for a premium, all the bonds which they may receive in lieu of notes funded under the provision of this act from time to time at their discretion, and apply the proceeds in payments from their several offices.

SEC. 7. The clerks of the several county courts in this State shall, for the present year, make to the Comptroller's office on or before the 27th day of July, inst., the return required to be made in section 37 of the act of the last session of the General Assembly entitled "Revenue."

SEC. 8. The Treasurer shall have printed, as early as practicable, 200 copies of this act, and transmit one to each sheriff and one to each county court clerk in the State.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of July, A. D., 1863.

*Gen. Johnston's Movements.*—The Selma Dispatch publishes a letter from its correspondent at Jackson, who, it is stated, is "an officer of high rank and intelligence"—that contains a significant paragraph. He says: "Gen. Johnston is preparing, and will make a decisive fight when all things are ready. But he needs more troops. He should not merely injure the enemy—he should crush him. They have left their natural base of operations to penetrate far inland. They should never return. But more troops are needed to effect this. There are rumors to-day of reinforcements on the way here. Let us hope they are true. We should not give up other points, but we should keep at them merely a sufficient army to defend them, giving up all hopes of attacking at any other place than this. Bragg, with half his force, can defend Waldon's ridge; the other half can assist in annihilating Grant. The balance in which the fate of our Confederacy is weighed as yet hangs even. Let us not, then, be found wanting."

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Senate, on Saturday, concurred with the House in granting a discharge to the military committee, which reported its inability to agree.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Adjutant General to publish the names of North Carolina soldiers, the date of their death, discharge, &c.

Bills authorizing the Literary Board to elect a Treasurer, and the Governor to sign certain State bonds in the hands of the Literary Board, were passed, and the Commons concurred.

In the Commons, on Saturday, Mr. McNeill of Robeson introduced a bill for the better protection of sheep.

500 copies of the correspondence between Gov. Vance and the Secretary of War, in relation to habeas corpus, &c., were ordered to be printed, and with it the decisions of Judges Pearson and Battle.

Mr. Sherwood introduced a bill to amend the militia law. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday next.

Mr. McKay.—A bill authorizing the Governor to raise 7,000 militia for service in North Carolina, in pursuance of the call made by the President of the Confederate States. [This bill was offered as a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Sherwood and will be taken up at the same time. The bill and substitute are understood to embody the conflicting views of the Joint Select Committee on military affairs, discharged this morning.]

The bill to enable refugees and others to vote for members of Congress, passed its several readings.

Mr. Amis, from the Joint Select Committee, on Desertion, reported a bill to punish aiders and abettors of deserters, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Chatham, the House reconsidered the vote, by which was rejected, at the morning session, a bill amendatory of the Revised Code, increasing the fees allowed the Inspector of Flour at Fayetteville, N. C. On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill was amended by fixing the compensation at 10 cts. per barrel, instead of 15. The bill then passed its second and third readings.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Faison introduced a bill to pay North Carolina soldiers six dollars per month in addition to that already allowed. Referred.

Mr. Ramsay a bill to repeal an act entitled "an act to protect the people from small pox." Passed its 3d reading.

A bill to increase State Librarian's salary $300 passed 3d reading.

As also bills authorizing organization of companies, regiments, &c., for local defence in counties occupied by the enemy, and to punish aiders and abettors of deserters, and in relation to dogs and sheep.

A bill to repeal the stay law except as to soldiers was postponed to December next.

Mr. Graham presented a bill in relation to militia. Provides the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 55, with certain exemptions. Referred.

On Monday, in the Commons, a message from the Senate transmitted a resolution requiring the Adjutant General to prepare and print a tabular statement of the number of volunteers and conscripts furnished by the several counties of the State. Adopted.

The militia bills introduced by Mr. Sherwood and Mr. McKay, being the special order, were postponed to 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Grissom, who thought a bill might then be proposed reconciling the opposing points of those before the House.

Each House held a secret session during the day.

*Great Freshet.*—We have been visited by a disastrous freshet within the past week which has damaged the crops very materially in this section. It sickens the heart to gaze upon the destructive scene presented by the Dan River and Country-line low-grounds. Wheat, Oats and Corn have been ruined by the acre; and on Hyco and other creeks, we learn the destruction is great. Of course Bridges have been swept away in any number, and the harvested wheat, still standing in the field, has 'sprouted' so as to ruin a quantity of it.—*Milton Chronicle.*

*Removal of Fighting Joe Hooker.*—General Hooker, commander of the Grand Army of the Potomac, has been removed. He is supreseded by Gen. Meade, one of his old corps commanders.

A despatch from Washington to the Herald, the 29th, says the main reason for the removal of Hooker was a radical difference of opinion between him and Gen. Halleck as to the value of Maryland Heights as a military position during the present active operations.

Hooker was the sixth commander of the Army of the Potomac.

*Failure of Indiana to pay interest on its debt.*—The State of Indiana has made default in the payment of its interest on its debt, due on the 1st July 1863. This is the first instance of default since its compromise with its creditors, sixteen years ago.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

*Hostages.*—Forty-one females have been brought from Winchester and confined in Castle Thunder as hostages for ladies of Winchester and vicinity, driven from their homes. In many instances they were the informers against Southern ladies, and assisted to rob them. The social scale of most of them is not very exalted.


**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**

200 LBS. clean RED FLANNEL RAGS or SCRAPS; 25 cents per pound will be paid, Cash. Apply to H. McMILLAN.

July 4. 43-4tipd

**PAINTS AND DYES.**

PRUSS. BLUE, UMBER, Chrome Green, Verdigris; Venetian Red, Sienna; Chinese Scarlet; Calk.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 18. 38itf

**Copperas for sale by** JAS. N. SMITH.

July 4. 43itf

**Eagle Foundry Castings.**

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

March 2. 7itf

**EAGLE FOUNDRY.**

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON & CO.

Jan. 19. 95-itf

**AVON E. HALL,**

**Forwarding & Commission Merchant,**

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863. 23ily


## GEN. LEE AGAIN VICTORIOUS!

RICHMOND, VA., July 7.—The latest dispatches from Martinsburg report that the enemy were routed and Forty Thousand prisoners taken on Sunday:

MARTINSBURG, VA., July 5, 1863.—At 6 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, Gen. Lee had changed his front and occupied the ground which the enemy had been driven from on the 1st and 2d. His whole army was in splendid spirits and masters of the situation.

Gens. Pender and Pickett were wounded; Cols. Avery of North Carolina, killed; and Bennett and Parker wounded.

JULY 6th.—All reports concur that the enemy were defeated on yesterday and driven 3 miles. Vast numbers of prisoners are reported to have been taken by Lee. The prisoners refuse to be paroled, and are on their way to Richmond. This is the bloodiest battle thus far. Our loss is very great. The enemy's loss was immense.

*Latest.*—July 6th.—On Saturday night our centre fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Ewell and Longstreet flanked the enemy and gained their heights, when a general fight ensued, resulting in the rout of the yankees. Gen'l Lee captured FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS, according to all accounts.

There has been a fight at Williamsport between Imboden's cavalry and several regiments of infantry and a division of yankee cavalry under Pleasanton. [Result not stated.]

RICHMOND, July 7.—Another telegram, dated Martinsburg, July 6, says, the latest news, which seems reliable, is that the fight on Sunday was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Hill fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe that he was retreating; the yankees then advanced, when Gens. Ewell and Longstreet advanced their right and left wing, surrounding the enemy, and we took the heights for which we had been contending and captured forty thousand prisoners.

The prisoners refused to be paroled, and Pickett's division are now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburg.

*From Vicksburg.*—RICHMOND, June 6.—An officer arrived in this city direct from Vicksburg, says that the garrison is in splendid condition. Full rations are issued to our men of flour, meal, rice, sugar, molasses, &c. Our men are unanimous in the declaration that Vicksburg can never be taken. Our losses in killed, deaths from disease, wounded and missing, up to the date our informant left, amounted to but 632.—*Enquirer.*

*A Great Disaster—Vicksburg Fallen.*—JACKSON, July 6.—The mail carrier has just arrived, and states positively that Vicksburg has fallen. This same news has been received this morning, from different sources, but not by any one here officially.

*Important from Louisiana.*—RICHMOND, July 6.—Unofficial information by telegraph, from Jackson, Miss., this morning, states that an officer had just arrived there from below, who reports that Gens. Magruder and Dick Taylor had crossed the Mississippi at Kenner, ten miles above New Orleans, and were marching on that City, which was garrisoned by about 1,500 Federals.

*Latest.*—Gen. Taylor has captured seven thousand of the enemy near New Orleans, and is marching on that City, which is garrisoned by only 300 'contrabands.' Possibly the Confederate flag waves over New Orleans.—*Enquirer.*

*From Port Hudson.*—NATCHEZ, July 4.—A gentleman from Woodville reports heavy fighting at Port Hudson, on Saturday and Sunday last. Deserters state that the fight was more desperate and the Federal loss was heavier than ever before.

On the morning of the 2d, Logan's cavalry attacked the Federals six miles below Port Hudson on the Mississippi, burned a large amount of commissary and quartermaster's stores, and wounding one hundred and fifty, and capturing forty prisoners. Among the captured is a Colonel, a Major, a Captain and Quartermaster. He also destroyed one hundred and fifty thousand rations, half a million of dollars in greenbacks, seventy five wagons, and shot three hundred mules.

*From the North.*—Late Northern papers bring little of interest except the long accounts of the battle in Pennsylvania elsewhere copied. We annex all items worthy of note.

*Vicksburg.*—This place has, according to the yankees, again surrendered. It was announced in Philadelphia on the 3d, to cheer up the desponding troops in that State.

*Tennessee.*—Rosecranz dates his dispatches from Tullahoma, from which Bragg's army has fallen back.

*The Rebel Advance North.*—We learn from the Herald that in their advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania, our troops had made a pretty bold and effective strike at the railroads. They had done serious damage to the Northern Central railroad, both at York and Hanover Junction. They have burnt two bridges at York Haven, and six bridges have been burned between Goldsboro' and York, a distance of sixteen miles. They had torn up the track at Mariettasville and Sykesville, thirty-one miles from Baltimore, besides burning the splendid bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia, a mile and a quarter long, which cost a million of dollars.

*Our forces near Washington.*—The Northern papers say that some of our cavalry have made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery county, Md., and that some few of them have showed themselves as near Washington as Silver Spring, five miles from the city.

Our forces are reported to have made several splendid captures in the country around and about Washington.

*Freshet.*—Last week we had showers of rain, we believe every day, and on Sunday evening and night we were visited with very heavy rains, which caused the largest freshet in Middle Fork and South Fork, known to the oldest inhabitants. Fences which were never known to have been touched by high water, were swept away, and a great deal of damage was done to the crops in low grounds. Many of our farmers suffered considerable loss, having a large portion of their wheat and oat crops destroyed; yet we have the consolation to know that this destructive freshet was but limited in extent, Muddy Creek and the Yadkin River having not overflowed their banks to any great degree.

A portion of the Plankroad Bridge, at lower end of town, which was repaired a short time since, was again destroyed, and we learn all the bridges on Middle Fork and South Fork have been swept away.

There was danger of the wheat, which yields so abundantly this year, being injured by the weather, but this week it has been more favorable.

*Salem Press.*

*Attempt to Assassinate Gov. Yates, of Illinois.*—Governor Yates, of Illinois, was shot at through his window, while washing in his office, at his residence in Springfield, at a late hour on the 1st of July.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

The London Army and Navy Gazette, of the 13th, foretells and recommends Lee's invasion of the North, and says that "such a proof of strength would be appreciated by the European Powers."