THE election here yesterday proceeded very quietly There can hardly be said to have been a contest for Governor at this point at least.

There are three candidates for Sheriff of New Hanover county, which used to be the best office in the State. For the Senate ELI W. HALL, E.q., has no opposition. The county elects two Commoners. There are three candidates running :- Hon. S. J. PERSON and Captain Hawss, the old members, and Lieutenant Ju-LIUS W. WRIGHT. Col. BARRY was brought out some weeks ago by several of his friends, but declined in a letter published some time since in the Journal.

We give such details as have come to hand. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Wilmington .- Governor .- Vance 548; Holden 12. Senate _Ei W. Hall 260. Commons-Person 270; Hawes 216; Wright 150; Barry 45. Sheriff-McRae 203; Hall 186; Bunt-

-Eli W. Hall 18 Commors -Person 18; Hawes 18. Sheriff -E. D. Bal' 23; McRae 15; Bonting 3. Upper Black River-Vance 60; Holden 0. Senate-Hall 57. Commons-Person 54; Hawes 47. Sheriff-McRae 20; of the "mosi straitest sect." Hall 14; Bunting 24.

> (By Telegraph) RALDIGH, Aug. 4.

Greensboro'- Vance 346 : Holden 21. Fayetteville-Vapor 495; Holden 37. Balisbury-Vance '40; Holden 10. Newton-Vauce 201; Holden none. Bridges, Rowsn Co .- Vance 35 : Holden none. lcars-Vance 48: Holden 43. Bickery Station-Va ce 75; Holden 5. Statesville-Vance 283; Holden 26. Mount Ulla-Vance 32, Holden 1. Charlotte-Vance 700; Bolden 1. Kins'on Vance 175; Holden 1, Welden - Vance 121; Holden 1. Magnoba Vince 116; Holden 0. War-aw-Vance #5: Holden 0. Raleigl - Vance 34"; Ho'len 307. Eufield-Vance 136; Holden 0. Booky Mount-Vance 17; Holden 1. Tarboro'-Vance 107; Holden O. Wayne county-Vance 537; Holden 78-one precinct

Wilson county-As far as heard from, Vance 261, Holden

Forestville-Vance (3; Holden 3. Henderson-Vance 130; Holden none, High Point-Vance 69; Holden 45. Warrenton-Vance 200 : Hold n none. Franklinten-Vence 81; Holden none. Louisburg-Vance 103; Holden none. Hillsboro'-Vance 371; Holden 35.

f MITHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 4th, 1864 The vote at this precinct to day is as follows : Governo - Vance 103; Holden none. Ben de -Edis 67: Pritchett 29. Commons-Ross 38; Russel 39.

Drily Journal, 5th inst.

THE RETURNS.

We have few returns to-day in addition to those given yesterday. It will be seen that two precincts in New Hanover county are yet to be heard from. We give below such returns from other counties as have reached us. The aggregate received so far gives 7,085 for the special objects of his mission—a vindication of VANCE, and 797 for HOLDEN, being within a fraction of nine for the former to one for the latter.

Richmond County .- Covernor -- Vance 376; Holden 83 .-Senate 1 ach 165; McQueen 169; McArthur 35. Commons ral LEE were cloquent and impressive. But - Little 292; Dockery 180. Sheriff-Long 315; McNeill 138 it was " with his foot upon his native beath "-T ree small precincts to hear from, which will increase Vance's majority.

99 Commons - (urrie 105; Russ 103; Cashwell 16. Speriff -Rinaldi 106; Melvin 127. Brunswick County .- Northwest-Governor-Vance 83:

Lloyd (6; Russell 30; Meivin 2. Sheriff-Galloway 58; Al-CAMP 5TH REG'T N. C. T ..) Near Petersburg. July 28th, 1864.

of the votes of Co. C. 5th Reg't N. C. Cavalry. You can see from the votes, that still the boys from Old Sampson are all right and only hope that those at home will follow

For Governor .- Vance \$3; Holden 00. Senate.- Kirby 15; Fairon 13. Commons - Lastier 17; Powell 15; Murphy 5; Wright 3. Sher iff -Oate 18; Herring 7.

There would have been several more votes cast, but some of the bojs were to houng. Very respectfully,

T. O. BUNTING. Daily Journal this morning

THE ELECTION.

So far as returns have been received, and they have been received from portions of the State wide apart, there can be no doubt about the fact that the people at erywhere meet with a prompt and liberal response. home have ratified and more than ratified the action of the soldiers in camp, and that Mr. Holden has re- to go into, or even attempt any lengthened report .ceived a vote which is a vote only in name. It can Those at other points who wish to hear what the Colhardly be regarded as a fact-it really looks as though onel has got to say, will go and hear him, and thus enjoy ly one-sided that it has already ceased to possess any of contributing to a noble object. interest at all. There is not sufficient contest to make it interesting.

lie too near the surface to render any explanation J. DEROSSET. necessary. But to one thing we may allude, and that is the fact that many men who in everything had gone with Mr. Holden, and if they had wished to vote so as to carry out the policy they themselves had advocated, would have voted and ought to have voted for Mr. Helden, public men who had out-Holdened Helden himself-who had sanctioned all the utterances of the so-called " peace meetings "-- who had favored the calling of a State Convention for the same purposes that Mr. Holden had favored it, suddenly find themselves strong Vancs men when they see that Mr. Holden has no sort of chance. Like rats they desert a sinking ship, but whether they stick by the foundering craft or not, they are none the less rats, and the people will re. party purposes and had no basis or toundation in fact. tical craft, and so scuttled off from it. Some of them might as well have hung tog ther, for, politically speak ing, they will have to hing separately.

WE had Thursday the pleasure of seeing in our office Major W. T. ENNETT, of the 31 regiment N. C. T. und r the fire of our forts in Courteston, in retalistion him to their off our nand wa mest sympathy for our having quartered a certain number of their of-Colonels Parsley and Davidson, and Major Ennerr were the North Carclina officers selected to be exposed. virtue and happiness. They were sent from Fort Delaware to Hilton Head, and were kept there on board the prison ship D egoon, of Juoge Shepherd's public spe ches. and badly treated. They were over-crowded, kept between decks, without proper ventilation, and in one end of the long room formed by the between decks of the prison ship was a stove kept constantly heated, cooking | gical Seminary he convened the students at his room for the prisoners, their. guard, and others. The excharge took place on Wednesday, off Charleston, and then, for the first time, our officers had a chance of seeing, on Morris Island, the huts which the hospitable it then and there. The doctor was an immense man, Yankees were getting ready for their accommodation on the open beach, and in the direct line of our fire.

vate letter received in that city, that Mr. G. F. MAR CHANT died in Nassau of Yellow Fever on the 19th July, and that there were several cases of sickness among the Southerners there. Mr. MARCHANT WAS well-known here and in Charleston as a theatrical man-

THURSDAY, the 4th inst., was a day of humiliation and prayer in the dominions and a mong the armies of probable that the Yankees paid some respect to it, so of Ireland : far as a cessation of business is concerned; and. strangely enough did not even throw any shells into the cities of Petersburg or Atlanta. They seemed to recognise the fact that God could not smile upon the war they were waging upon women and children and old men, yet such is their every day occupation, and their avoidance of it on one day is but a mockery and a deception, which they practice upon themselves, but cannot practice upon God.

How these men, with hands red with slaughter, as d bearts black with hatred and crime, can dare approach their maker with prayers which can only be regarded as blasphemies, or hope for forgiveness whilst abound- trary at their peril : A: d her Majesty did also thereby ing in arrogance and presumption, is a thing which we warn all her loving subjects, and all persons whatever are unable to understand.

kee armies, perha ps there are but these men are declin ed. They are to be pitied. But men like LINCOLN Masonboro'.-Governor .- Vance 59; Holden 3. Senate. and SEWARD are not deceived and are not good and pi. Almighty God is neither more nor less than bypocrisy parties as commissioned or non commissioned officers

incurred. The devils themselves believe and tremble, and so may these earthly fiends. But they should bring forth forth fruits meet for repentance, showing themselves sorry for the evil they have done, ceasing longer to work iniquity, and making restitution to the utmost of their power. Then indeed even Lincoln and Sew-ARD might not d spair of mercy, wicked as they are, nor do we pre end to say that BUTLER bimself has sinned d losive premises of employment upon railway and other beyond redemption.

But none of these things will they do. They will not cease from shedding innecent blood, nor will they try to repair the evil they have done. On the contrary they have made a sham of humiliation and prayer, as though they could bribe high beaven to smile upon their go on as they have cone, with hate still more envenomed, and con ciences still more stared. Surely for these things there must come a reckoning.

Col. Dawson's Lec ure. Although (xceedingly nowell, we attended Colonel Dawson's lecture at the Theatre on Wednesday night. The Colonel was introduced by Hon. S. J. PERSON, who alluded in a few feeling remarks to the objects for which the Colonel was laboring, and paid a deserved tribute to the gallantry and sufferings of the Kentucky soldiers in the Confederate army, and to the patriotism in that behalf imposed or denounced, and will also, by and disinterested efforts of their distinguished adve-

The Colonel's lecture proper, was, we suppose, ornate and scholarlike, but, being in the nature of abstract generalization, rather didactic than oratorical, more like reading out of a book than talking as m an to man. gave less scope to the Colonel's peculiar powers, and, we think, excited less interest in his audience than did the larger and more characteristic portion devoted to Kentucky and an appeal on behalf of her suffering soldiers. His reference to President DAVIS, to STONEWALL JACKSON and to Genwhen he speke of his native State with the feeling of a Bladen County -Five precincts vote as follows : Gover- long absent but still devoted son, that the speaker gave nor-Vance 215; Hoiden 27. Senate-Eilis 130; Pritchett the fullest scope to his powers as an impassioned orator, and if there was at times a profusion of imagery, that, while it dazzied, sometimes confused the mind, and Hoiden 5 Sera e-Pri che t 65; Ellis 29. Commons- might be liable to the criticism of a colder, and, perbays, more correct taste, few would care to put res traint upon a son of Kentucky, defending the honor and paying tribute to the virtues of his beloved moth-Messrs. Editors : Below you will flud a true statement er of a man pleading the cause of his suffering brothers and countrymen.

We confess ourselves unable to assent to some of the Colonel's history and philosophy, but that may have arisen from our inability to comprehend or follow him at times. Something of that kind, we suppose.

We have reason to believe that Col. Dawson's efforts here have been crowned with a most gratifying success, due mainly, no doubt, to the efforts of the ladies of the glowing tribute.

The object for which Colonel Dawson labors is a most noble one, and we trust that his appeals may ev-

We feel unable, and we conceive it to be unnecessary

It was announced at the conclusion that any persons who had not contributed, and were apxious to contrib-It is hardly worth while to speculate upon the causes | ute, could do so by sending their contributions to the which produced this result. They are too plain-they President of the Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society, Mrs. A.

For the Journal. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 2d, 1864.

MESSRS. FDITORS: The Fon Jesse G. Shepherd, at the request of a number of the most influential civizens of the town, delivered today, an address upon " our Public affairs and the State of He spoke not as a candidate for office, but as a in response to the call of his countrymen.

It is not the purpose of your correspondent, in the lim-

ited space he allo's to himself, to attempt anything like an analysis or synopsis of the truly able and patriotic speech. To attempt it would be seeer hij stice to the crater. He took he bold, broad ground that upon the part of the Bon hern States, from its very inception, this war was right. He demonstrated that the attempt upon the part of a p rtion of our disaffec ed people to fix upon the Administration a desire to u upp newer, and cleate within itself a military despotism was bur a seaseless outery for selfish, member them. They feared to go down with the pira- sis in which were my leed their honor and religion, their household g ods and her lives, to e-chew all on sike adcaptand in issues, such as the temporary suspension of the privil gas of the writ of habras corpus, the anti-substitute iaw & , all of which and o on pro unced constitutional, and to meet the great haue landy and fully by a hearty cooperation with the Administration. Its great head was a pure, victors, ab e s il-sacrificing statesman. His h nor, his inter at his principles his all, were identified with bose of the audience. bus efforts in behalf of the people one of the officers sent on by the Yankees to be placed whom he had seen called upon to serve should not only c monand their respect and co-operation, but they entitled he drew tresh maps aren and hope from the emphatic

rebuke which our gall not soldiers "in the treuches" had ficers in the city. Our officers and the Yankee officers just administered to incipient treason in North Carolina. were exchanged for each other. Among our exchanged the pates of pat intim and day, and predicted that as He exported all to be lat inful, firm and true in treading officers are five generals. Col. BARBER, Lieutenant sore as the just and good God roles, that ere long the winter of our discontent" would be followed by the adtent of a giorious spring of blessed peace, independence,

The address was characterized throughout by that courtesy, urbanity and Christian torbearence which marks all

The Medicine of Laughter.

"It is recorded of Dr. Griffio," rays a writer in the Atlantic," hat, when president of the Andover Theoloone evening, and told them he had observed that they were all growing thin and despeptical from a neglect of the exercise of Christian laughter, and then insisted upon it that they should go through a company drill in over six feet in height, with great amplitude of chest, and most magisterial manners. 'Here,' said he to the first, 'you must practice; now hear me!' and bursting out into a sonorious laugh, he fairly obliged his pupils THE Charleston Courier regrets to learn from a pri- one by one, to join till the whole were almost convalsed. That will do for once,' said the doctor, 'and now mind you keep in practice!" "

> Senator Douglas once described the Massachusetts Pecksniff as standing before a looking glass and rehearsing his studied orations, a negro boy holding the candle. He has since repaid the service by holding the candle to the negro.-Albany A gus.

PEDERAL ENLISTMENT IN IRELAND We find the following in the London Index of the 7th the North. As this day was set apart by order of July, received by a late arrival at this port. It may whatever to endure the sacrifice which another cam-ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and not by command of God, it is be of some interest. Lord Carlisla is the Viceroy whether, in such a case, pressure from without might

FEDERAL ES LISTYENT IN IRPLAND. [From the Dublin Gazette.]

BY THE LORD-LIZUTENANT OF IRELAND Proclamation, published in the London Guzette on the of its national independence. 14th day of May, 1861, her Mafesty declared her Roval determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the Government of the United States of America and the States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and her Majesty did thereby charge and command all her loving subjects to observe a strict neutrality in and during the hostilities between the said States and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws or statutes of the realm in that bel alf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they would answer to the conentitled to her protection, that if any of them should presume, in contempt of that her Royal proclamation. There may be some good and pious men in the Yan- and of her high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf-as, for example, and more especially (amongst other things,) by entering inous men. Their whining over lumiliation and prayer to to the mili ary service of either of the said contending or soldiers-all persons so offending would incur and be hable to the penalties and penal consequences by the And yet it may be that these men have some idea statutes of the fity ninth year of the reign of his of deprecating the divine wrath which they have justly late Majesty King George III., instituted An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of his Maisty's subjects to serve in foregn service, and the vessels for warlike rurposes, without his Mejesty's license,' or by the law of nations on that behalf imposed or denunced : And whereas there is reason to believe that many of her Majesty's subjets have been infinced to go and mbark from various parts of the United Kingdom to the United States of America by false and public works in the said United States, and of high and greatly remunerative wages for their labour in such employment; and have, after their arrival in the said United States, b en turther induced to enter into the military service of the said States, and to serve therein as soldiers against the said Confederate States of America, contrary to their own original intention, and in contempt of ber Majesty's said Reyal proclamation : These army, and favor their nefarious schemes; and they will are, therefore, to warn all such persons against the risk and danger which they may incur by accepting offe s of employment as labourers in the said United States, whereby they may be entangled in military a rvice in the said contest between the said United States and the said Confederate Sta'es of America, contrary to their still a novelty to our people : own original intention, and in contempt of her Majesty's said Royal proclamation. And that all persons who may be entering, under the circumstances aforesaid, into the said military service, act in violation and contravention of their duty as subjects of her Majusty, and of the law of nations in relation thereto, and will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal cons quences by the said statute or by the law of nations such misconduct, incur her Majesty's high displeasure. Dated at Dublin Castle, the 25th day of June, 1864.

THE SLAVE MARKET OUTDONE.

By his Excellency's command,

A WHITE MAN SELLING HIS OWN SON. may rack her imagination to create a monster like the with a bound, into the centre of the room. Looking for the kind reception they had met. He said he had brutal Legre, but we had an exhibition in this town dur- from the window, I saw fire and smoke is uing from a not been a prisoner leng, but that he had been treated for inhumanity and barbarism, we defy any slave mart in purveyor. A watchman we running trantically down He tried had not to be captured, but hereafter he would the world to match. A father, who had already sold the street, and, when he reached the corner just below try still harder. of alman, who stood six ket in his stockings, and weigh ed over 200 pounds.

This intensely "loyal" and " patriotic " fellow when his own son, a sturdy, well grown young man, enlisted, followed him to Chambersburg, and brought him back home on the plea that he was a minor, and had enlisted without his lather's consent. Yet be is always full of war, and eager for fighting so long as it is at the ex other in his hand, and this was nearly all the dress he ping aboard. pense of the blood of some one else than bituself or his had to boast of. own family. Being drafted, however, and wishing to less n the probability of such a misfortune befailing him age in speedily, and impelled at the same to save a little money, he had bargained with a brutal father to pay a less som than three hundred dollars for the body, the bones, the blood, nay, more, the life of a child.

The father was actuated solely by a surdid desire for gain; the purchaser was moved by the sneaking, whitelivered cowardice that forbade his risking his own worthless carcase in a war for the prosecution of which he howls daily, and by the mean selfishness of his na-Soldiers' Aid Society, to whom the orator paid a most ture, which prompted him to make a cheap bid when bartering for a human victim. A plot had been made up by the parties to this disgusting transaction by which they hoped to deceive the Board. The boys were made to lie as to their ages, and represented themselves as older than they really were. So immature and youthful, however, was the appearance of the little wretches, that the Board refused to believe the statements made to them, even though the father himself lied as to their ages, in order that he might be enabled to effect a sale of his offspring. They were both rejecthe had not been running at all. The thing is so whole the pleasure of listening to his cratory, and be certain ed for this reason, as entirely too young for the service. The overgrown buman brute, who had expected to save himself in this way, sorrowfully and unexpectedly paid over his money to save his carcase for a time, and the wretched father, after reeling about our streets for a day or so in drunkenness, went home, much disappointed, no doubt, in being balked in the sale of his sons. There is no coloring about this story, no ficti-

tions glossing. It is true, just as we tell it, and known to be so to the very letter by many who will read this statement. We need make no comment. We have seen negroes sold on the block to the highest bidder, but that only involved a change of service. Here was a white man, with one son whom he had sold dead already, endeavoring to sell two more boys to what was almost certain death. He found loyal abolitionists ready and eager to become the purchasers of cheap substitutes. Let us hear no more about the barbarism of s avery, when the barbarism of this war can exhibit such a revolting spectacle in the light of heaven, on the tree soil of Pennsylvania .- Fulton (Pa.) Democrat.

THE AMERICAN WAR IN EUROPE.

When the last steamer left Europe there was a feverish anxiety to hear from America, though there was a general impression that Grant had deleated Lee. Intelligence of the recent battles had reached England, colored lights, &c. The number of shote fired at For! but the accounts were meagre. Newspaper comments Sumter since last report, up to six o'clock fuesday evewere indefinite, and based upon sympathies and hopes, lning, was two hundred and thirty-one. No casualties rather than upon facts. The London Herald, speaking are reported, and no damage of consequence to the fort. of the war, says:

learned the difference between bullying Southern shots. women and fighting Southern soldiers. For the fire, time in his life he has ventured to lead an army into the field; perhaps he has been under fire, unless, knowing what he had to expect if he should fall into Confederate hands, he has thought it expedient to keep hours. his distance from danger.

We shall all await anxiously the next mail, which will bring us news from the Virginia battle fields. If the skill of Gen. Lee and the heroism of his troops should prove insufficient to countervail the superior numbers of the enemy; if the Virginia army should der full sail, came in from the South. She made sigbe driven back into Richmond, even it it should finally be compelled to evacuate the city and leave the capital of the Confederacy a prey to the invader, the South will not be conquered. It will take two years to conquer Virginia and North Carolina and to re-conquer frontier of the cotton States with concentrated forces, between 12 and 1 o'clock Siturday night, on the per- employed immense; the results have been many disas- ately left the peaceful haunts of his boyhood and enrolled and a rich territory behind them, and in perfect securi- son of Mr. James Horah. His throat was cut almost ters, numerous equises, frightful waste of life and trea- himself in a volunteer company. His military career has ty against any attack upon the rear. But such a dis- from ear to ear. His out cries for "help" and "murder." sure, and not a single victory. aster as the defeat of Lee would no doubt postpone for were heard by the people in the vicinity, but he was

ces, reduce greenbacks almost to worthlessness, shake forward to tender their services to the authorities. der peace for the first time probable.

There is a disposition in the North to regard this campaign as a last effort; and there is no disposition not be applied to increase the despondency within : whether Europe would be justified in withholding any longer the recognition of a nation which would, by such a victory, make clear to the mest reluctant CARLIELE - Whereas in and by her Majesty's Royal | cheevation the complete and irrevocable establishment

PHYSICAL PAIN OF DEATH .- A paragraph is going

the rounds of the papers giving the opinion of Lord Bacon and others, that the pain of hanging is inconiderable. It is asserted, for example, that after a momentary feeling of suffocation, bright colors dance before the eyes and stretch away into victas of indescribable loveliness. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this declaration, because numerous instances have occurred of persons being cut down before life was extinct; and it was on the authority of well-authenticated examples of this character that-Lord Bacon and others founded their opinion. Moreover, hanging, in its effect on the human organism, produces results very similar to those produced by some natural diseases, so that this also affords a criterion for judging. In cases of drowning, likewise, the testimony is universal that the physical pain, up to the moment of consciousness being lost, is quite inconsiderable. The same phenomena of motes, stars and beautiful lights dancing before the eyes has often been mentioned by individuels restored after apparent death by drowning. It is nearly certain-indeed, as certain as anything

chiefly speculative can be-that in all deaths the physical suffering is small. Even where invalids experience the most excruciating agony during the progress of the disease, nature comes to their relief at the last hour, and life goes out gently, like a candle in the sockfitting cut or equiping in his Mejesty's dominions et. Those who have witnessed death beds most frequently, especially if they have been intelligent persons. and therefore capable of judging, agree generally in considering the physical pain of death as inconsiderable .--They say that the convulsive motions, which frequently attend the parting breath, are not evidences of suftering, for that the invalid is insensible. They say also, that when the senses are retained, there is usually no such spasm. A leading medical authority states that scarcely one person in fifty is sensible at the point of death, and some physicians assert that they have never seen a death bed in which the rationt was sensible. As life fails, pature, it would seem, beneficently interposes, deadening the sensibility of the nerves, and otherwise preparing the individual for the great and inevitable change.

We find in a late issue of the Cornhill Magazine the following graphic account of the experience of a night in Charleston, at the time when the bombardment vos

On the 21st August, at half-pest I A. M., I was lying on my bed in the Charleston Hotel, unable to sleep from the excessive heat, and listening to the monotonous sound of the cannonade kept up on the enemy's position from the batteries on James Island. Restiesa and weary of the night, I had lighted a candle in defiance of the murquitoes, and sought to pass away the time with a volume of "Les Miserables." It happened to be the one containing the account of the battle of eral minutes. Waterloo, and while occupy interested in the description of the rushing squadrons of currassiers I was star- the public by Captain Gayer, when the Rev. C. P. of Richmond, and Averill, raised completely, effecting tled by a noise that, from connection with my reading, Gadsden, on the part of the Ladies' Soldiers' Relief As little beyond the diminution of his force resembled the whirr of a phantom brigade of cavalry, galloping in mid air.

Summer and his followers may prate as loudly as they a crash, succeeded by a deafening explosion in the very | ward to reply, he was greeted with deafening cheers please about "the barbarism of slavery," and Mrs. Stowe street on which my apartment was situate, brought me, He expressed the thanks of himself and brother officers ing he examination of the se recently conscripted, which house in which were stowed the drugs of the medical | kindly during the time he was in the enemy's hards .one minor son as a substitute to the human shambless, me, commence d striking with his staff against the curb a where he fell a victim, appeared in our town on last a signal of all in practiced among the Charleston police. a brief but elequent speech, which was enthusiastically Monday, dragging at his beels two half grown, ill shap- At first I thought a meteor had fallen; but another cheered. ed boys. They were all the sons he had, and he had awful rush and whirr right over the hotel, and another loud mouthed and pestilent Abolitionist -- a hoge beast one who winessed what I witnessed on leaving my room and elicited the highest praise. not to have given way to mirth in moderation. The hotel running about in the scantiest costumes and in the wild

> In the excitement and terror be had forgotten the number of his room, from which he had hastened at the first alarm, and his distress was ludicrous to behold .-Another, in a semi state of nudity, with a portion of his carments on his arm, barked the shins of every one in his way to drag an enormous trunk to the steircase. On reaching the hall I found a motley crowd, some of whom, with the biggest words, were carsing the Federal commanders. Whirr I came another shell over the roof, and down on their faces went every man of them, into tobacco juice and segar ends, and clattering among the spittoons. I need not say that this is a oners : class of men from whom the Confederacy hopes nothing; LIST OF OFFICERS (PRISONERS OF WAR) ON THE CONon the contrary, by their extortion, practiced on a suffering people, they have made themselves execrated If a shell could have fallen in their midst and exterminated the whole race of bucksters, it would have been of great benefit to the South. The population was now aroused, the streets filled with women and children, making for the upper part of the city, where they could find comparative safety. The volunteer fire brigades brought out their engines, and parties of the citizen reserves were organized rapidly and quietly, to be in readiness to give assistance where required.

The first engine that reached the house struck by the first shell was one belonging to a negro company, and at it they went with a will, subduing the fire in a marvellous short time. At every successive whire above them the negroes shouled quaint invectives against "cussed bobolitionists." scattering for scelter until the danger was passed Through the streets I went, and down to the battery promenade, meeting on my way sick and bed-ridden peo ole, carried from their homes on mattresses, and mothers with infants in their arms, running they knew not whith er. Reaching the promenade, I cast my eyes towards the Federal position, and presently, beyond James Island, across the marsh that separates it from Morris Is land, came a flash, then a dull report, and after an interval of some seconds, a frightful rushing sound above me told the path that the shell had taken. Its fight must have been five miles.

> Sirge of Charleston. THREE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH DAY.

During Monday night the Yankee fl et kept up an anusual amount of signalling and display of rockets. Sullivan's Island batteries fired seventeen shors at Bat-The hero of New Orlean has, probably, by this time tery Gregg, and the latter at Sullivan's Island two

> Fifty-five shots have been fired at the city since last report up to six o'clock Tuesday evening. Firing was reard in the direction of Lighthouse Inlet Tuesday morning, which continued about two

A propeller gunboat, from the North, with signals flying, passed the bar Tuesday morning going South A large side-wheel transport, towing a large full rigged line of battle-ship, supposed to be the Wabash, unnals and was answered by the flagship. They both afterwards went out to sea Tuesday afternoon, sailling in an Easterly direction.

family that evening .- Salisbury Watchman.

From the Charleston Courier. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. ARRIVAL OF OUR OFFICERS.

The exchange of prisoners, according to appointment took place it the barbor Wednesday forenoon, outside of Fort Sumter, and nearly abreast Battery Wagner. About seven o'clock the Yankee prisoners to be exchanged, including Brigadier Generals Wessels, Sey-mour Shaller, Hickman and Scammon, were marched from their quarters in Broad street to Chisolm's Mill wharf, in charge of Captain Gayer, Provost Marshal,

Major Striegfellow, Captains Warwick and Fraser, of the Fredericksburg and Richmond and Virginia U. o. of General Jones' Staff, and a number of other officers tral railways, thus getting between Lee and Richand civilians, were present, and went with the boat for mond and threatening that city from the northwest the purpose of receiving our officers. Through the courtesy of Colonel Lay, officer in command, and Captain Gayer, the representatives of the Press also Lee's communication with Western Virginia and Fenenjoyed the opportunity of being present and witness- nessee, capture Lynchburg and the supplies gather d ing the exchange.

The Yankee prisoners, about eight o'clock, embarked on board the steamer Chesterfield, on which the the James river destroy the Petersburg railway, capture white flag was hoisted, and proceeded down the harbor; that city, break up the Danville and Richmord line, and the prisoners being restricted to the upper saloon of the insolate and threaten the Confederate capital from the steamer until past Fort Sumter. In going down the South. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang river, the torpedo:s and obstructions were admirably oft agle." In the West Sherman, by dint of numbers. avoided by the skillful hand of Captain Ferguson, who made respectable progress; Johnston compelled him. took the wheel under his own immediate charge. The enemy continued to fire upon Sumter notwith-

standing the approach of the steamer with the white immense loses on him at trifling cost; dexterously evadflag, until the latter had got within less than five hun- log all his flanking movements; thrashing him handdred vards of the fort.

kee flag of truce steamer Cosmopolitan, with colors fly- | Sherman seeking to avoid it. ing and a white flag at the fore, came steaming up beau.

caived while prisoners in our city.

Stringfellow, and as the noble veterans stepped aboard | Memphis was decisively deseated, with the loss of more there was a general manifestation of joy, shaking of than half its numbers, and nearly all its arms, articles lands, and hearty congratulations. The business of and material. With the exception of a few with exchange was finished about tw lve o'clock, the ropes posts, the Confederates have recovered the whole of were loosened, and the parties took a respectful leave Messissippi, and the river of that name is again blockof each other. As the steamers parted company the add; communication is established once more between Yankees wave three cheers, and their band struck up the two sections of the Confederacy, and men and sup Home, Sweet Home." A hearty response was given plies freely pass from one side to the other. Morgan from the Clesterfild. After the departure of the nad made a successful raid into Kentucky, and Four Yankee steamer, with the sight of our flag once more is moving in force against the Federal depo s and I at a above them, the delight of our released veterans knew of communication in Tennessee, while Wheeler is elno bounds Cheers succeeded cheers as they passed fectually stopping transportation between Sherman and the several batteries, old Moultrie and our batteries on his base of supplies and grand depot at Chattanooga, Suilivan's Island getting the first bonor. The lusty In the Bast the campain has been but little more eneers of the garrisons at the various fortifications, as successful. Sigel was deleated, and Hunter, his squthey were drawn up in line met with a hearty and en- cessor, with his coadjutors, has accompassed nothing thusiastic response. A hearty greeting was also given more than tearing up a few miles of railway, and ravaby the gallant tars of the guoboats. At the wharf in | ging the country through which they passed. the city a dense crowd had a sembled, and as the steam | Bauer and Smith were defeated with neavy loss and er approach a the cheering became general, lasting sev. | compelled to entrench themselves at Bernada Handred.

Maj r General Edward Johnston was introduced to raid, first to destroy the railway communications nor h sociation, welcomed sim in a few remarks, and present- and the exhaustion of the remainder. ed him with a beautiful wreath of flowers, the work of My first feeling was that of utter astonishment but | their own hands. As General Johnston stepped for-

General Jeff. Thompson also came forward and made

On the way home a liberal and bountiful collation or contracted to sell them both as substitutes. They had explosion beyond, settled any coubts I might have had— rather dinner prepared under the directions of Captain | The fleet outside is large. This morning a Federal double been bargained for by "loyal" men. The smaller one, the city was being shelled. People are not given to Gayer, was served up and partaken of heartily by all on almost a mere child, was prospectively the property of a laughing under such circumstances, but I will defy any board. Capt. Gayer's arrangements were admirable

A happy lacident occurred on the return home, when was crowded with spectators, who had been attracted the steamer was approaching Fort Ripley. A small to the city by the sale of some blockade cargoes, and boat containing Major General Jones, General Ripley, the corridors were filled with these terrified gentlemen, Mr. T. D. Wagner, and one or two others, met the FROM ATLANTA-THE ENEMY GETTING DESPERATE. steamer, and upon being recognized were greated with est alarm. One perspiring individual, of portly dimen- three times three. A warm meeting and general recogsions, was trutting to and fro, with one boot on and the nition between all parties en ued upon the parties step-

But one accident marred the joyfulness of the occasion. A number of our privates, belonging to Major Weiker's command, were brought from Hilton Head, but having no equivalent they were taken back. The men looked sad as the steamer left on its return.-It is hoped, however, that another exchange will short. have been since the 29th of Jane, state that they were failure. Brisk skirmishing continued throughout the night confided in an old brig between decks, and allowed in- and up to the present time. Our loss in both affairs is intervals of half an hour forenoon and afternoon for re- significant. There was comparative quiet in the city creation. The following is a list of the returned pris-

ING OFF HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 1ST, 1864:

Major Gaueral Edward Johnson. Major Gereral Frank Gardner. Brigadier General Geo. H. Hewart. Bogadier General J. J Archer. Bagadier General Jeff. Thompson. Colonel Wm. M. Barber, 27th N. C. Infantry. olonel James N. B. own, 14th S. C. Infantry. Colonel B. H. Carter, 1st Virginia Cavalry. Colonel B. E. Caudice. 10 h Kentucky Kiffiss. Colonel Novoall Cobb., 50 h Virginia Infant y. Colonel B. W. Duke, 2nd nen ucky-Colonel M. J. Ferguson, 16 h Virginia. Colonel Wm. H. Forney, 10 h Alabama. Colonel J. M. Backs, Kentucky. Colonel R. U. Morgan, Kentucky, Colonel Wm. A. Pecoles, 44 h Virginia Infantry. Colonel Wm. H. Pell, Forr st's Cavalry. Colonel Jas. J. Tucker, 7th Kentucky Cavalry. Colonel A. L. Vandeventer, 50th Virginia Infantry. Colonel W. W. Ward, Tennessee Licut, Coicnel James F. Brown, Fo rest's Cayalry. Lieut, Colonel P. B. Devant, 28th Georgia Infan'ry. Lieut, Colonel Wm. Lee Davidson, North Carolina In

Licut. Colonol Jaz. P. Fitzgerald, 231 Virginia Infan-Lient. Colonel C. S. Haynes, 27th Virginia Infentry. Lieut, Colonel Wm. il. Lee Martz, 10th Virginia Infan. coffee, \$6 00 to \$8 25 ; sulph. morphice, \$75 to \$ 50 0. per

Lieut. Colonel Wm. M. Parsley, 3d North Carolina Infantry. Lient. Colonel C. A. Patten. Lient. Colonel A. L. Ewingley. Lieut. Colonel M. J Smith, Louisiana Artillery. Major D. W. anderson, 41th Virginia Infantry. Major J. W. Caldwell, ts: K ntucky Cavalry. Major J. T. Carso ., 12 h Georgia. Major Wm. T. Ennett, 3d N. O. Infantry. Major C. M. Henry, 4 n wissonri. Major J. E. Gross, Maj r at d A. A. General. Mejor H. A. Higley, Kentucky. Mejor Wet. H. Mauning, 6th Loui iana Infantry. Major B. A. Nash, 4th Googia Infantry. Major L. J. Pe kins, 50th Vug nia Intantry. Bejor E. J. Santers, Bandors' I fantay, Battalion. Major G. H. Smith, 4 b G.orgia Cavarry.

Maj r P. &. Upshur, 13th Virginia Cavalry. Mej r F F. Warley, 2nd S. C. Artillery. Major Lomas B. Webber, 2nd Kentucky. Major J. M. Wilson, 7th Louisiana. First Lieutenant and Ald C. DuPres, Major General Gardner's Staff.

Maj ir Thos. Bisel, 3d K ntacky Cavairy.

Aid J. A. Jaconess, Major Ceneral Gardner's Staff. First Lieutenant and Ail, T. G. Jackson, Brigadier General G. P. Anderson's Staff. A CANADIAN OPINION OF THE FEDERAL CAM- this city.

PAIGN IN 1864-A GLANCE ALL AROUND THE MILITARY HOMIZON. From the Montreal Telegraph. So far the Federal campaign of 1864 has failed more of a wound received on the 11th June, 1864, at Tu k y completely than any of its predecessors. The various Bidge, Va., Corporal D. J. ETHINGFIELD, a member of So far the Federal campaign of 1864 has failed more

movements have been sufficiently developed to enable the Moore's Creek Reflamen, Co E, 18 h N. C. infantry HORRIBLE MURDER .- A most shocking murder was us to speak positively of the general plan ; the design l'ennessee ; and then the Confederates will stand on the perpetrated near the Way Side Hospital in this place, was of magnificent proportions, the forces and material semmoning the sons of North Carolina to arms, he immediate

years the recognition of the Confederacy and the ter- dead before any one reached him. It has not yet been lation and capture of Richmond. The operations in the erous to a fault; amiable and kind to every one, he had mination of the war.

| dead before any one reached him. It has not yet been lation and capture of Richmond. The operations in the erous to a fault; amiable and kind to every one, he had many warm friends who deely lament his sad end. Fare If, on the other hand, General Grant should meet the ed he is a negro. An old straw hat and a little bow in Northern Louisiana and Smith in Southern Arkan. well! dear David! We miss you sadly from our midst. fate of McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnide and basket, picked up on the spot where the deed was com-Hooker; if the army of the Potomac should be hurled mitted, and foot prints and marks of blood on the dif- sippi by an advance with forces supposed to be suffiback, beaten and broken, it is at least probable that ferent fences crossed in his fight, all indicate that the cient to defeat the Confederates in those States, destroy remember and comply with his dying message, to meet him the war will be virtually terminated. The North can. murder was committed by some negro whom Mr. H. them or drive them into Texas, thus leaving the father not raise another army, and, as Mr. Chase admitted, a meeting at that late hour had attempted to arrest .- of waters free, and preventing any co-operation between disaster in the field would bring total ruin to its finan. The whole town was greatly shocked, and scores came the enemy east and west of the Mississippi. Later a small force was to issue from Vicksburg and march toto the ground its fictitions prosperity, and paralyze at | Mr. Horab had been to the depot, we learn, to look | ward Selma, threatening the Confederate army in Georonce the resources of Government and the courage of after a sick soildier, a member of the Company of the gia under Johnston in the flack and rear; Suerman the people. We will not say that Grant's overthrow | 46th N. C. T., of which the late Lt. George Horah, his | with the main Western army was to break up at Chatwould make peace certain, but, at least, it would ren- brother, had been an officer and who took tea with the tanooga and move rapidly toward Atlanta, in the hope

arsenal and depot, at least preventing any reinforcement being sent from that quarter to Lee; while Sturgis was to move from Memphis toward Chattanoogs. covering Sherman's communications and preventing any dangerous interruption of his supplies. Northward through Tennessee and Kentucky the railways were guarded by large bodies of Western militia called out for a hundred days' service. The forces employed in these operations numbered fully two hundred and fifty thousand men, of whom one raif were under Sherman's immediate command.

At the beginning of May, Grant proposed to break under escort of Captain Mobley's Company, acting as up at Culpeper, where he lay a few miles north of Lee. move rapidly by his left, east and south to the junction while Sigel was to advance down the Shenaudonh, and with the co-operation of Crooks and Averill, destroy there, and to break up the railway lines west of Richmond. Simultaneously Butler and Smith were to ascend however, to pay dearly for every mile of advance, fight ing him wherever the ground was favourable, in flicting somely at Resaca and Dallas, and finally bringing him The Chesterfield arrived at the appointed spot about to a standstill north of Marietta, where the two armes nine o'clock' and dropped anchor. Soon after the Yan- now confront each other, Johnston offering battle and

The co operating expeditions in this quarter have all tifully, and anchored immediately opposite the steamer miscarried. In the Trans Mississippi district Backs Chesterfield. A small boat was lowered from the for- and Smith were defeated with enormous loss in men. mer and an officer sent in charge to escort Col. Lay to guns and materials; thirteen thousand prisoners, twent the Yankee steamer. An interview, lasting about half an ty-seven armed and transport steamers, fifty six gues hour, took place, during which the exchange was satis- and over two thousand wagons were among the trophfar torily arranged, and the steamers placed side by side. les of the victories in this campaign. The practical A general recognition on both sides took place. The results were the recovery by the Confederates of the Yar kee prisorers were the first exchanged, and took whole of the States of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. leave of our officers as their names were called, with except New Orleans, Little Rock, and a few garner many warm thanks for the kind treatment they had ie | ports.

The expedition which went out from Vickaburg was The roll of our officers was now called over by Maj. repulsed and driven back; that which issued from

under cover of the fire of the ganboats. Sheridan's

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 186 by J. B. IHRASHER, in the Clerk's tiffice of the District Court of the Conlederate States for the Northern Distric

ATTACK ON MOBILE, &c.

MOBILE, Aug. 4th, 1864. Yesterday and last night the enemy threw an inlantry for ce on Dauphin Island, seven miles from Fort Gaines .ender opened on transport Dick Keys, then on the fort which is replying slowly. Gen. Maury calls on all to enroll themselves for bat le. Great confidence prevails. A Federal force estimated at sixteen thousand occupy Holly Springs, Miss.

The cremy have been unusually active during the past fifteen hours. About four o'clock yesterday aftermoon a heavy escault was made upon the works held by our thirmishers upon our extreme left. After some stubborn fighting they succeeded in gaining possession of a portion of them, but were subsequently driven from them, and our lines re established. About ten o'clock last night an assault was also made upon our skirmish lines exly be made. Our returned offi ers, in speaking of their tending from the centre to the extreme left, but the movetreatment while at Hilton Head, at which place they ment having been anticipated, resulted in a complete through the night. But few shells were thrown, resulting as usual in no damage.

> From the Augusta Constitutionalst. PALE OF BLOCKADE GOODS -At the sale of the cargoes of the steamers Syren and Prince Albert by James H. Taylor, Wednesday, the following is a list of the principle ar-

ticles and prices obtained : Tweeds cassimeres, \$7 50 per yd; calf skins, \$800 to \$830 per doz ; French lining ekina, \$312 per doz ; cotton cards, leather, \$9 to \$15 per pair; steel pens, \$3 50 to \$1 per gross; agate shirt buttons, \$10 75 per gross; boze buttons, \$26 per gross; bl. shirting \$... to \$4 85; madder prints, \$4 95 to \$5 25 per yd; I ish lines \$11 50 to \$17, according to width; big. flax thread. \$ 4 5 to \$27 per lo; ladies white cotton hose, \$67 to \$165 per doz; mens' half bro. hose, \$70 to \$36 per doz; pius, \$1 5 to \$26 per pack; hoop skirts, \$60 apiece; bro. Windsor scap. \$37 per doz; envelopes, common. \$47 50 per M, very fine \$15. per M ; foolscap paper, from \$95 to \$150 per ream letter paper, \$125 per ream ; cream laid note, from \$19 to \$50 per ream; checked muslins, from \$9 to \$11 per yd white Swiss muslin, from \$7 to \$11 per yd; bed tick, \$4 per yd; bro. denims, \$4 per yd; biae denims, \$4 20 per yd; English mixed tweeds, \$34 50 per yd; pocket knives, \$33 to \$30 per doz. cotton yarns, \$36 per bu; madder hikks \$52 50 per doz; musquito netting, so and 90 inches wide \$6 per yd; wool nats, \$18 to \$51 per doz; children's sheet \$1 to \$20 per pair; cotton cards, with handles and fixtures \$18 per pair; cotton cards, \$18 per pair; letter cop, in books, \$17 to \$26 each; Coats cotton, 200 yard, spools assat d \$30 per dozen; shoe inread, \$7 50 per 1b; men's Englis shoes, \$33 per pair; b.k. alspaces, \$4 50 to \$9 per yd; bl ck cloth, \$55, slightly damaged.

Ladies straw flats, assorted colors, \$15 00 to \$22 00 per piece ; lades French gaiters, \$34 00 per pair ; Jem ca onnce : epsom saits, \$4 35 to \$2 60 per pound ; a conol \$62 00 to \$73 00 per galon; gom arabic, \$10 00 per 10. adamantine candles, \$8 50 to \$9 50; yellow English soap. \$175 per ib; English castile so p \$5 25 per ic; su prim. \$10 00 per lb; Ext. Logwood, \$9 00 per lb; starch, \$1 0 per ib; quinine "Peletius," \$73 00 to \$77 00 per ounce pemp rope, \$3 60, Muscovado sugar, \$1 00 per ib; crushed -ugar, \$3 00 per lo; mackerel, qr. bbls., \$225 00, who e do \$520 00 eacn; fles, assorted. 9 to 14 iuch, \$ 5 00 to \$70 00 per dez ; flies taper saw, 12 inch, \$140 00 per dez ; much pepper, \$3 75 to \$6 80 per 1b; blue mass, \$7 50 per lo iodide pocash, \$61 00 per 1b; bi carb soda, \$2 12 to \$1 00 per 1b; copperan, \$2 25 per 1b; sal soda. \$. 94 to \$2 00 p indigo, \$55 00 per 1b; epicac, \$70 00 per 10; c.l.m. \$19 00 per in; opium, \$125 00 per in; soda crystais. \$1 00 per ib; Bermuda arrow root, \$2 25; anglish gid must ard, \$14 00 to \$20 00 per 1b; green tea, \$30 to per 1b; rice, I resh ueas 38 3; 110e, broken, 36 per ib.

Suicides in France .- More than ten suicides take place every day in France; last year 4000 persons committed surcide.

DIED.

Yesterosy morning, in this city, of Typhoid fever, Dr. A. M. ROBELTSON, of Petersburg, Va., and sete Assistant Surgeon P. A. U. S., in charge of Fort Holmes, below at the residence of Mr. F. M. James, yesserday, Mrs.

CHARLOTTE PASKER. On the 12th June, 1864, at Moore Hospital, Richmond, Va., The subject of this notice was born in the county of New Hanover, in the year 1839. When the alarm was sounded been marked by acts of daring and intropidity, which often elicited praise from his officers. Zealous and enthusiastic The grand objective point of the design was the iso- in the discharge of his duries; cheeriul at all times, genand hardly realize that you have been taken away. To as blow will indeed be heavy. God help as, his comrades, to

in Heaven. Like thousands of our State's noble sous, he has fallen a sacrifice in the performance of his duty, and his noble, generous, christian spirit is now gone Where pain and sorrow are not known, And peace eternal reigns.

At Winder Hospital, Richmond, July 19th, of wounds received in the trenches near Petersbu g, Private D. H. BOMAN, of Onslow county, a member of Cumming's Light Battery. of deteating Johnston and capturing that important! There was no better soldier in the army.