ON WINDTON, N. C. WEISTSDAY, DIV SA 1947

Sa Election Notices on Fourth Page.

We are attack and the to Capt. C. D. Myers for copies of late Northern papers, fr. m which we mak several foreign and other extracts to be inserted to mor-

Jim Lane of Karz is has received authority to go to Karne and rules troops there under laws just passedthat is to say, without respect to color. He expects to raise two black regiments and one white one is two weeks.

The Line in government has made an arrangemen with the Danish government whereby the Danish goveroment agrees, for the next five years to receive at s landing place on the island of St. Croix, persons o color captured by the U.S. cruisers on board slavers. and to instruct them in agricultural operations and and take care of them. The U.S. agrees for that length of time to deliver all such persons at the landing ardly Yankers left behind in their double quick to their in question.

The new Federal tax bill, entitled " an act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay the interest on the public debt," being a direct tax bill, drew his pistol and snapped six caps, he had to beel it is to go into operation on the 1st day of September.—

The new Federal tariff (almost prohibitive) goes into The new Federal tariff (almost probibitive) goes into operation on Friday next, the 1st day of August.

loving Union families were the same that were on Wac-The Washington correspondent of the New York World rid cules the idea that Secretary Seward was about to retire from Lincoln's Cabinet.

On the 24th instant the city councils of I'hilade'phia ly more so to our soldiers. We have but a few famiappropriated five handred thousand dollars for the payment of a bounty of fity dollars to cach volunteer to supply the quota of the city under the recent call.

A dispatch from Nashville of the 231, says that Morgan has been driven into East Tennesses. It also reports that Forrest has fallen back from the vicinity of Nashville. Later Confederate disputches do not confirm this.

Ir appears to be pretty evident that this war must soon become one waged under the black flug. The recent orders issued by the Lincoln military authorities. leave no other alternative. They conflicate all proper for they were seen on board the sceam ship Key ty, they drive off from their homes all families who will not take the oath of allegiance, in fact they respect none of the rules of civil zed warfare. That under these eircumstances they shou'd be killed by the Southern pecple in any and every way and under all circumstances and by all me me and appliances, is only right and proper and natural. Retaliation has become a necessity and a duty. It alone can give any salety.

THE RESULTIONS for Governor, members of the Lexislature and Sheriffs will take place to no row in the carps. That they will pas off quietly there is to be expectel as a matter of course. Indeed, we fear that while the p-ditienns take too much inter at in the ap proaching elections, or at least have too much to say about them, the sold is in camp and the cit z as at home have too little to say, sad care too little about

Well, let it pass. We have sa'd our sey -perhap said more thus we would had we seen how to svend it but at times patience course to be a victor, and endo rance may only encourage aggression. We can tru's any that we have never been the aggressers. Upon -- A have been let the respects bility rest.

The tel graph says that it site of his pas feetrome that General McCi llaw is gradually running Rick is and selectoring Popa. This we think probable. If so his movement will surer se nabody, nor will Jackson be cought napping or unprepared.

Certain movements have come to our knowledge in recard to cur simy at It chmord, which show us that

Things are working actively, and we trust properly. No doubt as one result of the conferences between Linco'n and McCleilan, Lincoln and Burnside, Haller R and Pope, we may look for a decided change in the programme of Federal operations. That our military authoriti s have penetrated their designs there can be little question, and as little that they will be able to frustrate them.

THE New York World of the 25th, now before us quotes sixty day sterling bills at 130% a 131%.

Tuz thermometer only stands at 88 at 11 o'clock, -It will soon be ninety and no breeze. Would that there. was a supply of ice for the sick and wounded.

Yankee Deprestations in Eastern North Carolina. A gentleman who left South Mills, N. C., a few day since, informs us that on Sunday, the 20th inst., a party of some fifty Yankees visited that neighborhood coming from Norfolk, and baving with them half a dozen negro men in arms. These negroes, it was subsequently ascertained, bad runaway from that place some ten days pravious, and had now come back after their wives and children. They succeeded in obtaining them, and during the night about one hundred other negroes joined the party, when they marched all in the direction of Nortolk. A few days before this occurence a considerable number of negroes had made their escape. and a young man from Pasquotank county, nam d Job Williams, secreted himself, to company with several others, near the line house, with a view to intere pt and capture them. At a late hour of the night some forty negroes made their appearance, armed with pistols and cudgels, and, discovering Mr. W.'s place of concealment, one of them fired and shot him through the femoral artery. Before falling he discharged both barrels of gan at Lebanon, Ky his gun, when the negroes fled. Mr. W. was taken by his associates to the botel, where he died before a physician could reach bim. On the succeeding day a neg man was brought back by a gentleman who found him on the read with a severe, and probably fatal, gunshot from Eastern North Carelina is so great that unless strong guerrilla parties are immediately formed and sent thither, it is thought that the country will be estirely drained of its slave population in a short time.

Rich. Dupatch. THE RAPPABANNOCE LINES .- The Central cars came through without interruption yesterday, and we could hear nothing to confirm the report, so industriously circulated on Sunday, that the Yankees were threatening another demonstration upon the road, Passengers bring a report that a skirmish took place on Saturday not for from Gordonsville, and that the enemy hastrly retired after a brief show of resistance. The indications are that a gere at battle will take place in that direction before many days, as it is now well ascertained that reinforcements are being sent to Pope, the Federal commander, and it is believed that the abolition Government is withdrawing troops from McClellan's

army for that purpose.

We learn from Stanton that twenty-four prisoners were sent to that place on Sunday by General Robertson, and that forty-six more were expected y aterday -These men will probably be transerred to Lynchburg. in until the general exchange of prisoners is

effected - Kickmond Dr p tch. 29 h rest. FROM GEN. BRAGO'S ARMY .- We understand that the past few days an uncount activity has been obser-d at Tupelo. From what we are told, we full r that

Georgerows, S. C., July 27th, 1862.
Masses, Epiron: - Lt. Henry McD sald deserves a r at deal of praise for the way he c n fuc ed the small icht which he had on Polley's Island on the 21st inst. the Marion Men, of Winyah, should be proud of such

in effi er. He is fearless and brave - a regular (if you

sou d attempt to compare him), Asiby. His little de

schment of thirteen men, whipped sixty of the Yau-

ees, who were armed with the most improved weapons

ed had all the advantages over him. Their men were

frawn up in line of battle, their equits thrown out, ri-

file unstrung and ready to send the deadly lead in mes-

sengers, but McDonald was too soon for them; his men

were separated and placed off in two's, and when the

word was given, the double-barreled shot-gues told

out. The first fire they shot down five. The Yankees

ectorned it, and the engagement was general for fifteen

to twenty minutes-but aims, they (the Yankees) had to

turn tail for their launches. Their dead were picked up

and carried off on their backs. As soon as they suc

eeded in getting to their boats, they shoved off and

rowed for their lives. But McD, was not contented yet,

gave pursuit, and succeeded in reaching a point where

the Yaukees had to pass in fifteen or twenty yards of the shore, where the double-barrel gun did fis work

nobly. Lt. McD, thinks the lowest catimate cannot be

less than twenty to twenty five killed. He also suc-

creded in capturing a beautiful sword which the cow-

Our loss is none, but several came very near be-

ing killed. One especially, Mr. Singleton, after dis-

charging his gun and seeing a Yankee making for him.

whilst be was making his retreat. The Yankers that

were here a few days ago and took off those loyal and

come back once more-that is if they will take the ba

ance of the low and fifthy humans which we have now

amongst us, for they are a regular curse to us and great-

hea now living here, the balance having fled to the up-

McDonald has just cent over from Waccamaw a live

Yankee who was captured this morning by his scouts :

has been at work on Pice Dee, wanted to get North.

his only chance, but that will not do. This makes the

second spy that has been caught here; the first was

taken on South Island and brought here and placed

in jail, was kept there for one month and at last

made his escape with several more to the blockade

Stone State, by one of our captains who was taken

by her. On the last want of the Yankees up here

we were told by them that they received our papers

daily, and that they knew all of our movements. How

is this? Way, we have some of the black sheep amongs

us. I have been told that our sentries never had any one

when they pass their lines a night; if they do they ar

told that they are the Corporal or Sergenot of the

Whose foult is thes? Is it our Major's or the Captan

of the company? Why no longer thin last night, so

was told by Surgeant Owens, that he had great difficu-

ry in awaking two sentinels who were fast aslep, an

hat one when he was placed on duly was dunk. I

his the way that our M j rs and Generals conduc-

heir forces to Virginia, teo e-see and Kentucky? I

ep, and let their men deen on their p s ? Answer-

We have some speed die onpodes, incher's Marion Men of Winyah and Ward's Light Artiflery can't be

o a en they are the men, and we and more of the same

. it. Where is M. Ilhenov, can't yet a sare him -il s

s ad h m along, he is well known down here, and he can

rave fine tun on runtee - So along of Santic, I am to

open that you will begr go d news from there is a les

lays. The number of Yorks that came up to town

The I was Cata has been explored between Massau

and Charles Cn. The pilot, 15 m d Morse, and these men were tricular to this pid e to-day and gent forward

had dwiffshore, boote, E flettr fl z, sal petre and a

large quen ity of immunition, &c ... The balance of the

tow were captured, the the pool and the three Liet

to Charleston. They state that the Inbal Cain

made their escape in a small oper yawl.

Yours with respect.

. k Gen. Mochell and the Yanker Cong est

was two material of ten.

Guard and they pass without any more questions.

and thought that if he could get to the blockade, it was

From the New York Times, July 22d. THE STATE OF THE NATION -THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROPLE.

In spite of all well-meant endeavors to conceal the lugt, a profound girom has settled upon the public mind egard to the conduct and prospects of the pending The great mais of the people are di couraged and disheartened. And the reuson of it is that they have lost faith in everybody and everything except their own dictatorship. Over all the operations of an ermy in exhaustless resources and their own indomitable purpose; the field, there must be one competent, presiding mind. to crush the rebellion and preserve the life and unity of the nation. They have pound out their treasures and blood like water; and they do not see the fruits they were promised for such sacrifices. They have given their confidence without erint to the men who wield ed the weapons they had placed in their bands, and they do not find that conflience just fied by success. The have waited patiently week after week, month after month; through the slow revolving seasons of a whole year, for victories, brilliant and decisive, promised then rem day to day; and though every home mourns its dead, and every heart grieves for friends who will return no more forever, the victories are yet delayed and seem indeed further off than when the war began, One after another, too, the men on whom they had

onilt their hopes have failed them. They know not whom to trust, or on whom they can rely, to carry the nation forward to that crowning triumph which they coow is its right and its due. Their faith in all their caders has been sadly shaken. And until that faith can be restored by the achievement or the promise of ome renewed success, we must struggle against popular despondency, and be prepared for the vast brood of perils, real and imaginary, which, move in its train -For a year now the nation has leaned on McClellar and the splendid army which was placed at his dispossi, and which he has moulded into the most formidable force ever organized on this continent. But it is idle to disguise the fact that their faith in him has been shaken to ts foundations by his failure to accomplish with that army a single one of the results which it was ad quate to achieve. It might have taken Manasara-it ought country, and those miserable wretches has full sway of to have beaten the rebel army at Yorknown-its leader promued with it to capture Richmond. It failed at very point, and while it has been growing weaker, the forces it was fighting has been growing stronger, day be (the Yanker) says he was born to Penusylvania and

These things shake and undermine the public faith on which must always rest the public strength. Nor does it avail to the least to shift the blame for this state of things from one man to another. Much may be had in this way to relieve judividuals from the responabuter of specific acts-but nothing to regain public on fidence for the government which permits such disasters to occur. It is alleged, on behalt of the President and his advisors, that McClellan has had sole direction of his own movemen's-that he has rejected his ow pes of operations-that he has had men enough and me chough to accomplish everything which he was asband to do, and yet he has accomplished nothing. Un be other hand, it is claimed for him that he has not been allowed the means promised for the execution of us plack, but that at the decisive moment the forces mye be a withhead upon which he relied. When te went to the Pentusula for an advance upon Yorktown mt R commend, an essential feature of his plan was that delbasell, with the caps, should follow him, ascend Y rk R ver, take GI uc s er to the rear, and turn the mmy's flak o York own; after he had landed at Fortress Monroe, he learned that McDowell would not be permitted to move. Either he should not have been ent on that eriald, or he should have been allowed all he means he deeped essential to its performance. So at R chmoud. It is a-scried on his behalf that ten days Fire the final catastrophe, he informed the President but his left wing was strong enough for an advanceupon Rietm nd-but that he had not force to cover biright and project his line of communication, and beggog that men cough might be sent at once to rende that server. The Praphent replied that McD well should come to him oce land. McClellan rejoined that could not recertain thes in time to be of any usethat he would have rive a to or as tridges to build, long ir aspertation trains to bring up; that he was ready O up pilvarge, and could move within a week if Meto good the rear. To this it is afleged the President made no reply, until five it ax days after, when he info med McClel'an that 15 000 men had been sent from Richmond to reinforce Juckson, and that this was equivalent to scading him re-enforcements to the same amount. These 15 0th and join Jackson, and thus re infereed, Jackson, with 55 000 men, tell upon our right wing, drove it back, forced it across the Chickabominy and compelled our left wing to r treat to save itself from utter descruction. If McCliellan was required to take R chmoud, it is said on his behalf he should not have thus been thwarted at the very moment when he

was ready to marc's. All this may or may not be valid and conclusive in defence of Gen. McClellan. But it is conclusive of incapacity somewhere for the conduct of the war, in which he honor and the life of the nation are involved. If that iccapacity is with McClellan, why is he not replaced by another man? If it is not with him, where is it-and what ground has the country for hoping that

a remely can be applied at a l? For the last ten days it cannot be denied that the public has been inclined to take the gloomiest view of affairs, and to despair of better e mocils, and a more vigorous and successful conduct of the war. Not that the public mind has lost its clasticity, or the popular heart anything of its wonted courage. Letethe Govern ment take but a single step toward reforming these felt and acknowledged evils, and the people will respond with fresh enthusiasm and renewed hope to any demands that can be made upon them. But when they hear from one side fierce and reckless denunciations of the Abelitionists, and from another despairing appeals to the negro slaves for valor to crush the rebellion, and from the Government itself only despondent complaints of the embarrassment cannot by this confending presnoble leadership is lacking to the nation, and that we are likely to drift into anarchy and ruin through sheer waste of the energies that seek only some hand and head

competent to wield them aright. The rumer that Gen. Halleck has been summoned to Washington and is to be made Commander-in-Chief of the National armies has done something to revive the public hopes. If it proves to be true, and is not couneracted by rash and nawise experiments in other directions, it will contribute largely to that resurrection of the public faith which is essential to success. It will give the country a guarantee that we are at last to have somewhere in the supreme military councils of the nation, a man who knows something of the theory and practice of war. Thus far, although the country has been at war for over a year, the supreme command of the army, both in general and in detril, has been in the bands of civilians. It will also give the country ground people in the enjoyment of their opinions, and if any are to hope that unity of military counsels and action will at last be practically recognized as absolutely essential ders, 2d Fla.; John S. Mosre, 1st Geo.; Timothy M. to the success of military operations. The most consum- Alman, 26th Va.; John Bulier, 27th Va.; Richard Pulmate skill may be thwarted by the interference of in- ley, 26th Va. competent superiors, and the most dauntless bravery may be rendered useless by the dissipation and waste of

conflicting councils. That the President has long felt this necessity is suffiiently proved by the fact of his having undertaken to supply it himself. For the last few months he has been the actual, as well as theoretical commander-in-chief of otherwise drafting will be resorted to." all our armies,-directing their movements, adjusting their relative strength, fixing and ordering their combined action, and supervising their detailed operations in his own person. We have too much respect for Mr. task from a conviction of his superior fitness for its performance. No man knows better than himself that he less likely to thrust himself ne dessly into a position inbefore long "the man who can't take care of his own lipes," may have them taken care of for him. One and a counting people, and our Generals will have to division of the agency has been ordered Eastward, and may be capeated here within a day or two.

Mobils Advertuer and Register, July 25.

ber greatly mere than they do the next morning when took to give them that unity himself. He must feel that to hold Hilton Head and Beaufort Islands against any took to give them that unity himself. He must feel that to hold Hilton Head and Beaufort Islands against any the expected here within a day or two.

Mobils Advertuer and Register, July 25.

Division of the nation, and in default of any one else, he understant to hold Hilton Head and Beaufort Islands against any took to give them that unity himself. He must feel that to hold Hilton Head and Beaufort Islands against any force the enemy can bring against it; no more.

Edisto Island will be evacuated by General at its in a few days, just as soon as transporte are obtainable.

Pairsburg Express, 20th inst.

Remarkable Confessions of the New York Times | have the advantage of the Union forces. They have The Enemy Discouraged and Disheartened Posts in McClejian Doppy staken Lincoln's Military Presenting Exposed The Victories of the Confeduration of the Confe conceniment of their plans until they were nor for execution, in striking beavy blows on our weaken prints, and in withdrawing their forces from every blow we have aimed at them, the robels, judged by results, bave erson of this, doublers, is that their President is a Sal- to-day He wields with absolute power the whole military CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STRAMER TUBAL force of the rebellion, and he knows how to wield it-War demands, as the condition of success, a military

> In the existing crisis of the war, when the country is disheattened by protracted and disastrous tailures, and when the army suffers for lack of vigorous, competent and harm nious leadership, President Lincoln can do nothing better calculated to restore the tailing fortunes. of the nation than to place at its head the ablest soldier which its ranks supply. Let him be selected with due care and discrimination-and let him be distinctly told that he is expected to give the nation a speedy, complete and thorough victory over the rebellion. The consry demands for the army what the army itself requires; a competent, absolute and responsible head. It will talerate no back stairs confident-no mere military wet nurse for a civilian commander, whether that civilian be the Secretary of War or the President of the United States. Let but this condition be fulfilled, and let one single success give token that this policy is bereafter to prevail, and the whole power of the nation will again cap with exultant hopefulness and faith into the con test for the nation's life.

From the Petersburg Fapre is, July & th. Daring Feat. Burning of a Federal Vessel.

On Friday last some half dozen men attached to the Prince George Cavalry, conceived the idea of destroy-ing one or more of the Federal vessels, which for several days past have literally covered the surface of the river in front of Gen. McClellan's camp. Having procared a boat, (the largest accessible.) Corporal Cooke Thos. Martin, William Daniel, Alexander Dimity and William' Williams, embarked from Coggins' Point about one o'clock Saturday morning, and pulled off quietly for a very fine booking schooner of 163 tons burthen. lying in the stream some half a mile from the Southern here As they neared the vessel, a small dog en board discovered their movement and commenced barking furiou-le. Two gunboats were lying but a few hundred yards distant, and many steamers and sail vessels in close proximity, but the enterprise had been undertaken. and the brave boys could not think of returning without, accomplishing their object. Making fast to the vessel, they endeavored to seize the dog, and stop his mouth by sending him to the bottom, but the animal would not allow a stranger's hand to be plue d upon him.-His barking had now aroused the Captain the vesicl, who came upon deck, and desired to know the cause of the nationaly visit. He was answered by Martin, who quickly sprang to the deck of the schooner, and infirmed the Captain that he had come at the bidding of Gen. McClellan, to effect his arrest. The Captain expressed great surprise, declared his innocence of crime, and wished to know what were the charges against him. He was told by Martin that he was not there to decide upon his guilt or innocence nor to prefer charges of any sort, but to effect his arresas Gen. McClellan bad erdered. The Captain this consented to submit, and montesting no di position to resist, was allowed to g t into the boat untied. In the captime the other five so diers had reached the deck of he vessel, and gone into the cabin. Here they found a traw bed, weich was r pped open, set on live, and the abin door closed. The party speedily disembarked, aving the crew behind, who, it is supposed, escape on the small boat belonging to the schooler. They were not taken because the boat used by the boarding party, had a bole near its top, and could carry but seven en. As the surprise party palle i off for the Southern shore, the Cuptain of the schooner had his suspicioncouled as to the arrest having teen made by order of McClellan, and remarked to his captors that the General's Headquarters were not on that side of the river -He was told to " hold his peace;" that his captors knew what they were about; that they had changed their mind; and intended taking him to a Confederate, instead of a Federal General. The Captain now become greatly alarmed, and besought the elemency of his cap or's, stating with tears in his eyes, that he had a will and children in New York, who would be not only deeply distressed at his loss, but greatly impoverished His fears were quieted by the assurance that he would not be harmed, but that as he was a subject of the Linoln Government, he must consider his capture as en-

tirely legitimate, and himself a prisoner of war. Upon reaching the shore the Captain declared that ad he seen his captors approach from the Southern bank, the ruse adopted would not have availed, for he had arms aboard, (Enfield Rifles) and would have only

grendered with his life. In the passage from the versal to the shore, not a ray d light, save the lamp in the ringing, was to be seen. and our boys had made up their minds that the vessel would not burn, and that the arrest of the Captain was the only result of their enterprise. But they were soon most agreeably disappointed, for as they accended the bank, the fire suddenly burst out, and in a few minutes the flames were licking the sides of the vessel from bow to stern. She burned slowly, but brightly, and the fismes illuminated the river and the country around for miles. Our informant states that it was quite amusing to witness the commotion among the fleet of Old Ab ensisting of some two bundred steam and sailing craft. Steam was crowded on gunboats and transports, and the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the burning schooner. She continued to burn from half-past one until the dawn of day, when only such portions as were below the water's edge remained.

The schooner was nearly new, called the Louisa Rives and commanded by Captain John A. Jones, of New York. She was 163 tons burthen, loaded with corn and provisions, and valued at \$8,000, exclusive of car-Capt. Jones was brought to Petersburg Saturday sure, they may be excused for fearing that all just and and lodged in jail, where he now ruminates on the daring of the rebels, and laments over the fortunes of war.

> Just above the Louisa Rives several schooners were moored, but a ganboat lying along-side it was consided object in question. With all this the success thus far ered somewhat impredent to attempt to burn them.— does not appear flattering. The Newburyport Herald Acother batch of vessels lay not far below the Louisa of the 16th inst., says: "We do not hear of many en-Reves, but a gunbout was near them also. Between the lis ments;" the New Bodford Mercury of the 17th speaks destroyed vessel and the Berkeley shore the water was with equal discouragements, and remarks : " Something studded with vessels, but the Confederate force was too small to venture in their midst.

The light from the burning vessel reflected brightly on the north bank of the James, and for miles and miles of things, indeed! the tents of the Federal army were distinctly visible.

From the N. Y. Tribune, July 23.

CONFEDERATES WHO GAVE THEMSELVES UP. The following are the names of the Confederate prisoners, who gave themselves up before Richmond, who have taken the oath of allegiance : Henry W. Thomas, 6th N. C.; Hugh A. Morgan, 6th N. C ; J. R. Saun-

MAINE.

The Portland Press says: "We now have forming in our midst a regiment, the 17th, which will rendezvous in this city. Gov. Washburn is in earnest. He has declared that the 16th, 17th, and 18th regiments must be filled to the full standard within fifteen days-

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 13, 1862. All is quiet here, with the exception of an occasional monstration on the part of our gunboats beyond Lincoln's good sense to suppose that he undertook this Beaufort, just by way of showing the enemy that we are alive and vigilant. On the morning of the 10th they went up the river, partially circumnavigating Beaufort Island, and succeeded in burning several buts serving as barracks for the enemy.

Gen. Stevens' Brigade, comprising six regiments, with four others detached from Gen. Wright, are now on their way to Fortress Monroe.

The editorial suggestions of the New York Times that Gen. Hunter might, could, and should attack and capture Savannah, are absord He has enough troops

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

PROM RICHMOND. Browness, July 29th, 1862. The opinion gains ground that McCleilan is gradually shown themselves our musters to the art of war. The eracusting Betkely, and reinforcing Pope. No news here

CAIN, &c.

CHARLEDTON, S. C., July 24th, 1861. Foir of the brow of the British Steamer Tubal Cain arrived here to-day. The Steamer left Names on Sunday evening, and was chared on Thursday by a fast Yanker cruiser, which was repidly gaining on her when there four men, including the pilot, left her is an open boat to escape capture. While they were still in sight the Yankee crufter had got within gun shot of the Tubal Cain, and they have no doobt that she win captured

The Tobal Cain was an tron serew steamer of five hondred tons burnhen, and had a cargo of general merchandize, including a few cases of arms.

The French war steamer Renandla left the harbor to-div. carrying off the French Consul, M. D. Saint Andre and lady, who go on a visit of a few months to the North.

FEDERAL GUN-BOATS REPULSED ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 30th, 1862.

The Savannah papers of this morning state that four or five Federal gun-houts attacked our battery at Genesis Point on Great Ogechee river, on yesterday morning. The gunboats were repulsed. No loss on our side. The quarters in the battery were damaged by the enemy's shot and shell.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT

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ı		20.	Lovest Thou Me? 4 Individual Fffort, 8 The French Soldier, 4 Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, 16 Christin You, by Rev. C. F. Deema D.D. 8	8.6	
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1	4.4	23.	Call to Deagar he has 1 to Date to	**	
ı			Can to Prayer, by nev. J. v. Ryle,	200	
1		24.	Christ in You, by Hev. C. P. Deems D.D. 8	**	
ı	81	25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation, 8	4.4	
ī	94	235	Are You Ready?	44	
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ł			a Soldier was saved	1000	
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ŧ			by Rev. J. H. Fowles, 4	17.0	
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1		39.	Why Will Ye De 7 by Rev. A. M. Poin-		
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above from 20 100 to 50,000 depice, making a total, id pages of 23,572,400, which have 5,000,00 of pages zone than the american Test So I ty Issued its first year. these we have so d and given away mostly for the Soldiers, at the rate of 1 500 pages for on doll r. We are now propared to print 50,000 your page tracts per day, and number we should get out regularly if we would supply the demand upon us from all the costode ate States. We are in great seed of funds to a poply the casts for our sick and wounded roldiers, who have so nobly pound out their blood for our defence. Will not every Christian and page blood for our defence. Will not every Christian and paperiot aid us in pouring into their minds and hearts the healths, saving Balm of the Gospel.

A Chaptain in a hospital at Petersburg writes us, that a sick soldier was hopefully converted while he was reading to him the tract, "The Precious Blood of Christ," &c.—

The evidence is abundant that God is daily blessing these messages to the good o' souls.

"The Soldier's Pocket Bible" should be speedily put into the hands of every soldier. Lef Ministers and Chris-

tians do what they can promptly in collecting and sending us funds for this cause. Yours truly.
W. J. W. CHOWDER.

Raleigh, N. C., July, 1863. Raleigh, N. C., July, 1833. Tract Agent.
P. S.—We shall soon have a supply of the New Testa. ment printed by the Confederate States Bible Society and

A DRAFT INEVITABLE IN THE NORTH -The Boston

Courier of the 18th inst., says:

The conviction is not to be avoided that the quota of our men required to make up the complement of three hundred thousand must be raised by a draft. So far as we have learned, the same condition of things exist in all the New England States, whatever the case may be elsewhere. The very fact that a large bounty is proposed, and in several towns a very large one, shows clearly the general popular sentiment that extraord nary inducements are necessary is order to accomplish the

certainly prevents not only the enlistment of men, but the

expression by our citizens of any interest in the success

of the efforts to enlist them." This is a deplorable state

NEGROES EXECUTED .- We noticed, at the time, the execution of two negroes on Friday, the 18th inst., at

The raseals were put to death by order of Col. Sol. Williams, 2nd cavalry, acting brigadier general. Col. Williams is one of the men for the times, and possesses that decision of character, amidst the greatest sweetness of manners, which will make him a terror to evil doers, whether black or white. He cannot be promoted too soon or too high, always regarding the rights of other flicers, which Col. Williams will never seek to in-

One of the negroes executed was one who had been set free by the Rev. Wm. P. Biddle at his death; the other the property of Elisha Coward. Another negro belonging to Oliver Herring, esq., of Lenoir county, was killed on Sunday, while attempting to escape from his captors, near Kinston. He leaped into the river, and was pierced by a d zon balls, and sank to rise no more. He was one of a crowd who had been detected in a conspiracy to run off on Saturday night, several of whom had been arrested. One fellow, who was arrested, said that a negro, returned from Newbern with a purse of gold, was paying them a bounty to go off with him .- State Journal.

Gen. Van Dorn is rebuilding the Manchae bridge, about 36 miles from New Orleans, and the Confederate pickets have driven in those of the enemy at Kenner, which is distant only 12 miles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I sppeal to those indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts. It is of vital importance to the community that the stock of Medicines be not exhausted. It is impossible for me to hund up supplies without the cash.

WALKER MEARES. June 4-229-tf Druggist & Apothecary, 45 Mara . s st.

Camp seas Villiano D. July S. D. 1662. | Whenes Friends-Dear State-The "Littington E.f.

Bur through the fat North Carol a Regiment, by gleav wiedgement for the reception of seve al buxes, from their New Hamver triends contaiting vegetables, truit and pourry. The e things could not have tree received in a ter time, to call forth our warmest and most heartfel

We are also under many obligations to some unknown friends of tampson County, for the reception of vecetables a d coultry, which very unexpectedly came into our camp We hope that our course has been, and will bereatter be auch so to dicit a continuation of such valuable donations.

Respectfully, B. WALKEL, Com-

For the Journal. CAMP NEAR BICHARD

MR. Fritth:-Your correspondent, "Alabamian nistaken. I was not billed in the organization the lat but on the centrary was outy very sightly wounded. It is true that I fell, and I remained down about two hours from be effect of a shell that grazed my neck I thank mo un known friend, and inform bim and my other friends, if I have any not under the despicable rule of the Yankees, that I am now well and hope that I sha I live to give the Yankees

proof that a New Bereisn can remember furnishe. Most respectfully, B. W. COOK, Jr. Co. E. 2nd N. C Regt. P. S. Alabamian will greatly oblige me by either pub-lishing his name in the Journal or giving it to me in a private letter. Post Office, Richmond, Va.

The Lincoln, Hinois, Eug says: 4 A car load of contrabands passed through Lincoln a Monday lest, who were willing to work for ten cents a day and board. What chapters have the poor of Hisnois to make a living when placed in competition with

thieving, runsway negroes at ten cents per day? Mongan's Proclamation at Labanon - The follow-ing is a copy of the proclamation issued by Col. Mor-

I am about to leave you. I have endeavored since my entrance into your city, to prevent all lawlessness or interference with the rights of any citizen, no matter what his political tenets. It any such interference has occurred, it has been without my knowledge, and wound through the abdomen. The stampede of cegrous contrary to my order, and I now call on any who have been sufferers to come forward and I will repay them. While I am thus ready to repair all such injuries (if any) I am equally determined to protect all Southern Rights disturbed in any way whatever, I shall visit the per-

petrators with severe and speedy retliation. JOHN H MORGAN. Acting Brigadier General C. S. A. B. A. Alston, A. A. G.

The First in James River. The burning of a Federal transport in front of Mc-Clellan's camp by a balf-dex n of the Prince George Cavalry on Saturday morning last, has caused more watchfulness, and circumspection among the Federal craft. On Sueday and yesterday, all the vessels lay as close into the Berkeley shore as it was possible to get them, and such of the enemy's gunboats as are visible, occupy positions protecting the marmed craft. They

are locking the stable door after the horse is gone. Obs rvations made vesterday, created the impressithat McClellan is either advancing his forces into the laterior, or he is evacuating the preition at present held is not a Soldier, either by education or by natural geniby him. From certain movements on the river the us and aptitude. Nor is there any man in the country general, belief is that be is gradually and stealthily evacuating. Not one half the tests and other appurt, volving the most fearful responsibilities, which even the coances of camp life are now discernible, that were most venal and nuscrupulous of his flatterers could not three weeks ago. It is also a noticeable fact, that on pretend that he was qualified to fill. The President felt some evenings when the vessels are counted, they number the absolute necessity of unity in the military councils bir greatly mere than they do the next morning when of the nation, and in default of any one else, he under-