

CAROLINA SPARTAN.

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Devoted to Southern Rights, Politics, Literature, and Miscellany.

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SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

NO 9

Headquarters.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, S. C., COLUMBIA, MAY 4, 1864.

THE attention of the public are respectfully called to the following notice:

Under the act of April 10th, 1863, a central distillery was established at Columbia, and the below named agents, all of whom have filed their bonds in this department, were appointed in the several Districts and Parishes to sell spirits to applicants under certain regulations, viz:

1. The spirits are delivered by this department only to regularly bonded agents, who alone are authorized to sell and distribute the same, for current funds.

2. The spirits are to be sold only for strictly medicinal purposes, and only on the certificate of a regular physician that they are required for strictly medicinal purposes; and the written pledge of the purchaser (which must in all cases be taken) that they are so required, and will be so used.

3. Agents and others are not allowed to charge an advance of more than 25 per cent on the cost of the spirits, (which is \$5 per gallon for whiskey, at the distillery,) as per section 3, Act 10th April, 1863, the language of which is:

"That it shall not be lawful for apothecaries, physicians, or other persons, who shall purchase or procure any portion of the alcohol or spirituous liquors distilled by the authority aforesaid, to resell or dispense of the same, in any quantity, to any person or persons, for any other than strictly medicinal purposes, or at an advance of more than 25 per centum on its cost; and any person who shall violate the provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be imprisoned for any time not exceeding six months, and fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars."

4. Agents are recommended to sell in small quantities, not exceeding one gallon to any one person at a time.

Agents are informed that they will be supplied with spirits, in turn, as fast as the same is received from the central distillery, on application to this department and paying of cost, including expense of packing for shipment, freight, &c. Not more than one barrel of forty to fifty gallons will be sent to any agent at any one time.

All persons to whose knowledge a violation of the third section of Act 10th of April, 1863, as quoted above, may come, are requested to make affidavit of the facts before any magistrate, and forward same to this department.

Persons desirous of being appointed agents in any of the Districts or Parishes in which no appointments have been made, will send their application to this department, recommended by the delegation of their District or Parish, which will be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for approval and confirmation.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Edwin Parker, Abbeville District—Post Office, Abbeville—Post Office.

Anderson District—Post Office.

Samuel Solomon, Beaufort District—Post Office, Beaufort.

Charleston District—Post Office.

John May, Calleton District—Post Office, St. George.

D. J. McLean, Chesterfield District—Post Office, Cheraw.

Chester District—Post Office.

Clarendon District—Post Office.

Plan & Hart, Darlington District—Post Office, Darlington C. H.

G. L. Penn, Edgefield District—Post Office, Edgefield C. H.

W. E. Aiken, Fairfield District—Post Office, Winnboro.

R. D. Long, Greenville District—Post Office, Greenville C. H.

R. G. White, Georgetown District—Post Office, Georgetown.

J. H. Norman, Horry District—Post Office, Conwayboro.

W. McKain, Kershaw District—Post Office, Camden.

James Crockett, Lancaster District—Post Office, Lancaster C. H.

J. H. Henry, and J. Ward Motte, Laurens District—Post Office, Laurens C. H.

H. J. Epling, Lexington District—Post Office, Hope Station.

J. A. Southern, Marlboro District—Post Office, Bennettsville.

W. C. McMillan, Marion District—Post Office, Marion C. H.

J. A. K. Holman, Orangeburg District—Post Office, Orangeburg C. H.

J. S. Brockington, Newberry District—Post Office, Newberry C. H.

D. D. Roddy, York District—Post Office, Rock Hill.

J. B. Allison, York District, Post Office, Yorkville.

By order of the Governor, RICHARD CALDWELL, Lieut. Col. and Commissary General, S. C.

TAX IN KIND.

"When the Farmer or Planter, shall fail to deliver his Taxes in Kind as required by law, he is required to pay five times the estimated value of the portion not delivered, to be collected in the manner according to the Act provided."

As many persons in this District have failed to return their Tax in Kind, or to report thereon and many who have not signed their original report to assessors, notice is hereby given, on failure to do so early, the law will be rigidly enforced against them.

T. O. P. VERNON, J. B. CLEVELAND, J. M. ELFORD, Assessors.

P. S. Any person knowing of any one in his neighborhood who have failed to make a true report of any article of Tax in Kind, either one of the assessors would be glad to hear from them. As it is but just that all should pay their mite.

May 5 1 4t

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce WOODWARD ALLEN as a candidate to represent Spartanburg District next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Lieutenant H. H. THOMSON, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN H. EVINS, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOS. WALKER, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Maj. J. W. WEBBER, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Maj. WM. M. FOSTER, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. James H. Sherps, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the next ensuing election.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

In the Court of Ordinary.

Goshen Ross, Applicant, vs. Randal Reid and wife, and others, Defendants.

Petition for sale of real estate of Philip Ross, deceased.

It appearing to my satisfaction that the legal heirs and representatives of ALEXANDER ROSS, deceased, names not known, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Philip Ross, deceased, on or before the 30th day of AUGUST next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Witness my hand and seal of office, May 28th, 1864.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D. June 2 6 5m

Cotton Yarn.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that for the next three months to come we will dispose of Cotton Yarn for money, in consequence of having to supply the Government with a large proportion of what we manufacture.

WE CAN ONLY EXCHANGE FOR "PROVISIONS." NONE OTHERS NEEDED AT ALL.

JOHN BOMAR & CO. Livingstone, June 16, 1864. 7-5t

ESTRAY.

WETLEY LAMFORD tells before me a white mare, sixteen or seventeen hands high, about sixteen years old, both hind feet white, one up to the pastern joint, her right hind eye is enlarged, she has been branded on one hundred and sixty dollars.

The owner can find her 8 mile above Spartanburg C. H., near Cherokee Springs. ELIAS WALL, Magistrate. June 6, 1864. 6-1t

\$10 Reward.

LOST on or about the 10th day of February last in the wagon yard near the Depot in Spartanburg Village, a small volume in pocket book form containing tables and formulas for mechanics and engineers by Haswell. My name is written in full on the inside lid and on the blank leaves there are given in cases which frequently occur in military engineering, so that the finder cannot mistake to whom it belongs. I am very anxious to recover this book, as a copy of it cannot be purchased anywhere in the south. I have authorized Wm. H. Trimmer to pay the finder a liberal reward who will return it to the Spartan Office.

JNO. BANKSTON DAVIS, Co. E., 1st Regiment, Engineer Troops. Camp Gilmer, Va. April 21 51 5t

Lime! Lime! Lime!

At the Mills, Fresh Lime is now on hand of the best quality, for exchange only for provisions, leather, iron, etc., from the producer. Exchange only on the old prices on both sides. W. CURTIS. Feb 18 44

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 9.

All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, at any time previous to the 29th April, 1864, are hereby declared to be duly exchanged.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange. May 19 3 3w

All papers in the State publish once, and present bills to the Enrolling Officer of their District.

Taxes, Taxes.

I will, if not provisionally hindered, attend at Spartanburg Court House, on sale days in April, May and June next, to collect the balance of State and District TAXES, for 1863. All persons who have failed to pay their Taxes, will have to pay in five dollar notes or gold, or lose 33 1/2 per cent on the amount paid.

The Books will be closed after the first Monday in June next, and executions will be issued against all defaulters. R. C. POOLE, T. C. March 31 40

Crow Bar Lost

BETWEEN PACOLET DEPOT and SPARTANBURG. Any one will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. Feb 25 45

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NOTICE

ON Monday next, I will resume my duties as Assessor, in the Spartan Office Building. T. O. P. VERNON. June 7 6

FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS.

THE ENEMY REPULSED AT PETERSBURG.

The railroad communication having been cut off by the enemy, it was impossible to get any detailed account of operations at Petersburg. The Yankees were, however, driven away from the road during the evening, and the whole line being again in our possession, the necessary repairs will soon be made. Two miles of the track were destroyed, each side of Port Walthall Junction, sixteen miles from Richmond.

Trent's Reach, where the Yankees have sunk the vessels, is between Drewry's Bluff and Dog Gap. The object of their exploit is supposed to be to obstruct the river, to prevent the egress of some imaginary fleet of iron clads. The effect will be to bar the further progress of the Yankee fleet in this direction.

We received last night full particulars of the fighting on Thursday, in the vicinity of Petersburg. The enemy opened on our men with heavy guns at an early hour in the morning, on the City Point Road, and were repulsed with spirit. This was kept up for about an hour, neither side gaining any material advantage. In the afternoon, a furious assault was made upon Gen. Hoke's front, whose division occupied entrenched positions which had been hastily thrown up during Wednesday night, in a position facing batteries nine to twelve inclusive. The enemy came up in three lines of battle, and made three charges; but were each time repulsed with heavy loss.

On our right, in the vicinity of Col. Avery's farm, heavy firing continued during the greater portion of the day, but late in the afternoon it became quite severe, the enemy attempting to carry our works by assaults. This portion of the lines was occupied in the morning chiefly by the militia. The enemy having succeeded in moving two or three batteries in that direction, shelled our men furiously, but they gallantly stood their ground until our batteries could be placed in position to silence the enemy's fire, which was done effectually.

As soon as regular troops could be brought up and placed in position the militia were relieved, and Gen. Bushrod Johnson's division occupied the breastworks, along with the Mason (Gia) Light Artillery and other batteries.

The work grew quite hot as the day advanced, the enemy having massed two divisions or more in our front. Late in the afternoon a charge was made, but the enemy were most handsomely repulsed.

In the last charge the enemy came within one hundred yards of our fortifications, but the fire was so terrific that they failed to enter, and retired in great confusion, seeking a retreat on the main line of the main line of the main line. Here a large portion of a Yankee brigade, being exposed to an enfilading artillery fire from our guns, surrendered. The prisoners, who number over four hundred, were taken to the 4th brigade, and the Yankees 20 army corps. They say they were carrying out, using a great many oxen and mules. Gen. Hoke, of New York city, commanding division, was borne from the field, and supposed to be mortally wounded. Major Spitzer, of the 4th New York, was mortally wounded, and a private, who was instantly killed. They further state that Hoke and Hancock's corps are operating immediately around Petersburg, and that Daily Smith is at Hornum's Island. None of the officers captured were of high or rank than Lieutenant Colonel. Prisoners were constantly arriving at Petersburg in squads up to a late hour Thursday night, and it was supposed that the aggregate number captured would reach seven hundred or more.

The number of our men captured by the enemy is estimated at 150.

The first fire of cannon and musketry (says the Express of yesterday) which started our batteries last evening about half past 7 o'clock, was caused by an effort on the part of the Confederates to recapture Battery No. 1, which was entirely unoccupied. The enemy being driven at all points with the bayonet. This is a most important position, and commands the high land at Point Farm, on the City Point Road. It was in this position which the enemy charged and captured from us at a late hour Wednesday evening.

ATTACK ON FORT CLIFTON. Monday afternoon, the enemy's gunboats came up the Appomattox and opened fire on Fort Clifton. They stood off out of sight at long range, and inflicted no damage whatever. The fire of the gunboats was directed by a signal man, who flapped his flag industriously from the new observatory on Cobb's Bluff. It is stated also that the enemy attempted Thursday morning, after the moon went down, to ascend Swift Creek in barges, but the stealthy movements of the foe were discovered, and they were speedily driven back.

THE LATE BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT OF HAMPTON'S CAVALRY.

We have received a more detailed account of the defeat of Sherman's forces by our cavalry, under Gen. Hampton and Fitz Lee, which not only confirms previous intelligence, but shows that the enemy were thoroughly beaten and demoralized. As heretofore stated, skirmishing commenced on Saturday, the 11th instant, a few miles this side of Trevillian's Depot, on the Central Railroad; and while Hampton engaged the enemy on the front, in the vicinity of the railroad, Fitz Lee attacked them in the flank, this side of Louisa Court House. This was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. At noon, the Yankees succeeded in capturing our wagon train, several horses and a number of prisoners, but their triumph was of brief duration, for Rosser's brigade, which was posted on the Gordonsville Road, being immediately ordered to the rescue, not only recaptured all the wagons, horses and prisoners, but captured 220 of the enemy also. On the same day, Gen. Fitz Lee took 150 prisoners and three pieces of artillery, and captured the headquarters of the Yankee Gen. Cantar.

Our troops, having thus gained advantages, rested quietly through the night, but the enemy being still in their front, breastworks were thrown up, and other preparations made for a renewal of the struggle on the following day. Meanwhile, Gen. Hampton and Fitz Lee united their divisions and calmly awaited an attack. The fighting commenced about noon on Sunday. The enemy, roused desperate by their losses on the previous day, charged our breastworks three times, and were as often repulsed, with heavy loss. By nightfall, the Yankees were driven from the field, which remained in possession of our troops. Being thus utterly discomfited, they concluded not to renew the contest, and about midnight commenced retreating in the direction of the Rapidan, which stream, it is said, they succeeded in crossing. They left their dead and wounded in our hands—among the latter two lieutenant colonels. In all, 517 prisoners were captured, who were subsequently sent to Charlottesville; and the entire loss of the enemy is estimated at 1,500. The Yankees were much demoralized, and being without rations or forage, and their horses broken down, they could not be brought to face our men the third time. Many of the horses were rendered useless, and on the retreat a large number of the men were dismounted. Sheridan's force consisted of Wilson's and Gregg's divisions, (six brigades) numbering in all some 10,000 men, with several pieces of artillery. Captured officers admit that it was their design to make a raid upon Gordonsville and Charlottesville, and destroy the public buildings and stores at those places, and form a junction with Crook and Averil. Thanks to the gallantry of Hampton and his brave command, their nefarious purposes have been signally defeated.

A gentleman from Spotsylvania states that the raiders destroyed through that county, and carried along with them a considerable number of negroes. To destroy and rob is the object of these expeditions, and the aim design of this party having been thwarted, they posthaste sought revenge by the infliction of atrocities upon the defenceless inhabitants of Spotsylvania.

THE LATEST. A train arrived from Chester last night about 8 o'clock, bringing a few of our wounded men. They state that heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day yesterday, about three miles from Chester, between that place and the Appomattox river, and that the enemy were driven back at all points. We recaptured the prisoners which the enemy occupied at that place, and inflicted severe punishment upon them. In some instances our men charged upon the breastworks in pursuit of the fleeing Yankees. The casualties on our side are reported to have been very slight.

LYNCHBURG, June 17.—From headquarters we get no further information, as the present army head has not yet given us a word without an apt quotation from the press. With this explanation I will proceed to make some corrections of previous incorrect statements, and then give you readers a correct statement of what is known to be correct. Campbell C. H. was not burned by the enemy, nor was any property destroyed by the raiders who passed that place while making the circuit around Lynchburg. The enemy seem to have concentrated their forces for the attack on this place in a South western direction from the city, on the Forrest Depot Road and the Abington or South western Turnpike. Their entire force is under Hunter, which is estimated—from authentic information received—to be from 15,000 to 20,000 strong. Crook Averil have not more than 4,000 cavalry, which composes the entire cavalry force now operating in this quarter. They camped on Fancy Farm, seven miles from Liberty, on Wednesday evening, and yesterday evening were reported to be within eight miles of this city, and were skirmishing with our men; which report I have the best reasons for believing correct. It is also reported, on what is deemed reliable authority, that on yesterday morning they burned three considerable bridges on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, over the following creeks: Little Otter, Big Otter and Elk.

It was apprehended on yesterday by some that they would not attack our position at this place at all, but would attempt by a flank movement to reach Danville. The developments to day, however, will decide this question.

A number of flagrant outrages were committed in Amherst—some of the persons of too basely a character to be recorded. The burning of the Military Institute and other property at Lexington is fully confirmed. The residence of Ex-Gov. Letcher was also fired by the vandals, who would not even let his wife save her clothes. The residence of Gen. F. H. Smith as saved by his daughter, who was in a state of health that would not justify her removal from her bed.

The very latest we have is a report that the enemy have advanced on the Charlottesville road from Liberty, and it is reported they were crossing the James at an early hour last night at Waugh's Ferry, which is nineteen miles above this city. We have another report that still another column of the enemy are advancing from above by the Mountain road, which is next to the James, but from other information received, the correctness of such report is of a doubtful nature.

The citizens of Lynchburg have responded to the call in the present emergency in the most energetic manner, and have exhibited their patriotism by turning out, and every man and boy who an shoulder a musket is now in the ranks prepared to

defend to the last extremity that sacred spot called home. Even the cripples volunteer their services, and in many instances fill positions which relieve men capable of bearing arms, thus adding another to the number of guns to be levelled at the invading foe.

Grant's Progress in Virginia. The Richmond Despatch, of the 16th instant, in referring to Grant's movement in Virginia, and his "On to Richmond" expedition, uses the following language, showing conclusively the difficulties that he has thus far encountered in endeavoring to reach that city.

Gen. Grant crossed the Rappahannock on the 4th May, with the intention of fighting his way through Lee's army. He had, it is said, 130,000 men with him, and there is no doubt that with this force he expected to inflict a fatal defeat upon Lee, in Spotsylvania, or some of the counties between Spotsylvania and Richmond. He never dreamed of the opposition he should meet with; as is evident from his proclaimed determination "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

On the very first day of his crossing, he was attacked in his entrenchments near Ely's Ford, and driven out of them with the loss of 1,500 men taken prisoners, and wounded. On the 5th he was beaten in a severe combat near Parker's Store, and lost 3,000 prisoners. On the 6th another engagement took place near the Wilderness, in which he was driven back, with enormous loss, to Chancellorsville, eight miles from the scene of conflict. On the 7th he was driven from the Germania road, and moved all his pontoons to Ely's Ford. It was now that he attempted his so-called flanking operations for the first time, and he did it solely because he could make no progress by moving straight forward. It was necessity, not strategy, that dictated his movements. On the 8th, he swung his right around his left, and advanced to Spotsylvania Court House by a side movement, hoping to get there before Lee; but he had been anticipated, for he had scarce taken possession before General Anderson attacked him and drove him out with prodigious slaughter. On the 9th, by moving around our left with a heavy force, he contrived to get possession of the road between Shady Grove Church and Spotsylvania Court House, and from this position he was driven on the 10th by Gen. Early.

The operations of Grant, thus far, had been attended with losses unparalleled in the history of this war. On the 9th of May, previously to the military operations of that day, the official paper in Washington stated the number of killed, wounded, and missing at 34,000—that is 7,000 a day. There is little doubt that this statement was far below the mark; but as Gen. Lee gave no estimate, we have no means of correcting it. Grant was now on the Brook Run. His first slide, instead of bringing him upon Gen. Lee's flank or rear, and enabling him to march undisturbed to Richmond, has brought him directly upon his front at Spotsylvania Court House, where he found him strongly entrenched. On the 11th, the direct attack was tried again, and resulted in the repulse of Grant and a fearful slaughter of his men. But the crossing slaughter was on the 12th, when the Yankees, ten columns deep, and loaded with whiskey, were urged upon Lee's breastworks, at the point of the bayonet. By a sudden attack, before day, in the midst of a thick fog, they succeeded in obtaining temporary possession of a portion of our lines, which had not been completed, and captured 2,000 prisoners; but they were soon repulsed with immense loss. Fourteen different times, from 4 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M., (11 hours) they repeated their assaults in deep columns. Sale behind their works, our men slaughtered them in a manner too horrible to contemplate.

At last their courage or their whiskey gave out, and they retired leaving some 20,000 others a great many more of their dead and wounded on the field. Up to this time the Yankee newspapers computed their own losses, from all causes, at 75,000. Grant remained in front several days, but he could not again bring his men up to the scratch. On the 14th, from necessity and not choice, he again began to move to his left, and again Lee anticipated him, and again appeared in his front at Hanover Junction. The remaining operations are of such recent occurrence that we need enter into no detail of them. Grant has flanked and flanked, as his admirers call his sideling movements, until he has flanked himself down to Westover, thirty miles from Richmond by the nearest road. In no one of these flank movements did he succeed. He did not for a moment cut Lee off from his base, nor did he in a single instance receive that General. In every one he found himself anticipated and his object defeated.

He has played havoc with his reputation, having utterly destroyed it in one half the time it took McClellan and Burnside to bring themselves down to their proper level. Unlike those Generals, he has not been helped by an able council at Washington. He has had the entire disposal of all the forces, naval and military, of the United States. He has not taken Richmond—he has been compelled to follow in McClellan's footsteps—he has lost 100,000 men, and he has done nothing. There never was a more stuporous failure. The North will find that out now.

CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION OF RED TAFE.—About fifteen years ago it happened in a certain country in Europe that the inspector general of garrisons, while visiting a provincial town, observed a sentinel stationed at a little distance outside the wall, keeping guard over some ruined buildings in the suburbs. The general inquired of the sentinel, with some curiosity, why he was posted there. The sentinel referred

him to his sergeant. The sergeant had nothing to say but that such were the orders of his lieutenant. The lieutenant then justified himself under the authority of the captain commandant of the garrison. Upon being applied to for his reasons for standing order in question, the commandant informed the inspector-general, with much seriousness, that his predecessors in office had handed down to him the custom as one of the military usages of the place. A search was immediately instituted in the archives of the municipality, the result of which was to obtain satisfactory proof that, for the last seventy years, a sentinel had always stood over the ruined buildings in the same manner.

With awakened interest and curiosity the general returned to the capital. He there set on foot a more elaborate investigation among the State documents of the minister of war. After a long delay it was at last discovered that the ruined building of the faubourg had been, in 1720, a storehouse for mattresses belonging to the garrison, and that in the course of that summer it became desirable to paint the door. While the paint was wet, a guard was placed outside to warn those who went in and out; but before the paint was dry, it came to pass that the officer on duty was deep-sleeping on a mission of importance, and left the town without remembering to remove the sentinel. For a hundred and thirty years a guard of honor had consequently remained over the door—a sacred and inviolable tradition, but one which represented at bottom no higher idea than the idea of wet paint.—London Review.

General Johnston's Lines. The Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal, of Friday, says: Our advices from the front are that the prospects for a general engagement are no better than three days ago. Our lines have extended Eastward, the main body being in the vicinity of Brush Mountain. Lost and Pine mountains have been abandoned because their occupancy was no longer of service. Both armies are veering toward Roswell.

Our position, according to high military authority, is the best we have held since Dalton was abandoned. Hume's brigade, of cavalry on the right wing of the army, has been preserving a pretty heavy skirmish line a few miles in advance of its position, in front of Dale's division and running at right angles with our main line of battle.

Our original positions are unchanged in front of Marietta. An hour may precipitate a battle, and a week or month may intervene before the struggle is begun. Sherman cannot flank or advance without a battle, and in either we have him at a decided advantage. Col. Hunley, of an Alabama regiment, and a portion of his command, were captured the other day while skirmishing on the outposts.

The bridge over the Chatahoochee, leading to Roswell, is strongly fortified. The nearest the Yankees have been to Roswell is McAfee's farm, ten miles North-east of Marietta.

Both armies are massed in line of about six miles in length, running nearly East and West.

The skirmishers of Tyler's Brigade were attacked June 15th by a line of the enemy's, almost equal to a line of battle, and one part forced back. Major Kindrick, of the 37th Georgia regiment, was desperately wounded, and it is feared mortally, wounded. Also, fifteen or twenty of the same regiment were ordered to the support of Major Kindrick's line, and succeeded in re-establishing it, with a loss of four or five wounded.

It is thought by some of the army correspondents that Sherman will attempt to manoeuvre us out of our present position without a fight, or will try and make us extend our line until it is a mere thread, and then make another Missionary Ridge affair if possible. Our officers are confident he cannot carry out either plan.

There was skirmishing along the lines on Friday, but no change of position. Sherman keeps digging his parallels, and is advancing with pick and shovel, perhaps to have strong trenches to fall back on if he makes unsuccessful attacks; perhaps to gain time for reinforcements.

It is stated that a large number of the Yankees whose term expires to go home, and they all say they cannot be induced to re-enlist.

The enemy is very busy with his railway trains. Several of them run to Big Shanty daily, bringing large amounts of supplies and material necessary for the army.

Yankee prisoners say that there will be no fighting Johnston attacks Sherman, as he can accomplish all he wants by flank movements, without bringing on a fight.

It is currently reported and believed along the lines, that the 32d Alabama regiment, of Stevenson's division, was captured Wednesday evening. It is stated that the regiment, three hundred and fifty strong, was placed in front of our works as the reserve of the picket line. The enemy made a sudden flank movement and succeeded in gaining the rear of the regiment, and captured it all, except the Adjutant and about fifty men, who escaped.

A federal deserter, who represents that he belongs to Forrest's command, and joined the enemy while a prisoner to get out of prison, made his way into our lines Wednesday night. He says that Sherman's numbers all told are one hundred thousand men. He is regarded with suspicion, however, and will be treated as a prisoner of war.

Major M. Kindrick, of the 37th Georgia regiment, who was wounded in a heavy skirmish on the evening of the 14th inst., died in the field hospital of Tyler's brigade.

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