From the Charleston Mercury.

The Death of Captain John C. Mitchel. John C. Mitchel, Jr., Captain 1st S. C. Artillery, and late commander of Fort Sumter, was the eldest son of John U. Mitchel, aged 27 years, an Irishman by birth, and of distinguished lineage. After a varied and eventful youth, he was educated at Columbia College, N. Y., and was at the time of the secession of S. vindicates the Poles. His opening sentence has a much Carolina chief engineer on a railroad in Alabama. He immediately threw up his position, and, with his

accustomed ardor, came to Charleston and cast his dez- how to make a difference between social revolution and

tiny with us in the coming struggle for liberty. As Second Lieut, he fought the guns of the Sumter Battery in Fort Moultrie during the first bombardment went over as a part of the first Confederate garrison of that post, where he has now ended his eventful life. At the capture of the gunboat Isaac P. Smith in the Stono river, he commanded a battalion of sharpshoot-

tain Mitchel communded a Barbette battery at Fort

On the 10th July he was in command of the artillery at the South end of Morris Island, and made a desperate resistance to the overwhelming force brought agaist

In Battery Wagner, on the next morning, he again distinguished himself in repelling the assault of the sacriligiously burn and desolate our churches, and invading Capt. Mitchel was then transferred to the command

of the Artillery and the new batteries being erected on James Island; and for weeks during the siege of Batte- | case, between a people engaged in "social revolution" ry Wagner, maintained a fire day and night against the | and "the legitimate rights of a nation which struggles for advancing works of the enemy.

of that command, has shown that no one could have been chosen more fitted for the post.

Capt. Mitchell was a man of brilliant abilities and shining qualities of a highly cultivated mind and strong character. With the chivalrous arder of his race, he combined a firmness of purpose and constancy, that carried him over all obstacles to his end. He was prompt and decided in action, his mind in the most trying emergencies properlying its calmness and judgment. His daring courage amounted at times almost to a recklessness of life in his cool disregard of surrounding danger. His energy was untiring and sleepless, and the smallest details were not below his personal scruting and atten-

Captain Mitchel was a man of mark in any community. He came among us a stranger, and has left many triends to mourn his loss. He had won the confidence and admiration of all who knew him.

In the profession of a soldier, his preparation had been carnest and complete. He had fitted himself to fill any position, however high, with usefulness to the country and honor to himself. We hazard little in saying that there is not a more thorough soldier in this depart-

To his family, the loss of such a man is indeed irreparable. To the country of his adoption, even in his by a tragment of shell, he was in his last hours inflexible and calm and said, "I wish to show my garrison cing schism by force. The Priests of that Catholic religion how it becomes a patriot and soldier to die for his coun- are forcibly taken from their flocks; others are exiled,

will rise from its ashes, a monument to the heroes who have failen in its defence. And the name of John C. Mitchel will forever stand conspiciously bright on that has arrogated to himself a power which even the Vicar of

Cause of Gen, Lee's Inaction, -History of the Rebel

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York World. writing on the 12th, gives the following " information" to

sight. A single glance at the facts which preceded and at- sion in Rome. tended this andacious excursion of the rebels, will satisfy

Bary for one to revert to the series of operations by which but sanguinary conflict on the banks of the Chickahominy, finally succeeded in crossing the James, and in establishing himself strongly on the south side of that river. During this perilous march across a hostile country it was thought pretty generally that the enemy would impede our progress southward, and prevent Gen. Grant from reaching the point be had set down in his plan as his objective. But ar from emerging from his retreat, as good strategy New York World says: would seem to indicate he should, kept closely within his came within a few hundred yards of them, or made a dem-

The cause of that inaction, which was then so surprising behind the walls of their fortresses, and opened to the for- | dwindled below the standard of the third-rate maritime lorn columns of the rebellion a considerable portion of the | powers. border States. Such is the consequence of the strategy adopted in this instance. You are now going to see with

No sooner had he ascertained that our intention was to feel our forces in the Shenandoah Valley and try to penetrate into Maryland. This was done immediately after our to convince the Confederates of the strength of their posiing. He soon understood that by hurring back all the colnams we had scattered along that line beyond the Potcmac, he would complete our defeat, open to his exhausted soldiers the fertile nelds of the border States, unmount his last Monday relates the following : cavalry, and replenish his granaries.

Martinsburg, Willsemspert, Boonsboro', Ragerstown, Middletown, Harper's Ferry, Bolivar Heights and Frederick, fell into the hands of the rebels without even a struggle. During all the time the administration, instead of coming to the assistance of our troops in that region, lost terday in the market as low as three dollars a pound. a precious opportunity in providing for the defences of Washington and Baltimore, which were in no way threat- been caused by the contract recently entered into by ened, and let the rebels, who might have been easily the city with Mr. Ingram. Mr. I, we are glad to learn, checked, have their own way in Maryland. Immense lines expects to have some of his beef in the city on Monday of railroad and telegraph are cut, bridges are blown up, bouses are burned, crops are destroyed, contributions are when we may look for a still further fall in the article. levied, a large amount of cattle, horses and grain are carried away. But what does it matter? Mr. Liscoln must be saved, and to that great object the whole force, the whole talent, the whole energy of the country must be applied, and that at the expense of everything else. Is there etchinn was arrested for false pretences. The complainany instance in history where selfishness and incapacity ant was a domestic named Barbara Hammond. It appears are more strikingly unfolded?

Some people will say, perhaps, why is it that Gen. Lee. having for some time past, contemplated an invasion of the North, had not given to the present expedition the eggs, an ounce of gold dust, and a pearl as big as your proportions of a regular campaign? The objection may thumb nail, dissolved in vinegar. Mix into a paste and be answered by the observation, that in a great war like spread upon your face every night before going to sleep. this everything is subordinate to the operations of your The effect will be astonishing opponent, and that when your opponent keeps all your forces busy, it is difficult to detace from them an army of bad adorned her, called on Madame, gave her two dollars, invasion. Gen. Lee has done in this instance all he could and received the receipe. She next set about to seek the

talent which graces the rebel leader, it would have known ought to be, and caused her arrest. Madame is now in from the start that concentrating all its available force on jail. a single point, far from its original base, was to isvite the avenues leading to the North with a force sufficient to re- try it will please send us acknowledgment. Le voici. depredatory incursion, and to the humiliation of seeing heat. Let the application be made sine die. rebels on our own soil-two things which, I hope, will be remembered in the election of November next, when the

Two parts of Epsom salts and one of salt, is said to be an unfailing remedy for flux, one dose frequently next General Assembly.

From the Richmond Sentinel. Interesting from Rome.

We find in the Tablet, a Catholic paper printed in London, the news which we publish below, from Rome. The Pope exhibits much courage in championing the cause of Poland, neglected, as she is, and consigned to the most cruel fate, by the nations of Europe. It is not merely as persecuted devotees of his Church that the Pope's allocution wider scope: " The blood of the weak and innocent cries for vengeance before the throne of the Eternal against those who shed it." Again he says: "We well know the legitimate rights of a nation which struggles for its independence and for the safety of religion.'

Entertaining such sentiments, and courageous enough to act upon them, it is no wonder that the Pope should feel of Fort Sumter, April 12-13, 1861. He distinguished towards the Confederates that partiality which has been himself on that occasion, as he has done on every occa- ascribed to him. He sees here the blood of an innocent sion since, which has brought him in the face of the and comparatively weak people, wantonly shed with the most wicked designs, by a ferocious enemy, as proud of enemy; and upon the evacuation by Major Anderson his strength as was Golia. He sees that there is no "social revolution." There has been no anarchy, no interruption for a day to the rights of person and property and religion, as established by our laws and administered by

Our State Governments, which chiefly regulate our internal interests, have been maintained in all their integrity In the defeat of the iron clad fleet, April 7, '63, Cap- and vigor; and for our external relations, they have merely created a new and a purer agency to perform the same functions. The only interruption to the perfect administration of the law, without a disturbance or jostle, has been produced by the violence of our invaders. These have come among us emphatically to produce "social revolution;" to overthrow, and upturn, and destroy everything, and to produce that anarchy and disorder to which the Pope gives no countenance. They seize our property. they burn our dwellings, they desolate cur country, they the province of religious faith, they assail our religion, expel our clergy, install fanatics after their own heart, and require our people to hear and support them. Truly it requires no keenness of apprehension to distinguish in our

its independence and for the safety of religion.' After the promotion and assignment of Col. Elliott sed his sympathy with the Confederate cause, has been to the field in Virginia, Capt. Mitchell was selected to very beneficial to us, in influencing the minds of the adhecommand Fort Sumter. His admirable admiristration | rents of the Catholic faith. Though some among them, as Rosecranz and Meagher, are our bitter enemies, yet their sympathy is mainly on our side. They remember, too, that in the Confederacy, alone of the American States, judging the future by the warnings of the past, can they expect to be secured and vindicated in the exercise of free

opinion on religious questions. The principles laid down in the allocation relative to Poland, apply sufficiently, as we have shown, to the case of the Confederate States, to give to us the benefit of the Pope's testimony in behalf of our cause. It will be pleasing to those among us who are accustomed to reverence his counsels, and will not be without favorable influence, o give a wide publicity to it.

ROME-ALLOCUTION OF HIS HOLINEES OF POLAND.

[From the London Tablet.]

Rome, April 27th .- An allocution was delivered by the ope in the Consistory recently held at the Vatican. The following translation is given by the Express: "The blood of the weak and innocent cries for vengeance before the throne of the Eternal, against those who shed it. And in our days do we not see also innocent blood shed in a Catholic country—in unhappy Poland—where that same

Cathoric religion, for which Saint Fidelio gave his life, is so cruelly persecuted? I should have wished not to speak of it before the next Consistory, but I fear that by keeping silence any longer, I should draw upon myself the punishment of heaven denounced by the prophets upon those who leave iniquity to be committed, Va mihi quia tacui. Conscience compels me to raise my voice against that powerful sovereign whose States reach even to the pole. Listen! self Catholic, being outside our Holy Church, and who to death, he has left a shining example to later days, that | gets the judgment of God which awaits him for his crimes. will not be fruitless. Though terribly torn and crushed | This monarch persecutes with a ferocious cruelty the Potish nation, and he had undertaken the impious task of extirpating the Catholic religion in Poland, and of introdufhe time of our deliverance will come, and Sumter punishment. Happy are those who have been able to fly, and who now wander without an asylumn in a foreign land. Churches are profaned; others are shut on account of the absence of the Priests. Finally, this arrogant potentate Christ does not possess. After having torn from his Dioese, exiled and kept in captivity for a year, our well beloved son, the Archbishop of Warsaw, he has dared to deprive him of that charge which he had conterred upon

In casting approbrium upon such acts we by no means give an encouragement to European revolution. We we that raper. His speculations about the Confederate force | know how to make a difference between social revolution and the legitimate rights of a nation which struggles for its As the cause and character of the rebel raid in Maryland | independence and for the safety of religion. In stigmatisbecomes better understood the sentiment of indignation ing the persecutors of the Catholic religiou we fulfill a saagainst the Administration, suppressed at first by the sur- | cred duty of our conscience. This is why I have made you price produced by that event, becomes more and more in- aware of the sad news received from that unhappy country is now clear to all that this movement could have | for which we ought to redouble our prayers. We declare, | been rasily prevented, and the humiliation consequent in consequence, that we give our Apostolic Benediction to upon it avoided, had the men who hold the reins of powe: all those who shall have prayed for Poland. Let us all been endowed with the least amount of sagacity and fore- pray for her !" The allocution has made a great impres-

May 1 .- The Russian Charge d'Affaires having asked the any one that I do not advance here anything I am not fully | Pontificial Government for an explanation of the allocation lately delivered by the Pope, Cardinal Antoneii defended the right and necessity of speaking as the Pope had done. The Charge d'Affaires acknowledged the virtue of Mon-Gen. Grant, leaving the bloody fields of Spotsylvania | signor Felineki, but said that he was a rebellious subject Courthouse, cat his way through Virginia, and after a short having invited the Czar to resume his possession of Po-

Startling Decline in the Shipping of the United

The Florida, while sending to the bottom some Yankee vessels, has been the means of bringing to the op some to our great surprise nothing of the kind occurred. The statistics which show a startling decline in the shipping of roads to the James were invitingly open to us, as if the that nation. From the first place in the maritime world object of the rebels was to attract us there. Gen. Lee, the United States has descended to about the fith. The

In 1860 the total connage of the United States, exclusive entrenchments, never giving sign of life except when we of whaling and steam tonnage, was five million two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-one tons .-In 1864 it is in the neighborhood of one million six hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and sixteen tons. ration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the the subject, came to the conclusion that it coincided to us all, was, I have been informed, produced by a desire | That is, we have lost in four years three million five hunto attract the Union army as far South as possible, so as | dred and forty-four thou and six hundred and sixty-five to uncover the northern frontier, which, by this means, tons. We say nothing of the loss through the involuntary was to be left accessible to an inroad of the rebel forces. idleness of our vessels—nothing of the number of ships In the estimation of Gen. Lee, the concentration of all the | that lie rotting at our wharves and at foreign ports. We available forces of the North on the south of the James, far | would simply ask, at the rate given above, how long a rom being dangerous to the rebel cause, was one of the | time must elapse before our commercial marine will be enuckiest events of the war. It compelled Gen. Grant to tirely wiped out, and the American flag unknown in any ose in a sories or siege operations time which might have | foreign port, or even on our own seas, save as seen upon been usefully employed in active campain, gave to the ex- | ships of war? From being actually greater than that of hausted forces of the rebels an opportunity for re-uniting any other nation on the face of the earth, our tonnage has

More than nine hundred vessels that in 1860 were owner by citizens of the United States, and floated the Stars and Stripes, are now in the hands of foreign owners and sailing under foreign flags. On Thursday morning last we pub lished a list of the names and owners of six hundred of remain before Petersburg, in front of which he can keep | these vessels-having an average tonnage of three hundred us six months if he chooses, than his first object was to and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-five tons -sold during the single year 1863, to British owners, as compiled from British authority, and to which list the readfirst assault on Petersburg an attempt which had for result | er can easily turn. Foreigners will not ship goods in American bottoms, and so our vessels must either rot in port of tion, and of their power to employ their troops upon an- become the property of people of other nationality. Not other battle field, should the thing be deemed advisable .- | a single American steamer crosses the ocean at the present The repulse experienced by our forces along the Tennes- | time-our steamships doing a pitiful duty as coasters, and see and Virginia Central railroads, had already demonstra- even then; with no sense of security. Foreign steamers ted to the rebel General the facility of such an undertak- | carry our mails and freight, and transport such of our citizens whom business or pleasure calls upon a foreign soil.

A GALLANT DEED .- The Salisbury Watchman o

In pursuance of that plan, Gen. Early, who had for some having been recaptured and returned to the prison here, to march forward for Harper's Ferry and to occupy Mary- the Georgia prison, they were taken by one of the men quate military force. land Heights. Some people think that, in order to make (from Capt. Williams' Provost Guard, Weldon,) havforces a few divisions of his own army, under command of ling them in charge to get water; and while thus en-Gederal Ewell. The thing is not, however, probable.— | geged, these officers disarmed, or muzzled the guard Excil is not likely to leave the command of his corps for and compelled him to go with them. They traveled the inglorious occupation of leading a raid. Be this as it may, the whole expedition was carried on with an activity and a secrecy truly admirable. Generals Hunter, Sigel and Wallace, were either defeated or compelled to fall Guard stole away and got assistance and re-captured his prisoners, and returned them to this place.

> BEEF .- This excellent and wholesome food, of late but little used by the mass of our people, was sold yes-Some think this fall of full one hundred per cent. has Richmond Whig.

> How to make a GIRL IRRESISTIBLY HANDSOME.-In Cincinnati, the other day, a woman named Bertha Von Griefthat Madame advertised for sale, at two dollars, a receipe which, if faithfully followed up, would "make the homeli-est the handsomest." The receipe runs as follows:

do, and his success proves that he knows what Mr. Lincoln several legredients, but, being unable to procure either of the enumerated articles, except the vinegar, she unwilling-Had our administration been gifted with a particle of the ly came to the conclusion that Madame was not what she

That receipe was all a humbug. But we do happen to enemy to an invasion of our frontier; and the only way to know of one which will make plain ladies (if there are any counteract the effect of that strategy was to occupy all the such) as lovely as the rising evening star. All those who pel any attempt of the enemy on our lines. Having failed Take a pint of pigeon's milk, put it in a hog's horn, and in that, we are now exposed to the inconvenience of a stir it carefully with a cat's feather until it freezes to a red

verdict of the people upon the acts of Mr. Lincoln and his scarcely fit to perform that operation upon his boots. Meny a man is " black-balled" by those who are

WE are requested to announce W. R. WARD, as a candidate to represent Duplin County, in the Senate in the

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Distric Court of the Confederate States for the Northern Distric | about to start with a fresh impulse.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 23. A telegram from the reporter of the Press Association, conveying the glorious tidings of success near Atlanta yesterday, was posted on the bulletin boards at an early hour, and diffused general joy through the community. Whilst a hour. battle was deemed imminent, the people were some. what taken by surprise at the announcement of a victory, demonstrations being occasional picket firing. and anxiously awaited official confirmation of the news, General Hood and his noble army for the skill and gal- of their intention to shell the city was given to enable the lantry displayed by them in this engagement.

OFFICIAL FROM ATLANTA. FIGHMOND, VA., July 23d, 1864. The following official dispatch was received at noon to-

HRADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, July 22d, 1864-10 o'clock, P. M.

To the Secretary of War, Richmond : Our army shifted its position, fronting on Peach Tree Creek, last night, and Stewart's and Cheatham's corps formed a line of battle around the city.

Hardee's corps made a night march, and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day, about one o'clock. He drove ing: him, the enemy, from his works, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and five stand of colors. Cheatham attacked the enemy capturing six pieces of

During the engagement we captured two thousand pris-

Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur to day, capturing his camps. Our loss is not yet fully ascertained. Maj. Gen. Walker

was killed; Brig. Gers. Emith, Gist and Mercer are wound- it. Prisoners report Gen. McPherson killed.

Our troops fought with great gallantry. J. B. HOOD, General. THE FIGHT NEAR ATLANTA-CAPTURE OF PRIS-

ATIANTA, July 23d, 1864. Gen. Wheeler last evening attacked the enemy's left in lery. the neighborhood of Decatur, and drove them back captur-

ing five hundred wagons with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing them. There was very little fighting after dark yesterday. Two thousand priscuers, incliding seventy-five commis-

stand of colors, have been brought in. The losses on either side are not yet known. Ours was Comparative quiet reigns this morning. There was some

little skirmishing on our left. Here is this powerful monarch, who dares also to call him- FROM THE UNITED STATES-PEACE PROPOSITIONS. The Baltimore Gazette of the 23d was received to-night.

It contains a correspondence between Hon. Mr. Clay, of The pursuit was continued by our cavalry. Alabama, Hon. Mr. Halcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders with Horace Greely, in reference to peace. The former asked a safe conduct to Washington. Gree | were recovered. ly applied to Lincoln, who sent a document saying he would consider peace propositions based on the integrity

of the Union, the abandonment of slavery, &c. Mesers. Clay and Halcombe, in their closing letter to Graely, repel the conditions proposed by Lincoln.

A fuller report of the correspondence will be given to. Baton Rooge. Seventy of his men deserted at one time. The Washington correspondent of the New York World says that Stanton and Blair have not been on speaking cently charged Stanton and Halleck with incompetency-

terms for some time past. Blair, since the late raid, re-He was so abusive that Halleck sent a remonstrance to in consequence of the removal of Handlass, for his decisbelieved that Ftanton will resign. The correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Lincoln, in a private conversation, recognised all elements

of dissatisfaction the new call for troops had produced, but Lincoln states most emphatically that the troops must be had. Should be fail, he would go down with colors flying. CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF NEGOTIA.

RICHMOND, VA., July 25th, 1861. Sanders' letter to Greely, dated Clifton House, July 12th

requests a safe conduct to Washington City for Messrs Clay, Halcombe, and himself. Greely's reply on the 18th, understanding they were bearers of propositions from Richmend, tendered a safe conduct from Lincoln. They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but felt authorized to declare that if the cir-

umstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they would be invested with full Greely again conferred with Lincoln, who sent a docu ment declaring that any proposition embracing the resto-

abandonment of slavery, coming by authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will of sugar continued to increase until the seeds were in a be received and considered by the Executive Government | milky state; and according to the report of M. De of the United States, and the bearers thereof bave a safe | Beauregard, addressed to the Comice de Toulon, the conduct both ways. Clay and Halcombe reply to Greely on the 21st, that the able effect; and he considers the seeds and the sugar as tender of safe conduct to Washington on the hypotheses

that they were the accredited bearers of peace propositions, was accepted as an evidence of a gratifying change of policy on the part of Lincoln. They could not claim the genous, are in the habit of breaking off the panicles the benefit of the safe conduct in a character which they bad no right to assume, but were conviaced that the President | be of some importance in our section, and experiments of the Confederate States would give the requesite authority. But instead of the safe-conduct solicited, a document is presented which provokes as much indignation as sur- first quality, it is essential that no greater quantity of prise, and precludes negetiation. It prescribes in advarce | the stalks should be cut at one time than can be propterms and conditions of peace. They had no use whatever | erly pressed, and the juice boiled down to the granulaor the paper, and could not transmit it to the President of | ting point, on the same day. I am aware that a differ-

the Confederate States without offering an indignity, dis- ent opinion has been entertained and acted on, but I honoring themselves, and incurring the scorn of their am also aware that the result of this action has been

SAID TO BE ADVANCING INTO MISSOURI.

The Baltimore Gazette says that the latest advices from and alcohol, as their attempts at making sugar must Misscuri are exciting. Guerrillas are increasing to an un. result unsuccessfully and unprofitably. The cause of time occupied the Shenandosh; Breckinridge, who was matching the Southwestern part of Virginia; Reiser, who consists of three Captains and one Lieutenant. We fifty thousand men under Price have entered the State, precedented extent, and it is now confidently asserted that had been acting in conjunction with Early; and the two have more accurate information on the subject this 'The authorities are in some alarm, and expect that adairs guerrilla leaders, Mosby and Imboden, received the order morning. Having arrived at Charlotte, en route for are not in a condition to meet the emergency with an ade-

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOOD.

RICHMOND, July 25th, 1864. An official dispatch from General Hood, dated July 23d. says that in the engagement on the 22d, eighteen stand of colors were captured instead of five, and thirteen guns instead of twenty-two, as previously reported. Gen. Mercer this purpose to pass them repeatedly through the rollers, sake of convenience, the latter were carried in his was, not wounded.

thrown into the city.

HORACE GREELY ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

RICHMOND, July 25th, 1864. Greely says in his paper that the only part taken by him juice, three ounces of lime slaked in five or six times election of Holden .- Mobile Tribune. in the recent correspondence, related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face, with the view of the initiation of an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. His general inferrence is that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seemed to be gen-

FROM ATLANTA-SHELLS THROWN INTO THE quie rapidly, the temperature not to exceed 215 de-CITY, &c.

Many shells ha ve been thrown from the enemy's batteries; but few, 'aowever, have entered the city. A few houses have bee a struck, but no material damage done. The enemy's extreme right endeavored to gain posses sion of a comr sanding eminence, between there and our lifes, but were repulsed by the 11th Texas regiment. All quiet this morning.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, July 25, 1864 The enemy is reported to have crossed a portion of one ized white sugar. After it has solidified it may be corps to the sorth side of James river, on Friday last, near swooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open City Point, & cubtless for the purpose of preventing cur ar- cloth, or of canvar, which are to be hung over the retillery from firing upon their transports.

To-day is remarkably quiet. evidently a snistake, as Grant's left rests towards the Road to be a good brown sugar. It may now be refined by of my ability. -JOURNALL gesting near the Weldon Railroad.

CITY-A FEW NON-COMBATANTS KILLED-GEN. HOOD'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY. ATLANTA, July 26th, 1864.

The enemy made an attempt last night to break our lines. but were repulsed by Cheatham, after a conflict of one During the day quiet prevailed around the city, the only

At midday the Yankees opened with shell again upon which came to hand at noon. Everybody is applauding the city, shelling for one hour with some vigor. No notice women and children to be removed to places of safety .-His barbarous violation of the usages of civilized warfare only enabled him to murder a few non-combarants. Most of the shells come from twenty-pounder parrott guns on the lise of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, with occasional missiles from another gan east of the city.

The gallant operations of Wednesday and Friday seem to have impressed the Yankees with a wholesome desire to of common wrapping paper, smeared with molasses, and strengthen their flanks, which they are now doing. Their display of rocket signals this evening has been

brilliant, indicating some movement on their part. The following address to the troops was read this morn-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, In the Field, July 25th, 1864.

time of battle consists in getting into close quarters with the enemy. Guns and colors are the only unerring indications of victory. The valor of troops is easily estimated, oo, by the number of these secured. If your enemy be allowed to continue the operations of

flanking you out of positions, our cause is in peril. Your recent brilliant success proves the ability to prevent it .-You have but to will and God will grant us the victory .our commander and your country so confidently expect

J. B. HOOD, General. Brig. Gen. F. A. Stroup has been appointed chief of staff of this army to-day.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, July 26th, 1864. This is the 42d day of the seige, and it has been the most quiet of the campaign. There has been scarcely any picket firing, and not more than one or two discharges of artil.

CAPTURE OF YANKEES.

RICHMOND, July 26, 1864. The Cain and fifty men of the 162d New York Regi. ment, just from New Orleans, were captured last night up

sioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery, and seven on landing, near Deep Bottom, below Chaffin's Bluff. GEN. EARLY AFTER THE YANKEES. The following dispatch was received this afternoon,

> HEADQUARTERS A. N. V., July 20th, 1864. To the Secretary of War:

the 24th, on the October battlefield, (Keinstown) complete-ly routing him, and pursued him five miles beyond Win. ties ahead, and who will never go feward so long as hester, when he was compelled to halt from the exhaustion of his men, they having marched 25 miles that day .-Among the prisoners captured was Gen. Miligan mortal-

Brig. Gen. Lilly and other officers captured on the 20th The strength of the enemy is stated to have been fifteen thousand infantry, besides cavalry nuder Averill.

R. E. LEE, General. FROM LOUISIANA. CLINTON, LA., July 26th, 1864. The enemy has withdrawn nearly all of his garrison from

The free negro Convention adopted the Constitution by Gold was quoted at 312. Cotton \$1 65. Banks had issued an order stating that no go'd should be sold, unless it was first deposited in the U.S. Treasury. Two more district judges, in New Orleans, have resigned,

New Orleans papers of the 2 d have been received.

From the Charleston Courier. Editors Courier :- As the period for the maturing of the sorgho, or Chinese sugar cane, is rapidly ap-

proaching, it may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers to have some views on the manufacture of its several products-sugar, syrup, alcohol, vinegar and a beverage from the fermented juice analogous to cider. The information is derived principally from the reports of Professor Jackson, of Boston, Mass., and Professor Smith, of Louisville, Ky., in the agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1857, and partly from other sources. That the valuable articles above enumerated can be produced from the sorgho there is not a shadow of doubt, and the quantity and excellence of the pro-

duct will depend upon the care and skill with which the operations are conducted. It is a matter of some controversy at what period of its growth the stalk begins to contain sugar, and cousequently when its manufacture should commence. M. Vilmorin, of Paris, who has given much attention to with the putting forth of the spikes, but the proportion ripening of the sorgho in that latitude had no unfavortwo products to be conjointly attained. On the other hand, Mr. Uray, equally authoritative, says that the Zoulous caffres, to whose country the sorgho is indiof saccharine matter in the stalks. The question may

should be made for its accurate determination. To succeed well in making sugar, or syrup of the the failure generally to make sugar at all, and the making of a very large quantity of interior syrup. Those FROM MISSOURI-THE YANKEES SCARED-PRICE | who have not the means of pressing and boiling the juice of the canes the same day they are cut had better confine their efforts to the making of syrup, vinegar, this is that as soon as the cane is cut, an alteration commences almost immediately, which gradually creeps from the cut extremity into the joints of the stalk, de-

creasing the amount of crystalizable sugar contained in deteriorate the juice if passed through the mill with the thousand men, women and children followed us to our Cape, Shoe Thread, Awas, Knives, Table Custery, Boils perfect canes. The Toulouse caffres, when they have more cane cut than can be pressed expeditiously, bury the surplus in the ground to prevent it from the effects of the atmosphere. The juice should be pressed from the canes as thoroughly as possible, even if it should be necessary for as that portion which is most difficult to be expressed Another dispatch, dated July 24th, says: All is quiet is considered the richest in saccharine matter. It is c-day, except little picket firing. Occasionally shells are necessary to filter the juice as it comes from the mill. in order to remove the celluiose and fibrous matters, on the 4th of August. There is not the slightest doubt

grees, to about half of its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried There has been continuous skirmishing for the past two on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle Hanover county, at the election in August next. or evaporating pan. Pertions of the syrup are to be taken out from time to time, and allowed to cooi, to see if it is dense enough to crystalize. It should be as evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or casks to granulate. Crystals of sugar will begin to form in three or four days, but it often happens that weeks intervene before crystalization takes place; but it may RAE, (formerly of the 7th Reg't N. C. T.) as a cand date always be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County at, the eleccooled, a few grains of brown sugar, or a little pulver- tion in August next. dissolving it in hot water, adding to the solution the

There was a heavy rain storm, with high wind, last white of an egg, mixed with cold water, for every 100 The Phi'adelphia Inquirer of the 22d, says that Canby is raised to boiling, and the syrup should be allowed to next Legislature. proceeding against the enemy about Mobile, with a formid | remain at that heat for half an hour. Then skim and able force, and that the campaign on the James river is filter, to remove the coagulated albremen, and the im-

purities it has extracted from the sugar. It must not be forgotten that sugar making is an FROM ATLANTA-THE YANKEES SHELLING THE art, and that excellence in it is only attained by close observation and long experience. What was necessary for the extraction of sugar from the beet root, from which France annually produces 120,000,000 pounds of sugar, is doubtless required for the sorgho, viz: a nity of meeting my follow-citizens, but trust my political ing the sugar specially adapted to it. A very large works. If honored by an election, I can assure my comproportion of our people will doubtless be satisfied with rades in arms, and friends at home, I shall ever be watchthe production of a good syrup, which they may obtain ful of their interests, prompt and faithful in the discharge by following the process described as above, until the of my duty. quice attains the required density. By omitting the lime water, an agreeable but slightly acidulous syrup is formed of a lighter color, but it is not liable to crys-

talize owing to the presence of acid matter. * A cheep and good vinegar can be made from the cask, shake it well two or three times and add three of my ability. spoonfuls of good yeast or yeast cakes. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add a sheet torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have a good the House of Commons of the next Legislature. vinegar. Any sweet fruits or roots, such as figs, boiler, &c., add to the bulk and quantity, when exposed to the oxygen of the air for the acetous fermentation to be effected. The scientific mode of making vinegar rapidly is to pass the liquor repeatedly through barrels Soldiers! Experience has proved to you that safety in perforated at the sides with holes, and filled with wood shavings, so that it may be thoroughly permeated by

the oxygen of the atmosphere. The unripe canes can be used for making syrup and alcohol, but will not yield sugar. The alcohol produced by only one distillation is nearly destitute of foreign flavor, having an agreeable taste somewhat resembling noyau, being much less arden and fiery than rum. A beverage analgous to cider is also made from the fer-

mented juice of the sorgho. It should be recollected that to make sugar, syrup vinegar, alcohol or cider, the juice of the sorgho mu. be first defecated or clarified by lime (three ounces of lime in five or six times its weight of water to each gallon of juice) and heat, and then filtered. At the pro per temperature, and with the addition of a little brewer's yeast, or yeast cakes, the juice will undergo the vinous fermentation in from three to five days.

Johnston, Forrest and S. D. Lec.

The friends of Johnston complain that Forrest and Lee have not been sent to cut Sherman's lines of communication; to do for Johnston what he had ample force to do for himself, and to take care of and save his succor to God. army. Wheeler's large and splendid cavalry force would long since have cut those lines of communication had they been ordered to do so. But General Johnston is one of those singular overwise men whose comprethere is a single obstacle in his way, or a single chance | ing still, with folded arms, as during the siege of Vicks burg, or retreating, as from Manassas, Yorktown and Dalton. He will never risk a battle until every possible advantage exists on his side; every possible disadvantage on the side of the enemy. Such overwise. apprehensive men are rare in public life, for wholly wanting confidence in themselves, they seldom win th confidence of others. In private life, they are more common; and hence we find that bold, daring, enter prising men, of mean capacity and little learning, muc oftener succeed in business than the meditative, the earned, and the wise.

In fact, however Lee and Forrest have all the while been fighting Johnston's battles, and saving his army from annihilation. But for their splended achievements in defeating and driving back, with terrible loss, the large reinforcements on their way to join Sherman, he (Johnston) would have long since had much of his supplies cut off, and been overwhelmed by superior numbers. - Richmond Sentinel.

Scenes in Wilson's Raid .- A Yankee correspon dent who accompanied Wilson on his last raid, give the following sketch of the conduct of the negroes seduced by the raiders from their homes.

We had scarcely marched ten miles on the late expe dition when the negroes began to rally round our flag, and the number with rapidly increased, still, I feel per fectly safe in saying, two thousand contrabands of all ages followed the expedition.

It was an amusing sight to witness the manner in which they came in, and to see the taste they displayed in selecting articles to carry along into the promised land; for it seemed to be a settled opinion with them that when once they reached Yankeedom they were in the land of promise "sure 'nuff." A wench dressed in some cotton stuff, coarse enough for gunny bags, dirty and greasy withal as the sacks pork merchants eneas sides of bacon in, would steal her mistress' fashionable bonnet, ornate with marvellous ribbons and wonderful plumes and flowers, and with this upon her head she would trudge along through the dust, supremely proud of her finery, and thinking herself as attractive as an

African Venus. Some of the women would take articles along with them of no earthly utility. Occasionally one could be seen carrying a huge mirror, another a china wash-bowl or pitcher or some other article of crockery ware of equaly doubtful utility. Some boy, whose master had skedaddled, would steal his clothes, even to his cane, gloves and hat, and, mounted on a gay and prancing steed which he had purloined, he would ride about, swelling like a peacock, and looking down upon his walking companions with the imperious air of a Magnus Apollo. How the women and children managed to keep up with us I cannot conceive. From the 22d of June till the present they have followed us, notwithstanding the fact that at times we scarcely rested for an hour in forty-eight; and in twenty-four hours we have marched more than sixty miles. Yet the poor creatures

follow, panting and perspiring, still keeping up. Many of them joined us mounted on either horses or mules, and as these were wanted in the batteries and wagons they were taken from them. A large number of carts, wagons, carriages, coaches, barouches, and vehicles of every description were brought into our lines, but have since fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rebel cavalry sabred many of the negroes who fell into their hands when they made their charge near the wanty. It was really appalling to hear the heart-rend ing shricks of the women and children as the rebels dashed into them, firing their carbines among them and cutting them down with their sabres. Probably a Mill baw, Hand baw and Bastard Files, Powder, shot and

CAPTURED SPY .- A spy was arrested in Hamburg S. C., on Sunday last. He was a lieutenant in the 5th Illinois cavalry, as shown by his commission which was found sewed up in the back of his coat. He had on hand a fine lot of new issue and greenbacks; for the boots, and the former in his pockets.

The election for Governor in North Carolina is held and the starch, all of which is present in it when ex- that a treasonable secret society exists in North Caropressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket place! lina. Its initials are "H.O.A." meaning "Heroes in a basket, will answer. Next, add to each gallon of of America," and it is know. to be working for the

surface in a thick greenish scum, which can be easily removed by the skimmer, and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down ferson county, Miss.—Rich. Disputch.

> WE are authorized and requested to announce Col. E. June 15. FOR SHERIFF.

FOR SHERIFF.

reached this condition it may be withdrawn from the Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August 10 x June 25th FOR SHERIFF. WE are requested to ancounce MAJOR ROBERT B. Mc-

> June 17. TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY. AT THE solicitation of many friends I announce myself

WE are authorized and requested to announce ELI W. pounds of sugar, after which the temperature is to be HALL as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, in the

June 164 WE are authorized to appounce the Hon. BAM'L J. PERSON and Capt. JOHN R. HAWES, as candidates to epresent New Hanover county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. June 16th

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANGVER COUUNDY. At the solicitation of friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. Being in the field, I shall not have an opportuthorough study of its nature, with a process of extract- status is sufficiently known-endeavoring, as I have since

JULIUS W. WRIGHT. Co. A, 3d N. C. Batt. Light Artillery

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS. I AM A CANDIDATE to represent you in the Senatosyrup. To eight gallons of clear rain water, add three rial District composed of the Counties of Bladen, Bruns. quarts of syrup; turn the mixture into a clean, tight | wick and Columbus. It elected will serve you to the best

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES S. MELVIN as a candidate to represent Brunswick County in Being in the service, (Co. H. 46th Reg't N. C. Troops.) beets, water melon juice, the skimmings of the sugar he is unable to meet his friends at the different precincts of of the county.

We are requested to state that Mr. J. M. ROBERTS is no onger a casqidate for the office of Sheriff of Bronswick July 25th 271-2t-44-1t*

A CARD TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. HAVING learned that many of my friends are of the opinion that I hold a very profitable office, I have been constrained to make the following statement which I will be qualified to, and will also prove the fact by R B. Wood that the office I now hold does not pay over seven hundred dollars in Confederate money, the Legislature having removed all causes of litigation out of the County

> Your ob't servant, SAMUEL R. EUNTING.

At the residence of her paternal grandmother, Mrs. M A. Rivera, in Clinton, Sampson County, on Thursday last, JOSEPHINE LOVI, only daughter of the late J. Edward and Mary A. Pearce, aged 6 years and 7 months.
It is sad at any time to lose a child, and the mother, under any circumstances, must and will lament and refuse to be

The beauty of little Josephine was decided : a sufferer, for weary years from paralysis, the sensive resignation of her face gave it a soft and unwonted charm. See had more than ordinary intelligence, that il shed at times radiantly, as the light that illumes and plays in a broken vase. Hir hensive, intellectual vision and great foresight sees all quickness of apprehensive documy, and gentleness, while Gen. Early states that he attacked Major Gen. Crock on the dangers, all the chances of failure, all the difficulties are recorded to be a supported to be a teem of strangers. She seemed to have a precocious graviof failure. His wisdom and great accomplishment as a and bid her mother meet them soon. The bud so admired scientific soldier paralizes his action. He is ever stand. appeared instinctively to feel that it was destined to open its petals in Heaven; and to tremble with engerness at the bought, that there, while yielding gratefully its perfame, would bask in the sunight of etertal peace and love low comforting and consciling the thought that there amess little ones but precedeus to minister in spoiless robes

> uette," second Ass't Engineer C. HURREY DEST, in ne 24th year of his age, son of Captain Joan H. Lent, dlaula, Ala. Sir. Dent and the pilot were the only two persons saved ron; the C. S. Steamer Juno, toundered at sea about three months ago. He never entirely recovered in mith effects t the exposure then subjected to; he was sica about rour reproachable moral character, respectful to his superior

where he was acquiring a practical knowledge of his pro-July 24th, 1864.

OFFLES-Green, \$10 to \$20 per bushel. BEEF LATTLE-Are in moderate request for butchering purposes, and grass fatted sell on the hoof at \$2 to \$1 50 per lb. for net meat, as in quality, BACON-Sells from carts at \$4 to \$4 50 per lb. for hor

of consequence have taken place. We quote nominally at \$1 75 to \$2 per lb. for compressed. Cosn-None on market. We quote at \$10

at \$25 per hushel. COPPERAS-Retails at \$3 to \$4 per lb. Eggs-\$3 to \$4 per dozen. FLOUR-Market dull, and only occasional sales in the

Hides-Green \$2, and dry \$5 to \$5.50 per lb. LEATHER-Soie \$10, and upper \$45 per lb. LARD-\$4 50 to \$5 per lb. Nails-By the Keg, \$2.25 to 2.50 per lb.

Ricz-Clean 50 to 60 cents per lb by the cask, as in quantield from store at \$25 to \$00 per bushel.

byrur. -\$15 to \$30 her gallon. TALLOW-\$1 10 \$1 50 per 1b. YARN-By the bale, \$30 per bunch. Wood-Is scarce and in demand. Bells by the flat load

MONEY MARKET \$19 for one, which figures the brokers are now paying. Bank Notes-torth Carolina, \$3; Georgia, \$2 50; Virinia and South Carolina, \$1 50 for one.

N. C. Treasury Notes, \$1 15. Sterling bills, \$18 to \$19. Confederate S per cent. bonds, 1868, per; do. 1881, \$118. Four per cent. Certificates, \$10.

ARRIVALS AT THE VARIETY STORE. RAZJES, Fish mooks, Pure White Lead, Copperat, Lin-Wood Cards, Rope, Sugars, Soda, Sotton Yaras, Tacks, pice, Cury Combs, Sall Liver Whistey, Fine Brandles, F. Nets, Silk Sashes, English Chicory, Bits, Spurs, Spurables. occ., occ., at

July 25th ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE EUB-CRIBER having been apported and having A qualified at January Term, 1864, or the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Dap in, as Admious. trator upon the estate of B njamu H. Newkirk, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make i smediate payment of the same; and also notifies all persons having any claims against the said estate, to present them to the subscriber for payment

D. T. ECMILLAN, Adm'r. 273-241-44-41 WILKINSON & CO.

July 20. FOR SACE. GOOD BUGGY AND HARNESH. Any prinou with-

R. W. MILLARD'S SCHOOL. 5. C., 3 miles from a court O ave. on se W & W will comme ue August 8th, 1-64. Turt n \$5 00 \$7 50 and densh as sugar house molasses or tar. When it has R. BUNTING as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of new lone the war. Bacon and Lard I i come per in ; to be paid in provisions at prices or tar. per barrel, or \$1, \$1 and \$1 per week to mo ey Boar ! \$1 50 per week to be paid one-half in providing and the

A FTAR many experiments, and considerable expenses, the subscriber has anceeded in products and, in the ceivers of molasses, and the drainage being much aided next House of Commons of the Legislature of Sorth Car- and serviceable ARTIFICIAL LEGS, to be next House of Commons of the Legislature of Sorth Car-

Court to the Superior Court.

Very respectfully, July 9th, 1864.

comforted. But to yield to the grave an only child, and one endeared by peculiar grace is the severest of earthly rials, the acme of distress. Words may not express the poignancy of her grief, and friendship can only pray for

about the throne of God, and to get as intercessors in our

fficers, courte us and police to his apportance, and kind and ess.on.) on the manguration of the war, and en ered the Engineer Corps of the Navy soon after, discharging the duties assigned him with zeat and ability. His centil produced sorrow among his associates, and was lamon ed by

WILMINGTON MARKET, -uly 27th, 1864.

EUTTER-\$7 to \$8 per 1b. Corres.-The market continues to rule quiet and no sales

CORN MEAL-Sells in the small way from the granaries

mall way at \$200 per bol. for superfine. FORAGE-FODDER and HAY, \$15 to \$18; SHUCKS, \$13 to

PEA NUTS-\$20 to \$25 per bushel. POTATOES-Irish \$12 to \$15 per bushel, POULTRY-Chickens \$4 to \$5, and grown fowls \$7.50 to

Sugan - Brown, \$1 to \$7.50 per lo by the bbl EHARTING-Fayetteville factory. \$2 75 to \$3 per yard. SPIRITS TURPESTINE-Nomical at 45 to \$5 per gallon-

at (35 for pine and ush, and \$40 per cord for oak. There is more enquay for specie, and the market has an pward tendency. We quote silver at \$17, and gold at \$18

WILLSON'S Variety istore. 270 3 -44 12

within the time prescribed by law or east this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

BRUKERS, BUY AND SELL FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

A ing to buy had better call soon on ARTHUR C. SmITH, at Maj. John W. Cameron's office. THE NEXT SESSI NOF MY SCHOOL, 1, Da Jo Co.

cest in money proportionate to provisions, grad to either money or provisions. 271 5-844 35 C. H. SUMMERSKPP. MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LLGS. HILTON, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C.

by warmth, it will be useful to keep the temperature of olina, and respectfully solicis the suffrages of the voters above or below the knee. These Legs have been the knee. It seems r. ow to be well ascertained that Grant is busily the room at 80 or 90 deg. F., after some days the su- of said county. If elected I pledge my best efforts to atmining on o ar left, and strengthening his right, [Q. This gar may be removed from the bags, and will be found of my ability.

It may now be refined by the position to the best been highly approved. Disabled soldiers and other found of my ability. Co. I, 46th Regiment, N. C. T. | ble terms as possible. Address as above. 238-61-44-26

226-tistang-36-tistang.* | July 22d, 1864.