

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Col. Z. B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

The Great Battle.

On Thursday evening of last week, the great battle before Richmond was commenced and up to our latest dispatch, was still raging most terrifically, and we are rejoicing to learn that our brave soldiers are driving the enemy before them, and we have strong hopes that before now, our victory is full and complete. The details of the series of the battles fought, our telegraphic dispatches, in another column, give the general result up to the latest date.

The letter from Capt. Charles will be read with interest.

In our next we will probably be enabled to give our readers the details of this great battle.

Burton's Panorama.

Mr. Burton will exhibit his Dioramic Panorama at Salisbury, N. C. this week. This painting is spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the entire press of the Confederacy.

Executed.

A late number of the New Orleans Delta informs that William B. Mumford, the Southern hero, who tore down a Yankee flag, shortly after the formal surrender of New Orleans has been hung for that gallant deed. Mr. Mumford was a native of Onslow county, North Carolina.

Captain H. C. Gorrell.

This community was thrown into deep melancholy caused by the report of the death of Capt. Henry C. Gorrell of this place, who was killed in a skirmish near Richmond on Saturday the 21st ult, by a ball through the head. His body fell into the hands of the enemy, and has not been recovered.

The Telegraph.

On last Friday night citizens of Greensboro and Charlotte congratulated each other on the fact of their being placed so near each other by means of a telegraphic line on the North Carolina Railroad just completed to this place from Charlotte, by the Southern Express Company. Since Friday we have been in the receipt of daily telegrams from Richmond and elsewhere. Mr. Conterrey, the Operator at this place, is spoken of as an accomplished and an accommodating gentleman, and the enterprise is hailed as a new era in our country. We understand the whole line from Charlotte to Raleigh will be completed in a few days.

Shoe Lasts.

We are pleased to learn that our friend W. C. Petty, of Bloomington, N. C. has invented a machine to turn shoe lasts, and that he is now engaged in manufacturing this useful implement of industry, at the rate of about forty pair per day; and that they are sold at prices but little advanced from those paid for Yankee lasts in days of yore. Orders for lasts, we learn are filled promptly. We gave notice in the Patriot some twelve months ago, of a machine for cutting shoe pegs invented by Mr. Petty, and which proved to be a complete success. We also pleasure now in noticing a last-invented by the same gentleman, which we are assured, (for we have not seen it) works to perfection.

Zeb Vance.

When we shall have whipped the Yankees from Virginia, which we shall by the blessing of Providence do, soon, their next attempt will be to make an advance into North Carolina. When this is attempted, the people of North Carolina desire Zeb Vance to be their Governor, and chief captain. In this struggle they feel that he will do and have done all that is necessary to make a complete and successful defense; that he will look to no parties, or partisans; that he will respect and cheer alike all, who shall do their duty; that he will by practice show how to dispense with the baneful effects of party; that he will practice what he preaches; and that he will know nothing, and practice nothing, but that which in his honest judgment, may tend speedily and effectually to the securing of our independence, and the promotion of the liberty and true happiness of the people.

The Register.

The talented and distinguished editor of the Raleigh Register compliments us with great praise because in a late issue of the Patriot we ventured to name Col. Vance in the same list with Beauregard, Jackson, Stuart, &c. illustrating his fitness to be Governor. He says we meant well and that the fact was not of the heart, but of the head, and concludes thus, "We would not give to (unnamed) for a man who cannot on occasion do a good natured thing, just as we have done above."

Andy Johnson.

The reported death of Andy Johnson is, we fear, untrue. People have not forgotten how to lie, and if "practice makes perfect," the lie will soon reach perfection.

tion in this branch of moral science. So far from Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown having killed old Johnson, he is now reported to have sold out to him, body and breeches. The Knoxville Register relates the following:

"A gentleman just from Nashville, has related to us an incident which followed Neil S. Brown's apostasy, which was calculated to bring a blush to the cheeks of the most hardened renegade. Brown has three sons; two of them are in the Confederate army, and one a youth of about fifteen was at home. Upon hearing of his father's making a Union speech, this noble lad sought him, and hearing the confirmation from his own lips, not only expressed his indignation, but declared he could never again set foot beneath the parental roof, but would join his brothers in defence of the South. We are informed he has kept his word."

The Western Democrat.

The Editor of the Charlotte Democrat, as well as others, republishes from the Standard, things which Mr. Holden in a political contest years ago, said against Col. Vance, and yet pretends that there should be but one man voted for at the next Governor's election, otherwise the spirit of party will be revived. Is the republication of these articles in high party times any thing else but party? Did the Editor of the Democrat ever complain of this injustice done to Col. Vance? Did he ever attempt to correct the error? Did he not then act with Mr. Holden? Does he mean by bringing these charges to the notice of his readers, to revive and endorse them? If so, let him say so like a man, or act like the Editor of the Standard, retract them, and do Col. Vance justice, as have many thousands of his honest opposers already done. We ask him to say plainly, and without equivocation or evasion, whether these articles which he is now republishing from the Standard did not do injustice to Colonel Vance?

He either then or now approves or disapproves of them, and as he publishes them again, he ought to say one way or the other. If he again endorses them, it will be no worse than to say of Col. Vance, after he has been vainly defeated in raising his Legion that "it is not thought probable that Mr. Vance was in earnest about raising a Legion." We do think it a shame to charge Zeb Vance with abolition affiliation in 1859, or a coward in 1862.

Attention Ladies!

Sugar will be furnished by James Sloan, Esq., to the ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, for the purpose of making Blackberry Wine and Cordial for the use of the sick and wounded in our Hospitals.

There is no one article more needed by our suffering soldiers; and perhaps none can be furnished that will do more to restore our brave men to health, and counteract many of the diseases incident to camp life.

Donations of Blackberries and Dewberries are earnestly solicited from our country friends who are willing to aid in this labor of love.

Rail Roads.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

I have observed for some time past, and have heard others speak of the condition of the North Carolina Railroad, as becoming much out of repairs, and getting worse under the pressure of business which is upon it. The rails are decaying rapidly, and the rails are out of adjustment, and it appears as if the section-masters and men are unable, by their best efforts to keep the Road in repair. The timber on this Road, by my observation, will require a renewal about every four years. The sills under the rails number about 400,000, and cost, say fifty cents each. I am told that over 100,000 have been re-placed the past year, and I suppose 100,000 more put under the iron in thirty days would not put the Road in good repair.

The decay of the sills is apparently a great misfortune to the Company, and it is reasonable to suppose that the managers of the Road would gladly adopt a remedy. For it is certain that if the same course in repairs is pursued which has been, it will get no better.

I was engaged in building, managing, and repairing Rail Roads from 1837, to 1854, 17 years, in the Northern and Western States, and some of the Roads were more burdened with trains than this Road, and were built on similar earth. I tested the durability of the sills uncovered as they are on this Road, and found that four years was the full time they would last. I covered the sills entirely over, and found that they would hold good eight years. The reason for the difference is easily explained and as easily understood, as that some men can do better work on wood than on iron, and others on earth; and the one who can master and direct all these classes, is the one fit to be placed in charge of a Rail Road. I do not mean to give an idea that any one has not done his best to advance the interest of the North Carolina Rail Road Company; for if they have labored to keep the original plan of its construction in repair, they have apparently failed. The Road therefore has defects in its plans and build; the curves are heavy and frequent change of grade and narrow Road bed are entailed on its managers; and unless some experienced person is put in charge to alter them, at whatever it may cost, which will be considerable over ordinary repairs annually, my belief is that the Company would thus better their Road; and their trains for passengers and freight could be promptly run, and by proper energy of its employees, every article of freight could be as promptly delivered as if Express companies took it in charge. Why

do people send their goods by Express at double or thrice the cost of Rail Road charge? Only because they get prompt delivery. All Rail Road Companies should as promptly deliver goods placed in their care; and the North Carolina Rail Road Company can, I believe, put its Road in a condition to do it.

For the Patriot.
"Guilford Men."
BATTLEFIELD, June 28, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—The "Guilford Men" have acted so nobly in the late series of engagements on the North side of the Chickahominy, that I feel it my duty as their commander to give their friends a notice of my appreciation of their great worth. On the evening of the 25th we were ordered to prepare to march immediately; and left Camp about 5 o'clock and arrived near the Meadow Bridge on the Chickahominy about 10 o'clock P. M. We remained here until 8 o'clock P. M. the next evening the 26th, when we were again ordered forward. When we got on the bridge we were ordered to load and informed that we would soon be in action, as we expected to find the enemy immediately. We found their camps and breast-works immediately on the hill, but they had deserted them. We pushed on with the whole of Pettigrew's, now Gen. Pender's Brigade; but had not gone more than one half mile before we came in contact with the enemy's batteries; but we pushed forward, though under their fire for more than a mile, their shells exploding amongst us at every step, now and then tearing off an arm, a leg, or a head, and sometimes literally tearing a man into strings; but we pushed right on until the whole Brigade became engaged, charging batteries and infantry Regiments. The 22nd N. C. Regiment was ordered to charge through a meadow, where the grass, weeds and briars were waist high and over a ditch whose banks were covered with briars much higher than a man's head, and so thick that one could not see through them; but we got through them somehow, though some of the men with very little clothes on—your humble servant suffering freely in this respect, his hands bleeding freely; but on we went, until we reached the opposite side, and came to a piece of woods, where we were ordered to march by the left flank down the side of the woods. We had gone but a short distance when we saw a Regiment in the woods not more than twenty paces in front; not liking their general appearance, we halted them, "What Regiments comes there?" "The 4th Michigan," was their prompt reply. "Fire!" was the quick command of our brave and gallant Colonel, James Conner, of Hampton's Legion, lately elected Col. of the 22nd, when a deadly volley was poured directly into their ranks. The shock was so terrible that they fled without firing scarcely a gun. Our boys kept throwing the buck and ball until they reached the summit of the hill, or at least those of them who were left. When they reached here, a fresh Regiment or two came rushing to their assistance. Our Regiment being wholly unsupported, and Col. Conner seriously wounded and carried off the field, Lt. Col. Gray gave the command to fall back. The whole of the right wing, with the exception of a part of Company M., Capt. Odell, hearing the command, fled to the rear of the meadow. This command I did not hear, and thinking the right wing in a panic, I called aloud to the "Guilford Men" to stand by me, for I would not retreat without orders; and I am happy and proud to say that not a single man left me but fired volley after volley into the faces of the enemy, until they were driven from the woods, the three right companies having gone to the rear.

In this engagement my acting Ord. Sergeant, R. W. Cole, with some others, were wounded. A number in other companies were also wounded and killed. Lt. J. A. C. Brown was badly wounded in the hand. After the work was over, we fell back to join the right wing.

Next morning about light, the battle opened furiously to our left. We were immediately ordered up, and came upon the enemy in rifle-pits. Some Georgia regiments here attacked them on our right, as we were thus stationed. This fight was terrible on the part of the Georgians, who were slain in great numbers. When we saw their position, we were commanded to fall down, a terrible fire being showered upon us from the ditches; but our men being wounded so fast, we were ordered forward to a creek which lay between us and the rifle-pits. Under the banks of this creek we sheltered ourselves until Capt. Andrews brought up his Maryland battery, which played terribly for a while on their entrenchments. We were then ordered to plunge the creek and forward. Our regiment was the first to reach the ditches, but when we reached them they were empty. The Yankees had tucked their heads and fled. We then commenced the pursuit. We passed Camp Astor, which the enemy had hastily deserted, leaving quartermaster and commissary stores, tents, knapsacks, guns and ammunition, and in fact every thing that one can imagine. They endeavored to destroy much of their property. In one instance, we found a large pile of guns, whiskey, hay, &c., to which the torch had been applied. There were several bushels of Irish potatoes in this pile, which were nicely roasted when we arrived, and feeling somewhat hungry, our boys helped themselves freely. At one place we found hundreds of small canoes, that the rascals had made with which to cross the river, when they should make their "onward to Richmond."

It would astonish the reader were he to see the amount of luxuries these fellows had

in their camps. Liquors of all kinds, lemons, candies, oranges, nuts, cakes, cigars, &c., &c., were found in the most abundant profusion. But our next scene was of a far different character. The enemy had made a stand about 6 miles below where we first found them. No sooner had our army come upon them than terrible carnage ensued. Charge after charge was made by both sides. A number of regiments were ordered in before ours, who slew their hundreds, but becoming exhausted, fell back to rest while fresh troops were thrown forward. But we had no time to wait. As soon as our brigade came up, it was ordered to charge. In to the timber and brush we went, and soon found the expected foe. Volley after volley we fired upon them, and they gave way before us. On we went until we ascended the hill, and encountered a body of fresh troops. Being slightly protected by the hill, we did a deadly work. At no greater distance than one hundred yards, the enemy was drawn up in heavy force, presenting a splendid line. We fired into them until not one hundred of our men were able for duty, when we were ordered to fall back. At this, the enemy poured in by thousands. To check their advance seemed almost impossible. The fight now commenced in earnest all along the line. (I have not yet learned the length of the line though) and just at this juncture Jackson comes up in splendid order, and to the contest he flies. The progress of the enemy being now checked, such desperate fighting few nations ever witnessed. At last they give way, and our men go with a deafening yell. This was a little after dark. After the excitement was over, I sat down in an old broken rocking chair, which I found in a house near by, and slept until morning, when Lt. Col. Gray, Lt. Wolfe, some others and myself, went to the battlefield, to view in the calm what we had passed over in the storm. And such a sight! The dead were lying thickly everywhere. We went to the hill where our noble boys fought, and here we saw the effect of our work. They were Pennsylvanians, and were strewn over the ground in every direction. We went to different parts of the field, where other brigades had fought, and found the dead and dying everywhere. Our litter-bearers were now engaged in carrying off our wounded.

After being tired with the dreadful sight, we retired from the field, and after enquiring the fate of my men, I sat down by a tree to write this letter, having picked up some paper in a Yankee camp, on which I am writing. I cannot give you any of the casualties, or tell you the extent of the fight—not having had time to learn. But I may say it has been terrible, and is yet going on. I do not know how many miles they are driven by this time, but our army is fast cutting McClellan to pieces. The casualties in the "Guilford Men" are not yet definitely known, but I give the following which I know: Harmon Wade, M. D. Meadearis, R. W. Cole, C. McQueen, Henry Long, Garrison Anderson, John Quackenbush, John Dodd, N. Martin, J. W. Yates, N. S. McClintock, Y. A. May, Wm. Irvin and Richard Crouch, are known to be killed or wounded. The majority of them are wounded. John Dodd is the only one I could find dead on the field, he was shot through the bowels. N. S. McClintock bore the flag, the same that was presented to our company by the ladies of Greensboro. And it was well and truly said by Col. Gray that a flag was never borne more manfully. McClintock, though badly wounded, would not let it fall until it was caught by other hands and he borne off the field. Tell the ladies of Greensboro that we are proud of that old flag, though it is literally shot to pieces. The gilt knob upon the top of the staff is gone; the staff was shot into just above the bearer's hand; and the flag itself is riddled with balls.

I feel proud that I am a member of the Twenty-Second. We were highly complimented by Gen. Pender when he said, "The Twenty-second acted so nobly."

H. E. CHARLES.

Highly Important from Europe.

The New York Herald of the 25th says intelligence has been received from Europe by the Arabia, forbidding the intervention by the Emperor of France, in co-operation with England, to interpose by armed intervention in the American war, and enforce peace on the belligerents, separating the North and South. The Herald says the United States will know how to deal with these powers should they attempt to interfere in our domestic concerns, and calls upon Congress to pronounce against the infamous schemes of the European powers to break up the Republic of America.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th inst., Earl Carnarvon called attention to Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and condemned it in severe terms, as without a precedent in the annals of warfare.

Earl Russell said there was no defence for such a proclamation, and sincerely hoped the American government would disavow it.

Lord Palmerston said no man could read that proclamation without feeling the deepest indignation. (Cheers.) It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet infamous. (Cheers.) An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo Saxon race.

Attempted Escape.

The political prisoners confined in the brick tenement buildings of the Factory lot in this place, were detected, a few days ago, in a pretty artful attempt to escape. They had raised one of the hearths and commenced a tunnel, aiming it for the Howard street of the enclosure, (about 50 nearest point) beyond which they expected to emerge some night, and clear themselves. It was a difficult job to execute without detection, though there were some very favoring circumstances in the building and its locality. Major Godwin had discovered signs of their scheme several days before

he arrested its progress, and not knowing the extent of the work arranged a guard beyond the outer wall to greet them upon emerging from the ground. But finding they were not nearly out, he concluded to stop their operations. Upon close examination, the tunnel was found to be 23 inches in diameter, five feet below the surface, and completed to the distance of sixty feet. The Major has not yet discovered either the engineer or the operatives engaged on the work, every man in the building professing the profoundest ignorance of it.

P. S.—ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—Since the above was put in type, to wit: last night, a number of the political prisoners referred to above, made their escape. But instead of going under the wall, we learn they went over it with ladders. The number is variously stated, but we have no accurate information on this point. They were very dirty and ragged, and may be known by this. Look out for them, for they will attempt to work their way through the country.—Sals. Watchman.

Latest Telegraphic News.

THE GREAT BATTLE BEGUN!

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS LEAD THE ADVANCE.

RICHMOND, June 27th.—The last advances from the battle field, state that Gen. Branch led the advance yesterday, down the Meadow Bluff bridge Road with a brigade of North Carolina Troops, and on crossing the bridge he was reinforced by other troops from Gen. Hill's Division. The numerous field works and batteries opposed to our advance were assailed in the coolest manner imaginable and captured with great rapidity.

Our loss is much less than could have been expected. All the heights in the vicinity of Mechanicsville are in our possession. Gen. Leachstreet's Division crossed the Chickahominy on the Mechanicsville Road last night.

The battle was resumed this morning at day light and was progressing fiercely until eight o'clock, when the firing was less audible in the city. The enemy have no doubt been driven back several miles in the direction of the White House. Our forces across the Chickahominy are led by Gen'l Jackson with Longstreet between him and Gen. A. P. Hill. On this side we are yet acting on the defensive.

THE ENEMY BEATEN BACK SIX MILES WITH HEAVY LOSS.

RICHMOND, June 28.—The Dispatch of this morning says that the result of yesterday's battle may thus be summed up. We have driven the enemy six miles, beaten them twice in the fight, captured eight or ten batteries, taken many stores, much clothing, many prisoners and small arms.

Jackson, it is said has been doing great damage to the enemy, being completely in their rear. He has captured five hundred prisoners and a large quantity of stores, &c.

The Examiner says the action became general in the vicinity of Cold Harbor, about five in the afternoon. It is estimated that 75,000 Confederate troops were engaged with an equal if not superior force of the enemy. From the best and most reliable information we can obtain, the field was undecided. The action will however, be about 12 miles below Richmond.

The Whig says the enemy fell back for the most part in order, and succeeded in getting off most of their artillery as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. To day will probably witness a general and decisive battle.

The Enquirer says at twelve last night we conversed with an aid to one of our Generals, who informed us that we have driven the Yankees from all their strong positions, taken a number of prisoners, a great many cannon, &c. General McClellan is now represented as being almost completely hemmed in. His telegraph lines have been cut and the railroad doubtless torn up before this. In answer to an enquiry if there was no way for McClellan to get to his gunboats, our informant replied "under Heaven that he could see except with his balloon."

In short, the fight yesterday was a glorious victory.

OUR FORCES FOLLOWING UP THEIR SUCCESS.

RICHMOND, June 28.—No accounts have been received from the field to-day, except meagre reports, all indicating that the Confederates are following up their success. About two thousand prisoners were taken last night including Brig. Gen. Reynolds, and at least a hundred commissioned officers. It has been found necessary to largely increase the prison accommodations.

Prisoners have been arriving all the forenoon.

It is reported that two other Yankee Generals have been captured.

3,600 PRISONERS CAPTURED, INCLUDING THREE BRIG. GENERALS.

RICHMOND, June 28.—The whole number of prisoners taken is about 3,600, including Generals Reynolds, and three Brig. Generals, and a large number of field officers. The constant arrival of prisoners produces a lively excitement about the streets.

All reports from the field confirm the discomfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that McClellan will capitulate.

Several batteries were taken to-day. We have lost no general officer, but Gen. Elzey has been wounded it is feared mortally. The gallant Major Wheat of the Louisiana Tigers, was killed.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GENERAL LEE.

HEADQUARTERS, June 27th.

To His Excellency President Davis:

MR. PRESIDENT:—Profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the signal victory granted to us, it is my pleasing task to announce to you the success achieved by this army to-day. The enemy was this morning driven from his strong positions behind Beaver Dam Creek, pursued to that point by our forces, and finally, after a severe contest, of four hours, entirely put back from the battlefield. Night put an end to the contest. I grieve to state that our loss in officers and men is great. We sleep on the field and shall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,

(Signed) ROBT. E. LEE.

McCLELLAN'S COMMUNICATION WITH HIS SOURCE OF SUPPLIES CUT OFF.

RICHMOND, June 29.—Only a few brigades of the attacking column of the Confederate army were engaged yesterday. Magruder's and Huger's divisions were still held in reserve on the west side of the Chickahominy, where it is understood McClellan was, yesterday, moving large bodies of

troops. A renewal of the contest was expected this morning. Two Regiments of General Magruder's Division, the Seventh and Eighth Georgia suffered severely yesterday in attempting to take a battery near Seven Pines defended by at least two brigades of Yankees. Col. Lamar, of the 1st N. C. Regt., was killed, and the 1st N. C. Regt., Col. White, of the seventh, wounded in the neck. The casualties of the two Regiments about two hundred. There seems to be no doubt that McClellan's communication with his source of supplies is effectually cut off.

McCLELLAN CROSSES THE CHICKAHOMINY.

RICHMOND, Sunday night, June 29.—The remnant of McClellan's army is now on this side of the Chickahominy.

The bridges were destroyed to prevent pursuit from the Confederates on the north.

It is believed here McClellan is retreating towards James river where his troops may embark in transports under protection of his gunboats.

The latest reports from the lines give this information, and state that our army is pursuing the enemy and hope to capture many of them before night.

NO FIGHTING ON SUNDAY, BUT A DECISIVE VICTORY ANTICIPATED.

RICHMOND, June 29.—Latest report from the lines represent that there has been no fighting to-day up to 11 o'clock.

Our army was in the line of battle, and it was expected, would soon advance upon the enemy.

GREAT ANXIETY TO HEAR FROM THE FIELD.—CITIZENS EXCLUDED FROM THE LINES.

The anxiety to hear from the battle field is intense, though every body is confident of a decisive victory.

Citizens are rigidly excluded from the lines and reliable information of the progress of events is difficult to obtain.

THE YANKEE'S DESTROY THEIR STORES.—STUART TAKES 3,000 PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, June 30.—Yesterday afternoon McClellan destroyed immense quantities of stores of every description and abandoned his fortifications preparatory to his retreat towards James river, which was commenced last night through White Oak Swamp.

The Yankees have been closely followed by our troops and hundreds of prisoners have been taken.

It is confidently expected that a greater portion of the fugitives will be intercepted and captured before night.

Stuart's Cavalry captured 3,000 prisoners yesterday who were trying to escape to York river.

OUR FORCES AT MILL MILLS.

The attack upon the Yankee fortifications at Mill Mills, Friday, was made by the 4th and 48th Georgia, 2nd and 3rd North Carolina. The 4th Georgia and 3rd N. Carolina, suffered extremely. The 19th Mississippi went into action with 521 men—had 31 killed, 150 wounded. The 2nd Mississippi battalion—30 killed and wounded. The 2nd Mississippi regiment 19 killed and 71 wounded. The 10th Mississippi had 16 killed, 144 wounded and missing. The 6th S. C. had 4 killed and 43 wounded. The 4th Alabama had 23 killed, 104 wounded and 80 missing.

McCLELLAN'S DISPATCHES.—FRUITS IN THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY.

RICHMOND, June 30th.—The Herald, of 25th received says:

In the night of Wednesday, Gen. Hooker's division, supported by Gen. Key's, were engaged. McClellan in his dispatch to Secretary Stanton says: It was not a battle, but that the advantage fought was fully attained with loss of life, though the enemy resisted stubbornly.

The Herald, says: The feuds in the republican party of New York State are daily increasing in bitterness and extent.

Gold advanced to one hundred and eight and half per cent. The demand for gold is from Bankers, who are remitting to Europe.

The proceeds of American stocks sold for European account is in excess of the supply.

The cotton Market, was excited with an advance of 24 to 30 cents per pound.

FEDERALS DRIVEN TO THE RIVER.

PETERSBURG, June 30.—A courier just from Bermuda Hundred at 6 o'clock reports that a portion of the Federal army have been driven to the River where under cover of gunboats, they are endeavoring to embark.

Transporta have passed down the river heavily loaded. Our field-pieces on the Chesterfield side engaged gunboats, and poured shot and shell into them. The gunboats dropped down to Turkey Island, followed by our field batteries; the enemy is fleeing down the river bank hotly pursued by our troops. Shot and shell were falling thick and fast at last accounts.

MONDAY'S FIGHT.—MAGRUDER IN PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY ON TUESDAY.

RICHMOND, July 1st 1862.—The fight yesterday took place on the Darbytown Road, about five miles North East of Darbytown; it commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The forces engaged on our side were Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, embracing Kemper's Pryor's, Pickett's and Featherston's Brigades. The Yankees made desperate resistance, but were driven from their entrenched position and pursued for two miles. They were heavily reinforced and checked the further advance of our men, but the arrival of Magruder's Division about 9 o'clock put them in motion. The darkness prevented our forces from following and routing the enemy. Our loss was very heavy but that of the Yankees was tremendous.

We captured six hundred prisoners who have arrived in the city, and 30 pieces of cannon. Among the prisoners is Major Gen. McCall, captured by Lieut. Rawlins 47th Va. This morning, Magruder went in pursuit of the Yankees but had not overtaken them at 8 o'clock when our informant left. The engagement yesterday, is represented to have been the most sanguinary of the series of conflicts before this city. The valor of our troops is beyond praise.

Foreign Intervention.

There seems to be some reason to justify the recent rumors that France and England had determined upon an armed intervention in the affairs of the Lincoln Government. The latest and the Southern Confederacy to remove European intelligence appears to this subject, and the English and French governments are doubted most roundly. We presume that a preparatory step to intervention will be the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. What ever may be the design of European powers in this matter, no one beyond the immediate privacy of the

governments can know. The terms to be proposed, therefore, are matters of speculation.

Such a prospect may stimulate the hopes of the South, but it should be no means influence us to relax our efforts to beat back the North england and drive its hordes from our soil.—High Standard.

Known.—Miss Liddia Lane was drowned in South River last Saturday, while attempting to cross. The flat had not been secured to the bank, and when the wheels of the buggy struck it was driven out into the stream. The bank was steep, and the water deep. The weight of the buggy drew the horse out of the flat, and in the confusion which ensued upon seeing a lady sinking, and a horse floundering in the water, persons in the flat, who might have saved the lady, lost the presence of mind, and she was drowned.

This is a sad occurrence. The lady was highly esteemed by numerous friends in Davie county. She had been to Richmond waiting on a wounded nephew, who was returning to her home and friends, when the summons met her on the borders of her native county.—Salisbury Watchman.

Evacuation of Cumberland Gap.

From the Knoxville Register, we learn that Cumberland Gap has been evacuated by the Confederates, and that the force which has so long been stationed there, has fallen back to a position on the Clinch river. The Register in noticing the evacuation, says, "that the crackers may not draw any conclusion from this movement distressing to the nerves of those who have of late been so 'shaky' in regard to the safety of East Tennessee, we may state that before the Gap was evacuated the Federals had left there, after so blockading the road in their flight, that they could not return if they would, and the abandonment of the Gap has long been held to be a political measure. The five or six thousand men it has required to watch it can now be sent to a field of operations more destructive to the foe."

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce ANDREW

fruits of the Palma Christi or Castor Oil
plant—which has been repeatedly brought

wife, and got answers from eighteen husbands, stating that he could have theirs.

1845. We drew up the census tables for collecting the agricultural statistics of New York in 1845 with a view to explode this

delivered to him at Greensboro, or at his tannery, in Randolph, 20 miles South East of Greensborough near Long's Mills, or at Mebane Store. If prepered hides will be taken and tanned on shares.

JAMES A. LONG.

Liverpool, and Dixon of London. Also, the Sil-
 Lever Lepine and common Virge Watch, with
 variety of JEWELRY of all descriptions. All
 which will be sold low for cash. Watches of
 descriptions repaired. **GEORGE RILEY.**

and November.
 Davie, fourth Monday in February, May, August
 and November.
 Edgcombe, fourth Monday in February, May,
 August and November.

7	8	9	10	11	12
14	15	16	17	18	19
21	22	23	24	25	26
28	29	30	31		

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CALENDAR FOR 1862.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday					
JANUARY		5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	
		12	13	14	15	16	17					
		19	20	21	22	23	24					
		26	27	28	29	30	31					
FEBRUARY		2	3	4	5	6	7	1				
		9	10	11	12	13	14	2				
		16	17	18	19	20	21	3				
		23	24	25	26	27	28	4				
		29	30									
MARCH		2	3	4	5	6	7	1				
		9	10	11	12	13	14	2				
		16	17	18	19	20	21	3				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	4				
		28	29	30	31							
APRIL		6	7	8	9	10	11	1				
		13	14	15	16	17	18	2				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	3				
		27	28	29	30							
MAY		11	12	13	14	15	16	1				
		18	19	20	21	22	23	2				
		25	26	27	28	29	30	3				
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6	1				
		8	9	10	11	12	13	2				
		15	16	17	18	19	20	3				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	4				
		29	30									
JULY		6	7	8	9	10	11	1				
		13	14	15	16	17	18	2				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	3				
		27	28	29	30	31						
AUGUST		3	4	5	6	7	8	1				
		10	11	12	13	14	15	2				
		17	18	19	20	21	22	3				
		24	25	26	27	28	29	4				
		31										
SEPTEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6	1				
		7	8	9	10	11	12	2				
		14	15	16	17	18	19	3				
		21	22	23	24	25	26	4				
		28	29	30								
OCTOBER				1	2	3	4	1				
			5	6	7	8	9	2				
			12	13	14	15	16	17				
			19	20	21	22	23	24				
			26	27	28	29	30	31				
NOVEMBER		2	3	4	5	6	7	1				
		9	10	11	12	13	14	2				
		16	17	18	19	20	21	3				
		23	24	25	26	27	28	4				
		30										
DECEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6	1				
		7	8	9	10	11	12	2				
		14	15	16	17	18	19	3				
		21	22	23	24	25	26	4				
		28	29	30	31							