We think a little practice is better than a great deal of preaching. We will try to give a practical illus. tration of our position. There are three gentlemen named as candidates for the sherifalty of our county, but quite serviceable breast works. Col. Hall, Major McRae, and Captain Bunting .-

izens-good soldiers. the Legislature, for the House of Commons, we think. We are not aware that anybody has offered for the Senate in opposition to Mr. HALL.

Now, among these candidates there are gentlemen. who, under the old regime did not go with us politically, but there is not one man brought before the people fifty men, he repulsed twelve hendred of the enemy; at of New Hanover, by himself, or by his friends whom we do not know to be perfectly true to the cause of the Perry's brigades, be captured the works lost by Breck-Confederacy. No Holdenites, no Boydenites-on the contrary, Southernmen as that qualification is understood among the true men of New Hanover and all other counties who so unders and it.

do take, no part based upon party action before the present issue. They all stand now upon the same platform that we do. Should any man come out calling himsel a "Conservative," or flying any other party banner. we would feel ourselves bound to oppose him. Of course our opposition would go for what it might be worth. This is no time for such things.

We certainly claim no right to dictate; we hardly assume the power to advise. We think, however, that we have a right to say this much: -We have come to the conclusion that, under existing circumstances, it is our duty to vote for Gov. VANCE, and we shall so vote. Did we have the fixing of things, we would elect to the Legislature no man who proclaimed himself a party "Conservative," nor indeed any other mere party man. We would cleet no man whose only principle was opposition to the Confederate Administration, and whose only Shiboleth was an abjurgation against JEFF. DAVIS. We would go for those whose course had shown that they possessed the ability and the will to sustain the South in her present struggle. Withthe ability is worse than nothing.

partyism, and we make no concealment of the fact that, as we regard the political organization known as the " Conservative Party" as a mere party organiza-W. W. Holden is doing good service in that line.

No Yankee did it,

We give to-day from the New York . Herald the | dust." Northern account of the sinking of the Alabama. We must confess that, if the report be true, the Alabama challenged the Keausarge, and we know Captain Lincoln's service, the act of Captain Skumes was chivalreas but impredent and un-authoriz d. The Kearsarge had been fitted up for the purpose, with all the ingenuity of a most ingenious people, and she was

As panal, how yes, the Yankees owe their success to the South. A quill from her own plums has struck the Southern engle. Captain Winslow, being, we regret to say it, a North Carolinian, a New Hanover Coury man, although nearly all his life resident at the North, and, we must believe, although it is hard to believe, thinking bimself right. No Yankee conquered give the detailed account to morrow. the Alabama. That much we know. We are sorry for it, but the truth might as well be told.

The Savannah Republican doubts the reported resigna- Rock on the 30th uit. tion of Secretary Meminger. It has seen an official letter from him, dated 27th June, from which it appears that he was then at the head of the Treasury Department. That Secretary Memminger's adminitration has not been a successful one, the country need not be to d .position to defeat the proposition for the Government to purchase the cotton of the fonfoderacy, we have been convinced that his financial policy would fail for the want of a solid basis. Fur the question arises, have we any financier who commands the confidence of the country in a greater degree-of e in whose competency to restore the may confide? Here, he is the man for the position. If not, it would be better for Becrelary Memminger to rethe finances. A new scheme should not be tried until

We clip the above from the Daily Columbus (Ga) Enquirer, of the 9th of July. It is unjust to charge Mr. MEMMINGER with all the sin for the derangement of our financial affairs. The late acts of Congress were not in accordance with Mr. Mamminger's recommendations by any means. No doubt Mr. M. has sins that which he is not guilty.

WE have the Petersburg Express of the 6th, the first copy of that paper we have seen for a long while .-the first issue of the paper since the 2nd.

We notice among the foreign items, the death or Smith O'Brien, a distinguished Irish leader, and an able and zealous advecate of the Confederacy. Mr. O'BRIEN had done all that he could to prevent his countrymen from emigrating to the North or enlisting in the ranks of the Northern army.

In New York, Major General Dix was arrested on the 1st instant, and taken before Judge Rosvell upon and Journal of Commerce, newspapers. He was afterwards released and the matter postpened to a future

that the enemy has contracted his lines some six or seven miles, by the withdrawal of his force from the vicinity of Reams' Station.

Rev. WM J. Hoge, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine, postor of the Tabb Street Presbyterian Church in Richmond, died in that city on last Tucsday were observed moving about Schooner Creek, nearly morning, after an illness of ten days.

some particulars in reference to one of the recent fights near Petersburg, which may prove interesting to some of our readers :--

The Fight near Reams' Station.

FINEGAN'S BRIGADE, Dear Petersburg.

July 2d, 1864. EDITORS DAILY EXPRESS :- Have the kindness to 29th ult. On the evening of the 28 h, at 9 o'clock, ball's causeway. Finegan's Fiorida, and Saunders' Alabama Brigades, We karn that the less of the enemy in the fight at commanded by Gen. Finegan, left camp near P tersburg, Rivers' causeway on Saturday morning was very heavy, and arrived at Reams' Station at 6 o'clock, a. m .- in view of the numbers engaged. Lieutepant DeLorme Gen. Finegan proceeded immediately to reconnoiter the bandled his guns splendidly, and continued to fire tiem city. ground, and had scarcely done so, and disposed of his until but three carriedges were left. The Yankee am-

approach of the fee, whose presence was now indicated it will be seen that the fie paid dearly for the two guns Fort Sumter from Batteries Gregg and Wagner. by a long line of dust, rising in our immediate front .- | they captured from our pickets. Nothing seemed surer than that a few minutes more | The Yankees on John's Island occupy a position immediately helted, and after a short engagement with going on Thursday, the particulars of which we have fired in succession from the Brooke gun struck one of tions in this respect may not be realized, I would retwo Alabama regiments led by General Sanaders, the not learned. Yankees doubled upon their track, and struck out to A river steamer with troops on board left Folly Is- were carried inside, and after the second a thick volume case the necessity arise—to set affoat a few thousand their left, hoping thus to cross the Railroad at a point land Thursday evening and went round to Stone, for of smoke rose from the smoke stack. Twenty-eight millions during the recess of Congress. Fellow-citizens, their purposes, left a portion of his command to hold James' Island.

the present position, and with the rest marched a mile Wilson. With six hundred and fifty men, Gen. Fine. character may soon be expected. gan held him in check four hours, and they were four long and anxious hours. By the burning of houses, Wilson had early in the morning given signals of dis. hour of closing this report. tress, which must have been seen in the Yankee army. We knew not at what hour Sheridan, supported by interim, the raiders had thrown up hastily constructed.

With Gen. Finegan upon the left, and Gen. Lee up-They are all clever gentlemen, good Confederate cit. on the right, it was decided to charge at once. And indeel it was a charge, as will be seen by comparing the fruits of victory already enumerated in your paper with | port There are several gentlemen-named as candidates for- the disparity of the numbers of the combatants. Gen. Wilson commanded five or gix thousand Yankees Of the Artillery captured, seven pieces were taken by the Florida troops. No men could act more gallantly than friends of the Charleston Courier for a copy of an ex- in these regions about as hot as weather usually got to did Lee's cavalry.

Alt seems to be Gen. Finegan's fortune always to fight large odds. At Lake City, Fla., with two hundred and Ocean Ponds, he routed eleven thousand Yankees with John's Island: orty-two hundred; at Cold Harbour, with his and enridge, and drove from them a multitude of invaders; while his recent exploits are known to you.

We are proud of the little State that sheds its best olood so freely for our common cause—as is attested by the fact, that it has sent to this State forty-four hun-In reference to these gentlemen, we can take, and we dred men, and we are unwilling to believe that Virginia Journals can give full credit only to Virginia troops. A PRIVATE, Co. E. 9th Fla. Regt.

> We have Richmond papers of the 8th, but find little or nothing new or interes ing in them. We notice that the Disputch of that date says :- " A heavy rumour prevailed yesterday to the effect that Wilmington, North Carolina, bad been captured and occupied by the Yankees" The Dispatch mentions the rumour simply to contradict it, and adds a few words for the benefit of persons inventing or circulating groundless

and absurd rumours. The enemy is suffering awfully for water. The correspondents of Northern journals complain of this want, deserters refer to it, and persons who have resided during a great portion of their lives in the section now occupied by the enemy say that in seasons of drougth | Our own line was not more than three hundred yards ike the present, even the sparsely scattered population of the country feel most keenly the absence of water. How, then, will it fare with the immense army of men and horses which out the ability the will is not ing; without the will GRANT has now between Petersburg and the two rivers The Dispatch says that in more favoured localities well. We thus show how much apart we are from mere might be dug, and other means resorted to in order to relieve their parching thirst, but our information is that the county of Prince George abounds in no perpetual springs bubbling up for the nourishment of man and tion, for partizen purposes, much as we respect very beast, while the dealing out of whiskey rations for many gentlemen who have been drawn into it, we still which Grant is said to be famous, will but increase wish to see the organization defeated and broken up. the evil. Sickness must inevitably result from an in adequate or impure supply of water under a blazing July sun, when the slightest movement creates " clouds of

Referring to some circumstances connected with the

recent raids in Virginia, the Dispatch says :-We have been surprised to hear of the large quantities of provisions which the Yankees have unearthed during Winslow too well to doubt his word, even if he is in their various explorations of Virginia. Regions in which was impossible for straitened families in our cities to wounded. ourchase a peck of flour or meal, and which the officers of the Government found as dry as a desert, have had their derful to beheld. Whilst we sincerely sympathize with private families who have been plundered by the Yankees, manned by a picked crew. The result was hardly doubt- we have no ply to spare for hoarders and extortioners, who can look calm'y upon the sufferings of their fellow beings and speculate upon their miseries. Such enemies of ing Southwards in the direction of I mankind are not objects of compassion when they receive the Yaokee gusboats are stationed." he due reward of their deeds.

We have before us the New York Herald, of the 7th inst. It contains the official statement of the disaster to the Alabama, and unfortunately kaves no doubt of the occurrence of that untoward event. We will

The Herald's advices from St. Louis throw doubts aron the capture of Little Rock, Arkanzas. These advices are from St. Louis on the 5th inst., and Little

In its money article, reporting the transactions on the 6th instant, the Herald says:

Gold was more sleady to-day and some business was Like his currency, he is discounted 33 per ceut, and more throughout the Confederacy. From the time of his interspeculators after the passage of the gold bill. It opened in the morning at 248, but the majority of the sales were made at 250, Serling exchange 268 a 270.

There is little else of interest in the paper. It is true carrency and the creek of the Government the people | the Herald in its "signation" article does talk of the suc. cess of two expeditions under Col. CLAUSEN and Col. mais and test fully the officacy of his scheme to improve | Journan, which left Newbern on the 20th of June and that now in progress proves inefficual, and while it is in penetrated into the interior of this State, with a view progress a new administrator of the Department is not | to keep the enemy [Confederates] so busy as to pre vent them sending reinfercements to Petersburg .-About six miles from Kinsten Col. CLAUSEN surprised a rebel force and took Brigodier General FOULK and some other officer prisoners. Query; when did Col Foulk become a Brigadier?

We see little in the reports about the advance of the Confederates under EARLY and RAMSOM, except enough to bear, but it is unjust to charge him with that the Federals are in a big splutter, and all Penn sylvania is excited. A Confederate force is no doubt in the Quaker State. The officers and men are supposed to have lost their gloves since the lost time they were There does not appear to be much new in it. It was over the Potomer. At any rate they will handle their enemies without them.

> From the Carleston Courier. THREE BUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

Since our last report both sides have kept up a con tinuous shelling of each other's lines on James' Island The fire of the enemy up to Thursday evening was still

principally directed at Battery Pringle. About seven o'clock Thursday morning, Batteries Gregg and Wagner opened a farious fire upon For the charge of unconstitutionally suppressing the World | Sumter, and continued it all day up to the hour of closing our report. The bombardment was kept up alternately by Gregg and Wagner, each battery firing for the space of one hour. One hundred and twelve shots had been thrown at the fort up to six o'clock The Express says it is now known beyond a doubt, Thursday evening. The enemy's fire was briskly answered by Batterles Simkins, Heskell and Ryan, on James' Island, and by our batteries on Sullivan's Island. We have not learned whether there were acy

casualties. Wednesday night it was believed that the enemy were about to make another attempt on Fort Johnson. Just before sunset, a number of the enemy's barges opposite the "Swamp Angel" battery, between Black We find the following communication, containing and Morris' Islands. Preparations were accordingly day evening, two regiments of blacks assaulted our cordingly I despatched two vessel loads of "treedmen"

made to receive them, but they failed to come up. About nine o'clock Thursday morning heavy, and at times rapid firing was heard in the direction of Stono. The Yankee gunbouts and mortar boats at long range opened about two o'clock on Battery Pringle and Bat-Skirmishing was kept up between the pickets, more or day evening:

less, wil day. The enemy's force on James' Island occupy the pen give publicity to a brief statement of facts, relative to insufa to the rear of Granball's and Rivers' causethe rout of Wilcox's raiders at Reams' Station, on the ways. The largest portion are to the South of Grim-

Our infantry, placed in ambush, quietly awaited the at thirty, are still lying unburied where they fell. Thus P. M one hundred and sixty shots had been fired at of \$5,000 bonds. This, with the eighteen hundred

would witness the just punishment of a band of rob- covered by their gunboats. It is believed most of the teries on James' Island. bers. Ushappily, as their advance came in sight, a enemy's troops in front of Major Jenkins, on John's battery of artiflery opened upon it. The column was Island, are negroes. Considerable skirmishing was battery Pringle, reports on Saturday that three shots of men and mice gang aft aglee;" or as my expecta-

day evening.

Everything, we are as ured from a high source, is

Since writing the above we learn that the enemy on John's Island, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, fantry would pounce upon our rear. At length, Gen. made three separate advances on our lines and were rewere estimated at one bundred killed and wounded .- | age, a sober man and attentive to his business. The fighting is said to have been quite severe for a

> The firing on the city continues about as usual .-Twenty five shots have been fired since our last re- City of Petersburg, on Thursday night, 7th inst., about

> > From Charleston

We are indebted to the courtesy of our attentive order to correct the numerous exaggerated reports in circulation and give a correct report of operations on

From the Charleston Courier Extra, July 10th, 1864.

Siege of Charleston. THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVESTH DAY. At an early hour Saturday morning heavy and rapid discharges of musketry and light artillery in the direction of John's Island were heard in the city. News was soon after received of a severe fight on John's Island, and the cheering announcement made that the enemy, after a hard and stubborn resistance, had been driven from all his positions. About nine o'clock the following dispatch was received at Headquarters from John's Island:

" MAJOR STRINGFELLOW-I attacked the enemy, who was expecting me, at daylight this morning, and am driving him at all points. We have passed the line of works he occupied yesterday. Our casualties heavy. B. H. ROBERTSON,

Brigadier General."

From an officer who participated we learn the fol-The enemy, after the previous day's skirmishing, had taken up a position about a mile and a half in front of Governor, Eelecters for President and Vice President Bullings Causeway. They had thrown up a very of the Confederate States, and for members of the heavy line of intrenchments, which was strongly forti-

fied with their artillery. The force of the enemy behind the intrenchments was estimated at about three thousand men. A deserter who came in said that it consisted of nine regiments .--

from that of the enemy's. About daylight our forces, under the command Gen. B. H. Robertson, moved forward to the attack. The infantry were commanded by Col. Geo. Harrison, of the 321 Ga; and the artillery by Lt. Col. Del. K m per. Our advance troops consisted of the 32d Ga., 1st soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different Ga. Regulars, 47th Ga., Borneau's Georgia Battation and part of the 4th Ga. cavalry, together with the Ma-

rion and Washington Artillery. Our men steadily and gallantly pushed forward to the storming of the enemy's position under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery. In leaping over their works many of the brave Georgians were wounded in the head, breast and stomach, principally the latter. A desperate hand to hand encounter also took place bewhen the enemy gave way along the whole line, and were gradually driven back to their second line of en-

trenchments, behind Burden's causeway. During the fight the enemy were reinforced by two regiments of intactry. We took but few prisoners, the fight being a most obstinute one on both sides. The musketry firing ceased about nine o'clock. The artillery firing was kept up till towards evening. Our loss was estimated at about fifteen killed, and from 60 to 70

The following dispatch was received at Headquarters about half-past 12 o'clock Saturday:

" FORT PEMBERTON, July 9. 12 M. "Light artillery firing with occasional vollies of musketry is still heard on John's Island and steadily receding Southwards in the direction of Legareville, where

about six o'clock, which stated "that the enemy was elections until the expiration of twenty days as aforesaid. \$380,000. The importance of an appropriation of a supposed to be abandoning John's Island. A large number of transports could be seen at the wharf at Legareville, and men observed passing to and from the the period fixed for comparing the returns, transmit not likely to be effected by individual enterprise. boats, whether leaving with their wounded or landing to the seat of government and deliver to the proper " Speaking of John Brown reminds me of an anecdote," more troops, was not definitely ascertained. Our cas- offices a statement of votes given in his county for which I defer to another time. ualties were estimated at about one hundred killed and Governor, which statement shall be made in the manwounded, the latter being principally in the stoma ch. The Wounded arrived in the city about six o'c ock Sunday morning, and were received at and distributed to make known, by proclamation, the provisions of the around from the Louisiana Hospital to the various hospitals of the city.

List of wounded received at First Louisiana He spital, as Distributing Hospital Charleston, S. C., f. cm the late engagement on John's Island, July 9:h:

Private W H Lynch, Washington Artillery. Lieut W. L Jenkins, Co E, 32d Georgia, Lieut W H Benfroe, Co E. 32d Georgia. Sergeant J B Griffin, Co E, 32d Georgia. Private 8 G Bell, Co E, 32d Georgia. Private W H a peir, Co H, 32d Georgia. Private W D Baxley, Co H, 32d Georgia. Private G W Speir, Co H, 32d Georgia. Private L. A McCord, Co H, 32d Georgia. Private E L Daniel, Co A, 32 | Georgia. Private Isasc Fippio, Co I 32d Georgia, Private N O Fish. Co A, 32d Georgia. Private R A Minter, Co A, 32d Georgia. Private BF Davis, Co F. 32d Georgia. Corporal S. . oClendon, Go F. 32d Georgia, Private W S Farr, Co H, 324 Georgis. Private J H McFall Co H, 32d Georgia. Private J H McCord, Co H, 321 Georgia. Private J Summersell, Co S, 47th Georgia. Private A J Sutton, Co H, 32d Georgia. Private L M Rozier, Co B. 47th Georgia. Private J C Lilly, Co B, 47th Georgia. Private James Williams. Co F. 47th Georgia. Private L G Mock, Co D. 47th Georgia. Private J Cook, Co F, 47 h Georgia. Private Jas J Wiley. Co F. 47th Georgia. Private J A Blount, Co F, 47th Georgia. Private J Winchester, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion. Private Isaac Reed, Co F. Bonneau's Battalion. Lieut W A Raggedale, Co J. Bonneau's Battalion. Private Eli Pearce, Co C, Bonnean's Battalion. Private G B Edward ., Co B, Bonneau's Battalioe. Private J W Ward, Co C. Bonneau's Battalion. First Lieut T Oliver, Co D, Bonneau's Battalion. Private W H Weeks, Co F, Bonneau's Battalion. Adjutant R Knex, Bonneau's Battalion. Private A Peavey, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion. Private S A Mosely, Co D, Bonneau's Battalion. Private J Temple, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion. Private F J Inzer, Co I, Bonneau's Battalion. Private Wm Willer, Co ! , Bonneau's Batiation. Private Jao Kennedy, Co D, Bonneau's Battalion Private Wm Kimble, Co D, Bonneau's Battalion. Private D E Stinger, Co C. Bonneau's Battalion. Private John Thombley, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion-Private F A Chivers, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion. Private R Dickerson, Co C, Bonne u's Battalion. Private L P Hames, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion. Private B Manning, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion. Private J N Baldwin, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion. Sergt J W Harris, Co F, lat Georgia Regiment. Private J G Craig, Co E, lat Georgia Regiment. Private B M Heim, Co M, 1st Georgia Regiment. Private Wm Byrd, Co I, 4th Georgia Cavalry. Private Jno Petty, Co I, 4th Georgis Cavalry . Lieut W J Debson, Co F, 4th Georgia Cave 177. Lieut J Ransom, Ransom's Battery, attrached to EDRmean's Battalion Battery Pringle.

Private Thos Hawkins, Co B, lat S C A Aillery, wounded Private Crawford Green, Co A, 32d G.corgia, wounded at John's Island.

Private W D Howell, Gist Guar 1. wounded at Fort Very few negroes were engage d in the fight, accounted for, no doubt, by the fact the at at aix o'clock Thurs. works and met with a disastr ous repulse. They were allowed to approach within f freen yards before our men opened upon them, driving them back in disorder and received and cared for, as the first instalment of a series leaving at least two hundred dead upon the field.

The following is a list of killed and wounded in two ter No. One. No casualties are reported on our side. companies of dismounted cavalry in the fight of Thurs. men." the e, that "it " would " see me hanged first."

SECOND S. C. CAVALBY. Company I-Killed: James Taylor, Thos Crafton, John recommend such action in the case as your wisdom payment on bonds held by the State, and the first divi-Mays, Mose Bruse, W L Bolton, Andrew Bates. Wounded : James Green, Lamar Stark, John Goode, S. Parkman.

C: mpany B-William Porcher, -- Ficklin. Wounded: - Sanders. We have not been able to obtain a list of the killed.

Several wounded have died since their arrival in the The bombardment of Fort Sumter and Battery tary S. P. Chase has issued seven thousand millions of troops, ere the cavalry picket announced that the enemy balances were seen moving until dark upon that portion Pringle has been kept up with unremitting fury since tons of paper currency, to be soon followed by six tors on the part of the State, G.o. Little, R. W. Lasof the field. A number of their dead, loo-ely estimated our lest report. On Saturday from eight A. M. to six thousand five hundred and eighty four quarter sections siter. Gen. J. B. Littlejohn.

and a half up the road in time to again confront Gen. working well, and stirring news of the most gratifying well and The bombardment of Somter and heavy firing in George E. RAYMOND, who fell overboard from the

7th instant, about 10 e'clock. The deceated was a citizen of Nash County. He had been employed on the iron works in Wilson County .-Fitz Lee's cavalry came to our assistance. In the in- pulsed each time with neary loss. Our own casualties | He had a family near Wilson, was about 42 years of

The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by accidential drowning, from the steamer 10 o'clock.

"A Beated Term."

We had thought the weather which we lately enjoyed tra slip issued from that office on Sunday morning, in be, but we cave in since reading the following from Cincinnati, and admit that we know nothing. We suppose, as the thing happened in Hogapolis, that the lead

> A steamboat was at the wharf discharging lead; a nigger would start with a bar on his shoulder, but before he could get to the dray the lead would melt and run over the freesoiler, making it necessary to cut him out with a coid-chissel.

VOTING IN THE ARMY.

The following ordinances regulate the time and manner in which officers and soldiers vote and how returns are to be made :

An Ordinance to Secure to Certain Officers and soldiers the Right to vote. Section 1. Be it ordained by this Convention and it

is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That all officers and soldiers in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty-one years, and who are citizens of this State ; or who, if counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly for their respec tive candidates; and shall-also be entitled to vote for Confederate Congress, for their respective districts.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That three free-holders of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiment to which they belong shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said lections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three free-holders, aforesaid shall prepare a fair capy of the votes polied, and shall transmit the same with the list of voters to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and Congressional districts, the said free-holders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sher ffs of the different counties above referred to.

Sec. 8. Be it further enected. That the Sheriffs of he respective counties of this State shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, if received within seven days after the elections; and they shall not declare the result of the said election until seven days engaged in the cause of G d and bumanity, after the above mentioned shall have expired.

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification: Provided, This ordinance shall be in force during cetablished regulating "miscegenation." No Caucasthe existence of the present war with the United States | ian should be permitted to have more than thirteen coand no longer.

Ratified the 25th day of Jane, 1861.

An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance Entitled "an

North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is would bonestly recommend the "Underground railroa" the proper retining officers of every county in this of it running through Iowa under the superintendence State shall include in their returns the vote of efficers to the Hon. J. B. Grinnell. There had passed over and soldiers given in any election in which they are | this breach of the road, at the breaking out of the remake up their returns and declare the result of said 87 mules, besides other freight, in all amounting to

2 Be it further ordained, That the proper returning offic r of every county, shall within eight days after | readily suggest to you and secure a permanence thereto | Early the infantry. ner and form now required by law.

3. Be it ordained, That the Governor be directed this 1st day of Dec., Anno 1864. ordinance securing to officers and soldiers the right to Ratified the 8th day of May, 1864.

The foregoing ordinances contain the law which regulate the time at which officers and soldiers are to

of voters shall be transmitted.

2. The three free-holders of each company, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regi- | gical ladder when a being had hitherto been abundantments to which they belong, shall open polls and con- ly pointed out and defined as "Bob," suddenly emerges | sage was considerably damaged. duct the election in all respects according to the laws of into the atmosphere of some more distinctive, and re-

which the voters reside, within twenty days after the once-like turning up the gas. A servant in old times, as aforesaid, which occurs this year on the 17th day of William Coleman. A ridiculous looking nigger haw-August.

every county shall within eight days after the period ebony form, strutting at his leisure, and with benignant fixed for comparing the return, that is to say, on or contemplation, down our pavement. before 20th day of August transmit to the seat of gov. | Shall anybody say that a blushing creature, dressed ernment and deliver to the proper officer, namely the in white crape, and married in the church is still unciv-Secretary of State, the votes given in his county for lilized. With backs at \$25 a drive, can munk ys or Govenor, which statement shall be in manner and form gorillas afford to be bauled to the baptismal pools at now required by law.

An Undelivered Lincoln Message,

the public officially: Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House : In conformity with the requirements of the " Chicago

Platform," I now ley before your "honorable bodies' an annual statement of the condition of the country, are on the most "friendly footing" with the exception of the Southern Confederacy, England, France, Mexico, Russia, Austria, Spain, Hayti, and-the Copperheads. Hayti, in particular, seems to be regardless of her treaty stipulations. When the "war for the Union" was first batched into its proper proportions, the President of that interesting republic, by a soleum treaty, agreed to receive and colonize all persons of African descent who might fall victims to the irrepressible conflict through a "military necessity." Acto that country, such as had been captured in the ilistries of Columbia, with the "desire" that they be of accessions to their superior race. This desire was flatly sconted, and I was informed by "the Govern-

for shot-gun wadding. millions of sore shin currency, and the "internal re-Col. Alfred Rhett, with the 1st S. C. Artillery, has venue," will be sufficent to carry on the war the presbeen assigned to the command of our outer line of bat. ent year, provided I succeed in keeping General Simon Cameron out of the Treasury buildings, and the rebels Major Blanding, 1st S. C. Artillery, commanding lay down their arms. But as the "best laid schemes the monitors. After the first shot two or more bodies commend the passage of an act authorizing him-in between us and Petersburg. Gen. Finegan, divining the purpose, it is supposed, of landing her troops on shots had been fired at the city up to six o'clock Satur- there is a dreadful rebellion existing and we should shape our policy to meet it. I have done all my means I drowned or died of exhaustion.

INQUEST .- On Sunday, the 10th instant, John C. would warrant me in doing to crush it out. Six hunteen bulls and nineteen edicts, have I issued in vain. I would therefore recommend an increase of the army to Stone continued at one o'clock Friday morning, the Steamship City of Petersburg, on Thursday night, the prosecute the war against armed treason with greater Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year vigor than heretofore. It is thought by the Secretary of War, whose report is herewith transmitted, that eighteen hundred thousand men, between the ages of in Massachusetts, should be enlisted for forty-five years or during the war, to render the army of the Potomac

> In addition to this, I would suggest the propriety of enlisting the balance of the population for a like period, which together with the entire population of the Chinese Empire, would form the nucleus of an army, around which the race of mankind will rally and secure Washington from demolition by the rebels, and insure the November elections in favor of the loyal candidates; besides it would serve a better purpose still, by checking the audacity of the copperheads.

some cases, is far from being satisfactory. I would re- off. commend the purchase and arming of all the Cape Cod fishing craft, for harbor defenses, and the immediate construction of fifteen thousand iron clad "rams," of twenty-five thousand tons each, encased with at least sixteen feet in thickness of wrought iron, to protect New England interests at the mackerel fishery from the awful onslaught of the Alabama. Captain Semmes. "the rascal," having injured New England commerce bundreds of dollars, should by no means be permitted to repeat his depredations upon that pious psalm-singing portion of our people. With such a maratime force it is thought that the cod fish interests of "the country" might be sufficiently protected. They demand, and should have, ample protection. With their fearful sacrifice of life and army blankets, the area of the rebelhon has been circunscribed. We have succeeded beyoud all hope thus far in our efforts to crush our treason, having conquered all the rebellious territory but about within the State, shall be absent from their respective | 75:000 equare miles, and of the ten millions of traitors, all are conquered & bave taken the "outh" except 9,758, 920. We have taken three stands of collors, one hundred muskets, and two barrels of beans. Of the four millions of 'colored gemmen' my proclamation of "Jan-

nary 1st" freed all but 3 920 000.

With these evidences of our ability to overthrow the rebel government, we should take fresh courage, and D vine Providence will smile upon us "as on a basket of chirs." I cannot close this communication without calling your attention to the loyal gentlemen of African scent; having childed so generously in the Union army. it is but just to provide for their families. I would recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to each volunteer when mustered in, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, and | The enemy charged Gen. Bates' skiemi h line last night also, granting a pension to survivors after the of \$172 000, and three sugar plantations to men of families-and a red jacke to each child. This would greatly swell than arm of the service known as the " Corps d'Afrique," or flaming giants! Each officer in that brone of the service, should a so be permitted to select a residence in the city of C arleston, S. C. Our superiors in everyhing else, they should be permitted to share in the glory, honor, proise, sulogy, and fame, in wait for those "irrepressible conflict" shall have abuted and the

It is thought highly proper that some rule should be ored concubines-or, in the aggregate, more than 3000 ibs. of concubine, else, there might not be enough to go round." The advocates of that inviting theory are exce ding auxious for the protection of law agains Ordinance to secure to certain Office's and Soldiers the old barbarous law of confining a "m svegar" to the right to vote."

1 Be it ordai ed by the Delegates of the people of first enunciated by our worthy Secretary of State. hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That to the fostering care of Congress; especially that blanch entisled to vote by law, if received within twenty days | bellion-" John Brown, Provisional President of the af er they are casi, and said, returning officers shall not United States," 372 stolen niggers, 280 stolen horses, noeral som, say two millions of dollars for repairs, will

ABRAHAM LINXSKIN. Done at Washington,

The Charlettesville "Chronicle," in an amusing article upon the prevailing aristocratic tendency of the colored population says: There is every reason to believe that our long im-

passive fellow-citizens of African 'scent are awakening and forty minutes. The fight took place ten miles from vote, the manner of appointing inspectors and also to the excitations of the age. What they have accomwhen and to whom the copy of votes polled and the list | plished on the North side of the Potomac, and under the stimulating influence of military rank and miscege-1. The officers and soldiers of this State, who by law nation, has already been made familiar to the public .are entitled to vote, if absent from their respective It is reserved for the great parent hive on this conticounties on the day of election, may vote on the Thurs- nent. directly in contact with the Southern system of day before the day appointed for holding election in the | Hamitic enlivenment and arousement, to afford other State, which this year occurs on the 4th day of Au- evidences of what is being accomplished in this great

field of social amelioration. # It is no trifling advance on the rounds of the zoolospectful designation-such, for example, as Mr. Robert | som bonds at Cherhourg previous to going out to fight. He 3, The free holders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy | Walker. The cook is not very distinguishable from | was landed at Southampton by the Decrhound, where he of the votes polied and list of the voters and transmit | the cow, so long as she is hailed and described simply | was offered a public dinner but declined it, and proceeded the same to the Sheriffs of the respective counties in as "Sukey;" but Mrs. Susan Jones elevates her at to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioner. votes are cast, and the returning officers of the different | who came through the back yard and applied obsequicounties shall not make up their returns and declare the onsly at the back-door, is very different from a ring at result of elections, until the expiration of twenty days | the front fell, and a message communicated through hawing in the middle of the street after meeting on 4 In the Govenor's election the returning efficers of Sunday, is a long shot behind an elegantly equipped

such prices? We witnessed the other day a beautiful and affecting spectacle. A levely babe reposing on pillows, in a The New York Catholic Register says the annexed little painted two wheeled curricle, was drawn on the crew displayed the utmost bravery. The shell that did the Message of Lincoln's on the state of the country has side walk by a little negro boy-inhaling the evening not yet been delivered by him, but will soon be given bre ze and smelling the flowers. The in ant had tight- knocking the bunkers to pieces, the water almost immediate curling hair, and was about the color of a dark grange. ately putting out the fires.

A PICTURE - The New York Day Book draws the following flattering picture of Abraham Lincoln: Some of our exchanges are discussing the relative together with such suggestions as are deemed impor- that the question admits of discussion. There are one tant for your consideration at your present session.— or two things in Fremont—as freedom of speech and or two things in Fremont—as freedom of speech and press-but there is not one good thing in Lincoln --He is a total depravity. Vulgarity, cruelty and low Grant's orders as hostages for the Yankees captured in the cunning make the man. Fremont, in his manners, is a | town after the battle of the Wildersess have been exchanggentleman, and has seen some good society. No ed. They left Washington on Wednesday and arrived at amount of good society could ever make a gentleman Fredericksburg on the same day. of Lincoln, and nothing could probably induce him to | Intense excitement prevailed at Washington from the stay in such society a single half hour, if he could get out of it. A pig would not be more disgusted shut up in a parlar than Linco n would be if confined to the company of well bred and honorable men. Any change in the occupant of the Presidential chair must be for the better. In the language of Lord Byron:

"What'er betides, we've known the worst." In Presidential depravity we have touched the bottom.

The stockholders neld their annual meeting on Thurs day last. The receip's from transportation for the fig-Whereupon the captains of said ships were forced to cal year amount to \$1 4446,473 75. Deducting exsell their cargoes to Cuban planters. I would earnest'y penditures, the amount invested in cotton bonds, the shall deem proper. I, at the time, issued a "procla- dend of the year of 10 per cent., there was left on hand mation" to that Hovernment, but there being 1 100 about \$585,000. At the m-eting held the day premiles of " herring pond " between us, and they know- vieus, the board had made a 15 per cent. sividend, being little or nothing of my military sagacity, took it ing 25 per cent. paid for the year, with a large surplus. The stockhold is authorized a further subscription to Our financial condition continues in a very favorable the Chatham railroad of \$300 000. The old directors olight. Since the last adjournment of Congress Secre- were re-elected, namely : Geo. W. Mordecat, W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, and J. B. Batchelor. Direc-

> Ral Confederate, 9th inst. 'The Nassau " Herald" says: "Hap; y in our humble pinion, will be the nation that can inscribe its record with the credit of being the first to recognize the worth and independence of the confederate States, and God

grant it may yet be our own." LOSS OF A YANKEE GUNBUAT. - I're new gunboat Leander, on her way out from Philadelphia to join the blockading squardron off Charleston, was lost upon Cape Lookout Shoals on the night of the 11th ult. She was in charge of a crew of twenty men; nine of whom

TELEGRAPHIC

1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern

District of Georgia. thirty-five and thirty-six, together with all the women FBOM THE UNITED STATES_KIRBY SMITH REPORT ED TO BE CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI-THE CON-

FEDERATES ADVANCING ON HARPER'S FERRY &c. RICEMOND, July 8th, 1884,

The New York Herald, of the 4th inst., states that Stanton had telegraphed Gen. Dix that Gen. Kirby Smith was crossing the Mississippi. Several confused telegrams from Harper's Ferry indi-

cated that a heavy rebel force was moving in that direction in three columns. The Baltimore Gazette of the 4th says that all communi-

The operations of the pavy, although efficient in cation between Little Rock and Memphis has been out

A great fire had occurred at the Spring field Armory, destroying much machinery, &c.

Congress was to adjourn on the 4th inst. Provisions of all kinds have advanced largely.

Baltimore was greeted on Saturday with rumors that the rebel cavalry and infantry had appeared near Martinsburg. The last account states that Gen. Kelly had evacuated the

FROM JACKSON.

MOBILE, ALA, July 8th, 1804. A dispatch from Jackson dated the 7th says: Last evering we drave the enemy from our left on the field. We renewed the fight early this foresoon. The fighting throughout has been hot. The enemy has been severely punished. and were closely pursued to Unition, where, owing to long and rapid marches, and the jaded condition of our animals. the pursuit ceased. Our loss was 150 killed and wounded. among whom is Gen. Gohlson, who is severely though not dangerously wounded; six captains were killed. We captured 20 prisoners, who report their trains were burned to facilitate their flight. The enemy's loss is neknown. They left 20 killed and wounded to-day on the field. They are moving their wounded very rapidly.

The majority of our troops were raw militia, having never entered a bastle field before,

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY. CHATTAHOOCHE RIVER, July 8th, 1884. There was very heavy fl. ing last night along Gen. Hood's front, caused by an attempt of the enemy to plant a battery to command the river. Our artiliery opened on them ; theirs replied rapid'y, but were soon silenced.

and were repulsed. Loss slight. One reg ment of the enemy's cavalry endeavored to cross the Chattahor che yesterday at Sewell's. Our cavalry pickets awaited until they got half-way across, when hey opened on them and drove them back in great cenfu-

sion, wounding many horses. PEPORTED MOVEMENT OF GRANT'S FORCES. RICHMOND, July 8th, 1864.

Nothing author from the Valley to-day. It is reported that another large force of Yankees is crossing to the North side of James River to-day. FURTHER FROM PETERBBURG.

PETERSBURG. July 10th, 1804. About 5 o'clock on Friday evening our artillery along our whole lines opened upon the enemy, and at the same ime our men mounted and ceffed the enemy who senent be cover of their entrenchments and replied with artillery. The firing lasted about thirty misuica. The nemy have made no assault on our lines for a week and is the more sion that they have drawn off their fore; com our froat. For several nights rumbung of ar idery and wagons was distinctly heard all ng it. The et my, however, still keep up a show or force along our entire rout. All quiet to day.

NORTHERN NEWS -THE CONFEDERATE BAID -EV. GAGEMENT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSAGE-THE ALABAMA SUNK, &c.

PETER BURG July 9 h, 1 64. There was great excitement in the North in consequence of the rebel raid. Martinsbu g had been cap'u ed, with a large quantity of supplies, and the Baltimore and Ohlo railroad and the canal badly damaged. Bansom is supposed to command the robal cavalry, and

The rebels are believed to have reached Higgsistown on the 6th, bound on an extensive raid in Paansylvania. Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation saying that the enumies of the Government, in desperation, are threaten-

ing the State with an armed force, in the bope that Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Bichmond. The rebel invading force is not known. Siegel is again

sefe by timely fight. The latest foreign intelligence gives an account of a great naval engagement between the Alabama and Kaarsage, in which the A. was sunk. The engagement lasted one hour Cherbourg on Sunday, 19th of June. The Kearsage was commanded by Capt. John A. Winslow, who sent a challenge to the Alabama, which was accepted by Captain

The Alabama was disabled by a shot through her boiler.

while attempting to board the Kearsage. Capt. Semmes and a portion of the crew of the Alabama were saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Captain Semmes was slightly wounded to the hand. He reports his loss at nine kil'ed and twenty-one wounded. The Kear-

Capt. Semmes left all his chronometers, specie and ran-

The Yankee Congress adjourned sine die on the 5th Ex-Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, is dead.

Gold was quoted at 249.

All quiet this morning. THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND KEAR-

Вісниоко, July 9th, 1864. The Herald of the 6th contains the details of the fight between the Alabama and Kearsage. The Alabama was

in an unseaworthy condition. Capt. Semmes' official report says that the enemy fired at the Alabama some five times after her colors were struck. Her rudder was disabled during the action. The mischief struck the Alabama just above the water line,

A steam tug was sent from Cherbourg by the Prefect of Marine to afford assistance to the Alabama, but arrived after all the survivors had been picked up.

EXCITEMENT IN WASSINGTON CITY. RICHMOND, July 9th, 1884.

announcement that forty thousand rebels were approaching the city. Lincoln had called out the militia of the adoining States. A telegram from Harrisonburg says that the excitement there is intense in view of a raid of Breckiaridge in the di-

rection of Chambersburg. One report says that Breekinedge has twenty thousand men and has whipped Siegel.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS-MILITIA CALLED CUT-HAGERSTOWN OCCUPIED BY THE CONFEDERA-TES. RICHMOND, July 9th, 1864.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 7 st inst., says that Martinatu g. marper's Ferry and Point of Rocks have falen into the hands of the Confederates. They obtained a considerable amount of booty at those places. Gov. Curtin has is aed a proclamation carling for twelve thousand men to serve for one hundred days. Lincoln has

made a requisition on Gov. Seymour of New York for a ireilar number. Hagerstown was occupied by the Confederates on Wednesday. The Federal troops retreated to Greendastic.

Gold in New York on the 6 h was quoted at 259. Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring martial law and suspending the habeas corpus in Kentucky.

FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPITHE YANKEES DEFEATED. MCBILE, July 8th, 1864. The operator at Jackson reports that the force which moved from Rodney simultaneously with the one from Vicksburg, was c m nanded by Col. Ein tr, of the maria e brigade, numbering five hundred white cavalry and fitteen hundred negro infantry. They were met at Coleman's Cross Roads, ten miles South of Port Gibson, by colonel Wood, with his regiment, Norman's battalion and a low State Troops, all being a portion of Adams' brigade, and numbering about one thousand. The Yankees were driven back to Rodney after a sharp and decisive fight. The en