DAILY PROGRESS.

BALEIGH . N. C.

THURSDAY, AUJ. 4, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and secures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall feen; but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affects. mation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."—Extract from Con-stitution Confederate States.

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner descrived of his life, liberty or property but by "he law of the land."—North Garolina Bill of Rights.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the 'reable of making enquires To eave our subscribers the frontie of making enquires
by letter, we shill be reafter make a cross mark on the
margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to
expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be
stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The Election Te-Day. - Last of the Campaign.

To-day the people of North Carolina vote for G vernor, Members of the Legislature and Sheriff, and we trust that the occasion will be permitted to nass without violence or undue excitement. This is the second campaign in which we have ever taken an active part, and whatever the result may be we have nothing to regret, nothing to recall We believe that the salvation of our country depends upon the success of Consorvarive measures, as set forth and advocated by Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and Mr Holden, and we honestly believe that if the people are permitted to vote to-day as they choose, and there should be a full vote polled, Mr. Holden will be elected by a large majority. Our advocacy of his claims has been a free-will offering, for in the event of his election we want nothing in the way of office, favor or patronage at his hands. Our present position is more congenial to our tastes and more profitable to those dependent on us than any office that the Governer or even the President could bestow, and we think it quite as honorable. We have supported Mr. Holden from a conscientious sense of duty. just as we supported Mr. Douglas in 1860, and we would support either of them again under the as e circumstances. We supported Douglas a. Jilinston in 1860, to prevent war; and m by persons who then opposed us have since expressed their regret to us that our ticket was not elected, believing as they do that the success of Douglas would have given us peace and good government instead of war and rain. We were d nonneed by prejudice and passion then, and th same class of persons are attempting to hunt us down tow, but whatever may or the result of to-day's indica, there years will not have named away before man, who now differ with us will fine that, as in 1860, we were right. Had the people of the South have given Douglas a noited support in 1860, as they should have done, now, instead of the whole country being lit up by the red glare of burning towns, cities and farm houses, we should have had peace, plenty, constitutional freedom, and a protection for slave property that all the fanaticism of Europe could

But fanaticism prevailed, the treasonable plot tions of demagogues in the two sections of the country were successful; Mr. Douglas was beat en and war followed; and now, to keep up the war, the originators of it cry treason against every man who raises his voice in favor of means to bring it to an honorable termination. We of the Georgia Platform, which insists that the States, through their constituted authorities. a nil co-operate with the constituted authorities of the Confederate government to bring about a peace; and we should look on the election of Mr Holden as an important step towards a practical application of the principles laid down in the Resolutions passed by the Georgia Legislature. We tell the people of North Carolina that if this war is to go on until we conquer a peace, in the field, or until some foreign nower comes to our deliverance, the ruin of these States will be flush and thorough. We must negotiate, and the sooner the better, for sensible men do not conour with the few fanatics who invist that we get stronger as the war progresses.

The campaign which closes to-day has been characterised by much bitterness, in some of which we have indulged, but we have only answered back when assailed, never being the aggressor. We have nothing to retract, nothing to regret, but at the same time we nurse no hatreds and hold no malice towards any one, and are willing that bygones should be bygones .-Those that have wronged us we freely forgiveand if we have injured any one we regret it , but we shall adhere to Conservative prisciples and continue to war on tyranny and oppression, no matter by whom practiced, until the people are again entirely free, or we all go down with all we have and are in darkness and night forever. Mr. Holden and those who support him want peace, but they want a peace obtained through the constituted authorities of the States, co-operating with the constituted authorities of the Confederate States, and would only accept such a peace as the people of the Confederacy would be satisfied with. This is the "North Carolina Peace Movement" so much misrepresented here and e sewhere-no more and

We know that the whole machinery of the State and Confederate governments has been brought to bear upon this election, and that many of the friends of Mr. Holden will be silenced, and yet such is our confidence in the overwhelming Con- one piece of meat.

servatism of the people of North Carolina that we confidently count on his election. But whatever may be the result of the vote to-day we shall cheerfully acquiesce in the verdict of the people and hold ourself, bereafter as heretofore, realy to co-operate scalously and energetically with all who desire the overthrow of the common enemy and the establishment of our independence.

The campaign is over and if we bear malice against a human being we know it not."

The Government Organs on Peace.

It is a range how the government organs o the auministration are letting down on the peace question. They really begin to talk about "com missioners," "negotiations," &c . and do not put in as a condition that we must he ve Maryland or fight till dooms lay. The Sentinel, supposed to be the Court organ of Mr Davis, says :

Let peace commissioners be appointed by either sec-Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and invest d with plenary powers of negutiation, meet on neutral territory and discuss the terms of peace Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that apparation is essential to ind pendence; yet we shall be willing to list on to what you have to say and propose on the other side. You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union. You may propose ogive the slave-holding and free states equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President; and partly to effect this you may throw all New England into one State, or give her to England, or, if England won't have her, let her accorde. Now, this wond do a tempting bait. We don't say it would entist us; but the subject is worthy of consideration! This war was brought about by New consideration! This war was brought about by New England and New Englanders, and who knows but that the balance of the States might 'ive in peace and ha ine balance of the estates might live in peace and har-mony, if she were out of the way. But we do not mean to antisty the orpreseribe the action of the commissio era. Let them enter into the negotiations untrammeled by ultimeta, other than that any terms of peace they may agree on shall be subject to be rejected or ratified by their

"Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section," says the Sentinel. Just what we have insisted on and what we wanted the last Congress to do, but Dr. Leach and those who advocated his Resolutions, the only practical thing offered in Congress looking to peace, were told that any action looking that way would betray weakness and be productive of ruinous results. What new light has come over the Sentinel and other Administration organs to induce them to come to the position that we have occupied all the time? These sentiments certainly contain a bid for reconstruction-"You may of for us something that will secure our rights within the Union" meaning nothing more nor less than that if you will sllow us what we had, negroes and all, we will come back-and being made by Mr. Davis' own organ, is significant. We have alw ys contended that if we went back to Lincoln the same parties who dragooned us our would 6 ree us back.

Good g ant hat wise counsels may prevail and that peace may soon be made.

A Reign of Terror.

We have predicted that, in the event of Gov. Vance's re-election and the continuance of the war, we should have a reign of terror in Nor h Carolina for the next two years, and we submit to an intelligent public that the tyranny visible in the election in the army pomises more than a fullfillment of all we have predicted. The means being used to carry this election show that not be er the Confederate or State authorities hold personal liberty in any respect, and the somer we awake to our real condition the better. Re-clest Vance to-day and it will not be twelve months before he who refuses to throw up his hat and hurrah for Davis and Vance will be considered an enemy to the Government and visited with severe punishment. Two years ago the Confederate authorities attempted to carry an election in this State by and through the influence of its subsidized journals and hireling minious, but now to the use of these, force is added. Where shall we be two years more? Vance not only accepts these corrupt agencies to carry his election, but is expected to repay the same by the exercise of oppression and tyranny over his own people. Every man in the State will be accountable to posterity for the manner in which he shall vote to-day.

As Gov. Vance was not threatened, shot at or killed at Troy, in Montgomery county, on Wednesday of last week, will some one be kind enough to tell us why the report was put in ciroulation, who by and what for? Was it thought that a panic could be thus raised that would intimidate Holden men and prevent them from voting? We thought at first that it was gotten up for effect and now we know it. Never before has there been such corrupt means employed to carry an election in North Carolina as have been used by Gov. Vance and his partizans to carry that which takes place to-day.

DESERTERS. - A squad of deserters, from Camp Vance, passed up the street yesterday, on their way to Camp Holmes. Had the Militia and Home Guard officers in the different counties been compelled to do their duty, the State would now be free from the roving bands of deserters that are robbing and plundering good citizens .-And had Gov. Vance made these persons do their duty instead of parleying with them for their votes, our State would now present a much more respectable record in the eyes of the world.

CROPS AND THE WEATHER .- A friend writing us from Clemmonsville, Davidson county, says 26 The weather here is intensely hot and we have had but little rain since May. Corn crops look the worst i ever saw them, and the yield of wheat is not more than half a crop, though the quality is good?

ROBBERY. - We learn that the smoke house of Col. Russ, in the Eastern part of the city, was robbed on Tuesday night of all it contained save

THE PIGHT AT PETERSBURG. INTERSTING PARTICULARS.

From the Express of Muday we gather the collowing particulars of the fighting of Saturacy Dispatches from Petersburg and Richmond put our entire loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 1.200, while that of the enemy is set down at 3.50U:

For several days pust, prisoners and deserte have stated that the enemy was mining, and our officers and men have been convinced that the statement was correct, but whether apprised of the ruot locality at which the enemy was conducting his mining operations, we have no means of as, certaining. All doubts on this point, however, if any existed, were removed Saturday last at atearly hour. About 41 o'clock a dult, diency sound was heard, and this was followed by several other similar sounds, the enemy at the same time opening with their batteries all along their lines

It was then discovered that the enemy had sprung a mine on one of our salients near the centre of the lines, and a few hundred yards beyond the Blanford Cemetary. The chief sufferers by the explosion, were Pegram's Battery. (formerly Branch's,) from this city, and three companies of Elijott's South Carolina B igade, which occupied position immediately to the left of the Battery for its support The battery lost 22 men missing, two commissioned officers included. Some of these men, a list of whom we publish els where, are known to be killed, their odies having been recovered, but others whose bodies have not been found, it is hoped are prisoners in the enemy's hands Prisoners taken subsequent to the explision from the enemy, and near the spot, state that several of our nea were dug out of the ruins alive. They describe one of the men a Licutemant, so minutely, and the description is so nearly like that of Lieut. Hamlin, one of the missing, that there are strong grounds for hope that he is yet alive and in the enemy's hands. The remains of the born proof under which he slept, and where Lieut. Chandler was seen arousing him just previous to the explosion to go on duty, are yet to be seen dear the edge of the clasm created by the explosion. and the presumption is, that he was not very deeply buried in the earth. Lieut. II. was a vound member of the P tersburg bur, and his many friends feel great anxiety regarding his fate.

Of the osculties in Gen. E'hott's (formerly) Evans') South Carolina Brigarie, we have my information except that Gen Elight was severely wounded by a hall through the breast Howas doing well yesterday, and hopes were entertained that he would recover.

EFFORTS TO RETAKE THE WORKS.

As soon as the nature of the disaster was made known, Gen Hill despatched a confier to Gen. Valone's Heatquirters, and that visilant officer moved off in no barely at the head of his own Brigade, with instructions for Smalers (Ala) Brigade, and Wright's (Georgia) vi follow.

Arriving upon the ground, Gen. Mahone found tweive of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our line, carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black Yankee troops.

G tting his troops into position, Gen. Mahone ordered his Brigide to retake a portion of his works, and instructed Wright's Brigade to come up in such position as mould ensure the re-capture of the remaining postern. Under commund of Col Williager, acting Brigadier, Mahone's Brigade formed into hue, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out, and made a harge. The Confederates reserved their fire. until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured into them such a storm of bullets, that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion. A charge was now ordered, and Weisiger's men dashed forward with a yell driv-On the works our own halted, and delivered a plunging fire, which proved so destructive that the enemy never again rallied on this portion of the line, but left our men in undisturbed preses-

In the meantime, Wright's Brigade, commanded by Col Hair, instead of coming dirictly up, by some means deployed, and came around, and thus failed to retake that portion of the line assigned to them.

At a later hour, Wilcox's old brigade, now ably commanded by the young and intrepid Saunders, came gallantly up to their work, and by a charge, drove the enemy from the remaining portion of tau works, and thus enabled us to reestablish our lines precisely as they were before the explosion:

The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed for safety into the immense hole or chasm, made by their explosion, and around the edge of this great basin our men closed and tought hand to hand. This was Jone chiefly by Mahone's old origade, and Saunder's Alabama men, Here the slaughter was terrific and here, too, many a gallant Confederate fell to rise uo more. As an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest around and in this chasm we would state that Gen. Saunder's men. after renoving & inrue humber of wounded, burien in the hole on Saturday ni ht 55 Yankee negro troops and 178 whites. THE TERRIBLE POWER OF GUNPOWDER -A GHA-TLY SCENE.

At a late hour Saturday evening we visted the chasm caused by the enemy's explosion. It appeared to be about 40 feet in de, th, and some 200 feet in iroumference, and resembled more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than anything clee to which we could linken it Immense builders of earth were piled up tudely one above the other, ano great fragments of bomb-proofs, gun carriages, limbers, &c., were lying promiseuously in every direction. One man was caught be-tween two boulders near the surface of the ground and literally crushed between them, "He still remained in this painful position, with only his head and neck visible, our men not having had the time to extricate him. Life had long been extinct, but the ghastly looking face was unmarked by a scratch and the head perfect but slightly reclining on the shoulder.

The sides and bottom of the chasm were literally lined with Yankee dead and the bodies lay in every conceivable position. In one apot we

noticed a corporal of infantry, a sergeant of ar tillery and a big, burly negro piled one upon top of the other. Some had evidently been killed with the burts of muskets, as their mushed kulls and tadly maded faces too plaint, indicated, while the realer portion were shell, great posts of blood having flowed from their wounds and stained the ground.

Between our breastworks and the enemy's large numbers of dead and wounded were still lying, the latter begging p'teously for water and origina to be eased for. Our new could not relieve them, as they were in full range of the enemy's sharpshooters, who had not occased their firing, even under such appalling circumstances as we have described.

THE LABORS OF THE ENEMY.

The length of she "sap" made by the enemy supposed to have been about 600 feet, but the work is not so great as many, unrequented with the appliances used for such purposes, would suppose. Immense augers, made especially for such occasions, are brought into requisition, and by this means, we are informed, a vast deal of work can be accomplished in a short space of time. Just where the mine was sprung and the explosion occurred, the earth is formed of a hard substance, such as is generally known as "pipeclay," and this accounts for the great boulders of earth which were rent asunder and unturned by the force of the explosion.

WHAT THE ENEMY HAS AUCOMPLISHED.

The labors of the enemy in this operation have been poorly repaid. It is not to be denied that by the sudden and terrible mature of the explostob he produced all samperary confusion in our ranks. With a little more energy he might probably have poured such a column through this breach as to have given as serious trouble. But the very finely arrivat of Gen. Mahone and the quick perception of his military mind soon placed our gallant boys in positron and retrieved the disaster.

FROTTOR NOR!

The enumy opened a severe fire on the city with his siege guns simultaneously with the exupon our streets. Thanks to a kind Providence but one nooldent occurred, and that was the Los of a Suger by the Chief Buginer of our fre department Mr. Robert Green It was one off by the fragment of a shell "The few houses hurned were small wooden buildings, very int and of but little value.

Saturday was the first time that he Arme of Northern Virginia has been regularly engande with the Yenkies negro troops." The disastrais results to the enemy have proved that this favorite element of the Yankee army is no mutch for Confederate soldiers. The perces rushed will be ly forward immed afely after the explusion with the cry of "Na quarter" A a later hour of rha by the time for the Confederates came, in I mir brave boys took them at their worl, and give them what they had so loudly estled by - No q meter."

GE MGIA

The telegraph again brings us disputches from Atlanta and trains run from M.cou to Atlanta regularly, but beyond this we know but little. -The Savannah and Macon road had been raided and a furious shelling of Atlanta kept up for two days. Reinforcements had acrived for Holl and more were coming, and we hope soon to be man. From the Chronicle and Snines. 31sty Sunday, we get the following ite as:

MACON. July 29. This quiet village, which was so much agitated by the raid of last weak, is again in a state of unpleasant expectancy of a visit from another band of per patetic Yankees who made their advent in Covington on yesterday merning. Their presence prevented the train from coming farther boro this morning, and a "very lect" party came up about moon to day on a box car, on a sort of socuting tour. Finding no Yank es reported this side of Social Circle, the car went as far as Social Oirole. On its, return I met a gentleman who was in Covington when they made their advent at daylight, and who staid until they left, at salf past two in the afternom in the direction of Montacello.

He says the force consisted of about \$100 cav-alry under Stoneman. They reported that about 5000 more of their number h d gone down on the North side of Yellow liver. They appear te be making their way to the Central or Maoon and Western railroad? At Covington they did not interfere with the citizens, and dis turbed no private property, save the contents of a bar room

Lieurenant Thomas, with a portion of his cavslry corps, have just come in from a scoucing tour in the upper part of this county. They confirm the report of the gentleman from Covigton. The last that was heard of the raiders they were at Handerson's mill, three or four miles South of Covington.

The Madison Factory, lately used as a hospital, was burned on Tuesday. No intination of the origin of the fire.

The raiders have two pieces of a till ry. BRILL BO VULL OF OF AUSTIDES.

TI PROM. UP THE ROAD OF MILIZA From the accounts from up the rold we gather the following :

It is stated by gentlemen who were in Covington when the raiders passed through that the Gerrard and Tillinghurst -numbering about cight thousand in all. They had with them four bath ries of four guns each, and two twenty-four pound Parrott guns. Gen. Stoneman was in

It is thought by some the table eniders sintend? ed tourike a junction with Bossma's committed in the vicinity of Macon and march on Ardersonville. - As the officers made particular enqui-ries in regard to the roads and the distances from Macon to Andersonville from that place; also the distance to Columbus.

The raiders left Covington by the Monticelle

FROM CENTRAL RAILBOAD From all accounts from Central Bailroad we collect the following :

The raiders made their appearance at Gordon about half-past ten Friday night. It is sup-

depet of VOT VIV NOT destruction it Gordon, it is ruin red that the Yankees proceeddepote the tearing up the track in their owne, until they came to the Oconee bridge. This is is reported they also destroyed. If the report is o'rrect we have truly suffered a great lost, as the bridge and treatle work is over a mile in

length.

A large number of troops left Macon in pursair of the raiders on Friday. Troops we understand have been said lafter them from star

We hope the raiders will be caught and prevented from committin further outrages New that so much harm has been done, we trust some courmon sense plan will be adopted and carried out to prevent further damage

FROM MACON & WESTERN BOAD.

It is stated that the Yankees have out the Ma. out & Western road in two places at Griffia and Jonesboro. The innount of damage done is not yet weertained.

The Yankees hope probably to interfere with Gen. Hood's commissary department. True they may cause a little hipanyenieus. These who know best say that He is in co danger of wanting rations, as he has a two weeks supply on hand. This is good ness. Before that time expires Sherman's raiders will be dispred of and communication with our gillant army again opened M

THE BATOING POLICY OF SHERMAN-HOW TO MENT IT.

The Augusta Constitutionalist has the following editorial remarks on the raids :

The news and rumors which come in on us at this time are, to say the least, startling Since the Yackees have eroosed the Chattahooches. although they have attempted to enter Atlanta. their grand object and aim seem to be to conven their whole army into mounted infantry, and to so override the State. They have appeared in large numbers on every hand monated; and to every place they go, if nothing also is tak in, the

On the Georgia Railroad, fifty miles southeast of Atlanta, they have appeared, out the railred and West Point Railroad they damaged the rose in its seriously, and stole indiscriminately, but a ver largetting the borse. On the Coutral Railroad, eighteen miles east of Macon, they nor appear in force, burn bridges and destroy the regiroad and take away all horses, while a still larger force is reported to the west of Maon inquiring the route to Andersonville and Colum-

Now. the important question, not only for the a my but the whole p ple of the State, is will the wonty be provided to raid in this manner and thereby carry and the second to the sectors of the cuenty, and so mount the whole of Sher-

man's sumy? That this is the intention of Sherman is plain. The war ou his part, since he has secured his present posture; is whatged into a war of raids, the most distressering and descructive of all wers.

Will the people resessingly by fancied security, and Fishe harmy is at their very down? Send join as se out of danger upon the r port of the advance of the rafters, or mount them and harrass and pushwhack th m at every defile, every eross roads, or ry bridges o man

Ann unterention Hand has a force of eight or ten thousand men that can both rown to Andersonville at abort notice, we may have a whole army of prisoners turned lones upon as, only wanting gues to become mounted raiders.

Afters in figure is are resolving a culminating point. The daring of Sherman's refers is beyand all precedent, and his success in this endeaver, will warrent its continuance It is our bounden duty, therefore, to meet

them on equal footings and in a condition to keep up with them Let our authorities, therefore, at once, take all the horses of the country, of every character, and mount voterno infantry o then Hod's army. This should not be delayed an hour. We must have more mounted in " or Georgia will be a rain-the very home of de olation. Mount men, and mount twenty thousand at once The berses can be had. We should no: stand upon the order of doing this thing but do it at once.

The only chance, in our humble judgment, for the protection of Georgia dow is an army of caralry. Our infantry, however gallant and brave, a e useless when once in the rear of the raiders.

We await with anxious solicitude news from Macon concerning the large force reported passing South of that place

The Refuged vote.

Refugees have a right to vote anywhere in the State where they may happen to be on the day of election, provided they claim residence in the State, for Governor; but to vote for County officers, a person must have acquired a resisence in the county and claim it as his future home. Refurees who expect to return to the places of their former residen e as soon as oircumstances will permit them, have no right to vote here in the county election. Nor have persons from other States, who are slimply here on duty connected with the army, the right to rote for Governor.

A CARD

TORK 190's L. MINISTERS OF THE METHODIST

Expression behaved to week the Convention in the City
of alci, h, on the last Friday in An aust, at 10 o'clock

A. M., to the purpose of intercenting genericants and
adopting method to regulations as shall increase their medul-

schopting such regulations as shall increase their used name as a body o. Mis. interes.

J. A. M. Mannan, South Lewell; Ther G. Lowe, Halifer, The new M. Josef. Greenabirer; W. L. Van Katen, Josefviller, S. & Umstant, Brauge the W. K. Lane, Guidsberg; T. Thes G. Whitaker, Wadre Co.; W. H. Cunningdin, a. 'Green Co.; T. H. Gatin. Edgedomb Count.; L. Wille, Oxford; W. H. Wahn, Expense W. J. W. Countingdin, and Edgedomb Count.; L. Hishoo, "W. H. Cunningdin, in Resease Hooker, thishoo," W. H. Cunningdin, in Releuch; W. P. Ly. Chy ham County; Filma Endally, Stokes Count.; Jan Mahoney, Snow Hill; Shaul F. Shelton, Mockingham County; F. B. Andrews Concord; Peter H. Joyner, Handers in; L. Branson, Ralleigh. de's p 1 i. Branson, Ral-igh.

A uli attendance is desired, as important suriness will be transacted.

round will be paid tor all clean Cotton un Lines rage de