Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, six months, invariably in advance,..... \$5 00 Daily paper, 6 months, invariably in advance, .. \$15 00 3 months...... 8 00 No subscription will be received for either paper, for a onger period than six months, and none for the Weekly naper for a shorter time.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE. WILL attend at Middle Sound precinct, New Hanover

County, on Monday, 15th August, and at Sandy Run precinct on Wednesday, August 17th, and at Holly Shelter District on Friday, August 19th, and at Wilmington, at the Court House, on Tuesday, 23d August, to Assess the Tithe on such articles of produce as may have been gathered or ready for market up to that time

SAMUEL N. CANNON. Confederate Assessor. 5t&46-2t

() N AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, THE RATE OF passage on this Road will be increased (333) thirty-

three and one third per cent , and charges on transportation of goods will be increased (50) fifty per cent.
By order B. L. FREMONT.

Eng. & Supt. W. &. W. R. R. Co. Wilmington, N. C., July 29th, 2864. 274-71&45-3t 274-7t&45-3t State Journal copy 6:.

ATTENTION SENIOR DESERVES. THE PENIOR RESERVES of N. Hanover and Brunswick Counties are hereby ordered to appear at the Court

till further orders, for drill and instruction. By order Lt. Gen. Holmes. B. J. JACOBS, Capt.

House in Wilmington every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., un-

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR.) WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

282-1t-46 4t*

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest by Command of Maj. General Whiring 20

JAMES H. HILL,

Maj & A. A. General. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. TTHE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed and having

qualified at January Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas ad Quarter Sessions for the county of Dup in, as Administrator upon the estate of Banjamin H. Newkirk, deceased, represent all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make i emediate payment of the same : and also notifies all persons having any claims against the said earate, to present them to the subscriber for payment within the line pre-cribed by law or else this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. D. T. McMILLAN, Adm'r. 272-4t -44 41*

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 8th, 1864. The following contributions to the Soldiers' Aid Society large number of men killed, wounded and missing. have been received during the past month, and are hereby

Mrs. W. A. Williams 4 bottles French brandy. Miss Waterman, package of arrow-root. Van Amriage & Co., 2 bolts cloth for Havelocks. Mrs. Maxwell, 7 fowls.

Maj. Reid. 2 cans of beef. Rev. Mr. Terry, 2 doz. sponges. McRary & Co , I sack of flour ; R. J. Steel, I sack of

Worth & Co., 3 bacon hams; Mr. Stringer, basket of

Capt. Burroughs, (North Heath,) I chest (40 lbs.) tea.

Miss M Brown . 1 jar of pickles and apples. Mrs McKor, I barrel of flour. S. B. Kahawei er. Barmada, I large box of bitters. Mrs. W. P Campbell, Bermuda, I box clothing.

Ladies of Nassau, Mrs. Boyd, 8 mp.on, Atkinson, Lafitte, and F. Williams, 1 box containing fine wines liquors, and many valuable articles suitable for the sick. 1 box per S. S. Atlanta, from Bermula, containing cologue water, salad, etc., etc.

While offering their most sincere thanks for the kind donations received from all quarters, the Ladies hope it will not seem insidious for them to express more particularly their appreciation of the continued interest and liberality of triends in Bermuda and Nassau, of which tangible evi deuce is given by the repeated offerings of rare and most acceptable articles received from both those places.

From the Richmond Senticel. North Carolina and the Yankers, There are no people in America that present such striking contrasts in private and political character, and i. all moral, intellectual and religious characteristics, opinions and practices, as the North Carolinians and the Yackees. North Carolina has been derisively callold opinions and practices; that she is slow to change she does not, for slight cause, change her men or ber measures. She detests innovation; respects experience, but avoids experiment. That she has no confiis a priori abstract philosophy. Her distinguished

At the North they have faith in nothing; speculaweight with, human authority no respect from them .-Change and innovation are the order of the day with customs, usages and fashions. They are the most conceited people on earth, and from the highest to the low-

mere human reas n, unaided by faith or experience; hence, with few exceptions, they are all quacks, charlatans, infidels or skeptics. They present the strongest contrast to the character of Rip Van Winkle, and it may be North Carolina presents the pearest approach to that character.

If so, she is the great representative State of the South: for conservatism is the leading feature of Southern character, laws, governments and institutions, religious, social and political; as radicalism, revolutionism, change, innovation and infidelity are of day, the rebels seriously disarranged Gen. Sherman's plans. Northern. This is a war of opinions as well as of arms, a war of radicalism and infidelity against faith, authority and conservatism. May North Carolina

She may have some traitors within her limits; but she has few, and they far between. She has a good manecessary disaster that General McPherson met his death. many obstinate men, who, if trey happen to imbibe wrong opinions, as all men will, sometimes, are slow and hard to change. Old Rip is now wide awake, and many obstinate mep, who, if they happen to imbibe detests Yankees and Yankee ways from the bottom of a my movements, or to the appointment of generals by his brave and honest heart.

From the beginning of the war, the numbers and the a few factious and ambitious men, who misrepresented

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1864. \ NO. 47.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH MORE OF THE BLOWING UP OF GRANT'S MINE BEFORE FE-TERSBURG-THE CHARGE-FRARFUL BLAUGHTER OF THE

The New York World has by far the most caudid and rathful account we have yet seen of Grant's repulse before Petersburg in blowing up the mine, by which he expected to make a breach in our lines and force his troops into the city. The World does not disguise the reverse : charac terizes it as a "disastrous repulse;" says that "the slaughter was f. arful;" that "whole regiments were cuto pieces;" that "the negro troops became panic stricken and demoralized, and took to the rear as fast as possible;" that General Burnside was wounded " while attempting to raily them," and that the whole thing was a " lamentable failure." A correspondent describing the charge made

after the explosion of the mine, says : Presently the order " for ward" was sounded. Onward moved the at acking column through a heavy fire-a fire each moment becoming hotter, as heretofore unseen batteries opened on them from front and flank. Still onward. and still more galling became that terrible fire, which, now that they neared their destination, was poured in on them from all points-from front, from rear, from right, from | the World says :

The Fourth division colored troops were ordered to the charge. They started well, but arriving near the conceu tration of fire found it too warm, and hesitated. Their of ficers cheered them on; they moved a little further forward, again faltered, were again urged to go forward by their officers; still they faltered; entreaties changed to threats, but both were alike useless. Many a brave officer lost his life while doing his utmost to rally them, and although portions of them were got together and led forward by those gallant men, they could not induce them to attempt another charge, while it is said by many that they broke no less than three times, each time suffering the most frightful loss. Gradually turning, the men retreated pell

mell to the rear Another correspondent writes of the panic and slaughter of the negro troops: In fact, the rebels certainly did some of the best fighting which has been witnessed during the campaign. As soon and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this as the rebels discovered the line halting they made a desperate charge, which was as fiercely met by volleys from the white troops, while the negroes fied in wi'd disorder to the rear. The greater portion seemed to become utterly demoralized, part of them seeking refuge in the fort, and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible. Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers, as will be

seen from the following figures: Twenty-third United States Colored .- Fifteen officers killed and wounded; four handred man, including the mis-Twenty-sigh'h United States Colored .- Eleven officers

and about one hundred and fifty men killed, wounded and Twenty-seventh United States Colored .- Six efficers and about one hundred and fifty men killed, wounded and mis-

Twenty-ninth United States Colored .- Eight officers and about two hundred and seventy-five men killed, wounded and missing. Turty-first United States Colored .- Seven officers and

about two hundred men killed, wounded and missing. Forty-third United States Colored .- Six officers and Thirty-ninth United States Colored .- Several officers

Another correspondent writes : Gen Burnside was slightly wounded in the arm in an attempt to rally the colored troops.

Lieutenant J. C. Grant, neptew of Gen. Grant was kill-Most of the Northern papers charge Grant's failure to the cowardice of the negro trope, although heretofore they have always faboured very hard to show that these | our operations gave time for theirs They would nat ... same negroes were among their most gallant and invincible soldiers. A correspondent, writing of the information | skillful riflemen, where an assaulting party would rush inthat had reached Washington from Pote sburg, says:

The wounded officers that have arrived here from Potersburg claim that the explosion of the minewas a complete suc owing to the bad conduct of the negro troops After capturing and holding for some time the first line of rebel breastworks, a division of the Ninth corps, which is composed of colored roops, were ordered to charge, but being exposed to an enfilading fire, they broke and run and pitched pellmall into the supports, sausing considerable confusion. The rebels, taking advantage of this, poured grape and canister in upon our forces with terrible effect. The Second and Thirtieth Michigan regiments lost heavi-

CONSULTATION BETWEEN OLD ABE AND GRANT. The reverse at Petersburg quickly brought about a "con-

y in preoners, as did also the colored troops.

su tation" between Old Abe and Grant-they meeting at rortress Monroe. A despatch from there says : General Grant arrived from the army of the Potomac at nine, A. M., and President Lincoln from Washington at ten. They both embarked on the steamer Baltimore, and. arter going in the direction of Cape Heary, turned then course to Norfolk evidently avoiding any interruption duing their interview. At three o'clock, P. M., the President and General Grant returned. The President shortly after left for Washington and the General went up the James.

THE PAILURE BEFORE PETERSBURG IN THE NORTH -- WHAT HAS COMS OF THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN. Most of the Northern papers admit the reverse before Petersburg. The New York World grows quite disconsolate over it, and says that "all has gone wrong again in the field: Sherman has been checked, and is apparently on the defensive; the borders of Pennsylvania are again wild with terror, and apparently not without reason; and, most disheartening of all, we have suffered another and grisvous defeat in front of Petersburg." The World then proposes to show " why Grant failed before Petersburg," course of which it says :

We failed. Why? Simply and only because to negro troops was intrusted the task of taking the key of the repel position. Bo easy did the task seem to General Grant that he did not wish to detract from the merit the negroes were ed Rip Van Winkle. This nick name conveys the to win by having any white troops to support them if they highest possible compliment that could be paid to her. failed. in other words, he periled the whole movement It implies that she is conservative; that she adheres to upon the valour of the blacks, and seemed to be so sure of their success that he made absolutely no provision for a possible failure on their part. So the country has suffered her laws, her constitution, her form of government, or another military homiliation because Mr. Lincoln and his her forms of religion. That she reveres the past, and military agents have proceeded upon the theory that the clings to its minutest habits, customs and usages, in blacks are as good soldiers as the whites. Nay, better, beprivate and social life, as well as in political life; that cause the latter have necessary supports of other troops when a critical point is to be carried, which was not deemed essential in the case of the negro troops at Petersburg. The heavy losses among the white officers of the colour

ed troops show with what splendid courage these men tried dence in the deduction of speculative reasoning, none to urge forward the timid troops they led. It must be understood that unusual pains had been taken to officer the coloured troops. The white men who commanded them traits, faith, reliance on authority and experience, and are the very pick of the army, both as regards education respect for the past, make her the most conservative and personal bravery. Taken on the whole, the subordun-State of the conservative South, and present her in ate officers of our white regiments cannot begin to be as efficient as the men who are specially picked out to lead of news, from the Washington Chronicle of the 6th. all strongest contrast to the radical, fickle, sceptical, revothe coloured troops, if possible, to victory. All the conditions existed for making good regiments of the negro con scripts; but this conspicuous instance shows the ma ked tion about everything. Human experience has no inferiority of the coloured to the white race in crises that demand the utmost bravery and good conduct.

Thus terminated the summer campaign. General Grant is a tenacious military leader, and intends to get all the them. Change in law, in constitution, in institutions, work he can out of his soldiers; but troops who are so in politics, in men, in measures, in religion, in habits, constantly disappointed of victory, after undergoing terri ble sacrifices, cannot be expected to be in proper morale for immediately pushing on the campa'go. Indeed the proest of them, set about inventing a new religion, a new capture of Richmond, or even the capture of Petersturg. form of government, or a new piece of machinery with | but the defense of the loyal States against the robel armies. equal sang food and equal presumption and imperti- No doubt General Grant will keep a large force operating on the James river; but we can never afford to present to They place implicit reliance on the deductions of the world the spectacle of an enemy marching, unbindered, through our own territory.

THE CHECK AT ATLANTA-THE BLUNDERS OF THE LIN-

COLN GOVERNMENT. Despite the efforts of the Lincoln Administration to smother their defeat before Atlanta, the truth begins to peer out. The World, referring to it, says :

It is now seen that, notwithstanding the re-assuring despatches which were allowed to be made public, semi-offi-cially, respecting the great battles of Wounesday and Friday, our troops did suffer a serious check, and that on Fri-The following extract from a Tribane editorial yesterday

The Seventeenth corps, General Blair, held the extreme leit, and held it negligently. Two rebel corps, Stewart's long continue what she is the model State of the and Cheatham's, got upon General Blaur's flank surprised him and rolled up a large portion of his time without cere-

> him who are notoriously unfit and incompetent." In its citations, it says:

General Grant's first compaign against Richmond failed courage of her troops satisfied us of her loyalty to the because political considerations compelled Mr. Lincola to and the population in general is panic stricken by this cause of Southern independence. We only feared that give Seigel an appointment in the Shenandoah Valley, and sudden, and to them unexpected, occupation by the Butler another on the Peninsula. Hunter, whom he subset rebels. quently appointed, was given a command because of his her opinions, might do harm without her boundaries. Standing among the anti-slavery politicians, and also on account of his intimate personal relationship to Mr. Line coln, which existed previous to the war. Acainst all decency, and in direct defiance of the laws, Mr. Lincoln in-THE EXAMPLE OF 1775 -" We will cat no lamb;" prom- sisted upon the appointment of Mr. Blair to an important ised the multitude seeking to retaliate; "we will wear no command in General Sherman's army. The result in all mourning at funerals; we will, none of us, import British these cases is before the country. Butler falled in his goods," said the traders in the towns. The inhabitants of campaign; Seigel in his; and it was only through a merci-North Carolina set up looms for weaving their own clothes, ful Providence and the quick militar, perception of the to bring about a suspension of hostilities in America, and South Carolina was ready to follow the example. | gallant deceased General McPherson that we have been "The people," wrote Lieutenant Governor Sharpe, of saved the most tremendous disaster of the war, at Atlanta. Maryland, "will go upon manufactures." "We will have It is confessed that Blair held his line negligently, and, in homes on markets of linen and woolens," passed from short, did not know how to command his corpe; and the mouth to mouth, till it found its way across the Atlantic, direct inference is, that, with a competent efficer in his tone shall set the example of wearing homespun; it will have crowned the efforts of our armies at Atlanta. This be accounted a virtue in them to wear a garment of their deplorable result, in addition to the failure of the negro own spinning." "A little attention to these manufactures | soldier delucion at Petersburg, tells its own story of the will make us ample amends for the distresses of the present day, and render us a great, rich, and happy people." which invariably attends his military appointments.

suffer this terrible and perilous trifling with its most important aims and military interests?

THE MILITARY SITUATION-GREAT DESPONDENCY AT THE NORTH - RICHMOND CANNOT BE TAKEN - THE NORTH IN MORE

DANGER THAN THE SOUTH. There is a great re-action going on in the North. Since Grant's repeated failures in this summer's campaign and the immense slaughter of his army-all for nothing-a conviction seems at last to have taken hold the public mind of the North that the capture of Richmond is a hopeless undertaking. The conservative press admit that " nobody can longer hope for anything from this administration;" that "the military situation has undergone a great change;" that " the war enters upon a new phase, ? and "that heretofore Gen. Grant has distated the movements of Gen. Lee, but hereafter Gen. Lee will dictate the movements of Gen. Grant." We give upon this subject a very able and interesting article from the New York World, re viewing the military situation and the present phase of the war. It is quite long, but it is so sign ficant and extracrdivary in its character that none should fail to read it. It sheds a flood of light upon the feeting among the conserva tive masses of the North. Speaking of Grant's campaign

Richmond has foiled the most colossal attempt the Administration could organize for its capture. We have no interest in deceiving curselves, but every interest that our subsequent efforts shall be based upon a correct appreciation of the actual position of affairs. We cannot take Rich-

It has been evident to good judges for several weeks. that General Grant's campaign is a failure; but, though an adverse fate had the deed drawn and signed, it lacked the seal of final authentication which was impressed upon it by the battle of Saturday. What is left for General Grant that he has not already attempted? When, nearly a month ago, he undertook the laborious task of constructing immense mines under the rebel works at Petersburg, he cantessed to himself that the outlying defenses of Richmond were impregnable to direct assault, and incapable of being tureed. This heroic but wasteful tensoity in assaults had only weakened his army without any corresponding results; his splendid and admirable flank movements constantly brought him face to face with the same issoluble problem of carrying earthworks by storm. The surprising mobility of his army proved as futile as would have been an attempt b : General Grant to flank his own shadow. North of Rich mond, east of Richmand, south of Richmond, wherever he granted his army, the inevitable earthworks still fronted nim and frowned defiance. The waste of burning troops against them in ineffectual assaults would, if persisted in have reduced his army to such a point that it would be compelled to stand on the defensive. Having exhausted all the other re-ources of his strategy, General Grant adopted against ea-thworks the method which would naturally have been used against stone forufications. This method was a great success considered merely as

an operation in engineering. But earth works are so easily constructed that while as army is undermising one, others can be constructed in successive lines behind it, as impreg operations are so dilatory that years might be consumed in reaching the inner defences of Richmond. How new meneral Grant came to taking Petersburg we are in no General Grant was doing Generals Lee and Beauregard | bloody work before they were all killed must have known that if he were doing anything, he engaged in the construction of mines. After having been checkmated at every point, there was nothing else, to any purpose, that he could do. The rebel generals were, of course, too circumspect not to prepare for a contingency that could be so easily conjectured. They knew that if w exploded a mine we should explode it under their front of tences, and that the explosion would be faile if not rum distary followed by an assault. The necessary slowness : construct works, plant arrillery, and post strong bod.ed to a focus of fre more con-umi g and terrible than the Balaklava. What it would require no great foresight, but consummate engineering skil to do, the rebels at Peterswhich General thank chose to select for the last term most perfect managod, were pushed into a veritable feu d'enfer, which possibly no white troops could have withstood, but to which it was a presumptuous tempting of fortune to expose those unreliable blacks. It was a gri- vous fault, and grie vously must somebody answer for it. The two capital faults of this abortive and most expersive campaign have probably been committed out of complaisance to the President. These are (1) the hideous waste of life consequent on the adoption of the overland reu e, and (2) the put dog of negro ircops into a position which was the very Thermopylæ of the war. Geo. Grant is a sanguive as we las a grate oi man, and very likely expect d, in both cases, to vindicate his benefactor while effeetually serving his country. The result proves, in both casses, that gratitude is a poor substitutes for generalship. In this last matter of putting black troops in the most critical position any troops have occupied during the war. the country win flud it hard to forgive the au her of the blunder. Had this absurdity succeeded it would, no doubt, have been a trumpt-card for Mr. Lincoln in the Presidentsacrificed his campaign without serving his friend. no ac from vindicating Mr. Lincoln, he has given a practical though unintentiolal, reductio ad absurdum. both of (1)

'my plan,' as ar. Lincoin called the overstend route, and us, though our works were so strong that not a man in Montgomery Blair's house year Washington City.

(2) or the folly of depending upon negro troops to fight tattery was killed or wounded. Our pits were struck a new phase. The page that is witten is written; and no mortal can lift the curtain that conceals what is to be in can longer hope anything from this Administration; nor | North Carclina troops are seldom mentioned in Vir can anybody predict what new folly it will commit before | ginia papers except when they happen to make a failit goes out of power. The great change which the military situation has undergone consists in this : that heretofore General Grant has dictated the movements of Gen. Lee. but hereafter Gen. Lee will dictate the movements of Gen. Grant. Lee has thus for fought on the defensive, and Grant has determined his successive positions all the way from Spottsylvania to Petersburg. But Lee witknow adopt a bolder strategy. Having weakened and worn away the forces of his adversary, and no longer learing for the safety of Richmond, he will compet Grant to change his position, or will make the North pay the penalty of persisting in a hopeless undertaking by suffering the same horrors of invasion which it has been ufficting on the South. The valley of the Shenandoah is open; it is already occupied by rebel forces strong enough to have collected supplies for a great army from its seeming barvests; and it Grant exposed since the opening of this ill starred campaigu.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES. The Richmond Sentinel has received from the Agent of the Press Association the following brief summary that he had an opportunity to copy : From the Upper Potomuc.

PITTEBURG, Aug. 5 .- A dispatch has been received here, stating that an engagement was fought yesterday, at 4 P. M., with the raiders at New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio roilroad, twelve miles east of Pi dmont, towards Comberland. The fight was desperate PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—Gen. Kelley telegraphs officially to this city: "My forces repulsed the enemy yesterday at New Creek, under McCausland and Bradity Johnson. The enemy attacked our post to day at 3 o'clock, P. M. The fight continued until late in the evening. The enemy then retreated leaving their killed and wounded.

"Their loss was severe. Ours light-not exceeding lant resistance." Gov. Curtin has called for thirty thousand militia .-

In his proclamation he says: "I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of this State the necessity for the flamediate presence of this

force." Gen. Couch has isseed an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania. He urges them to prepare themselves for defence, to put their guns in order, get in the cover of their cornfields, forests, buildings, &c, as a rebel raid is not impossible at any time during the summer. HARRISBURG, Aug. 5 .- Five messengers from Gen.

Averill have reached McConceleville, and report that the rebels, three thousand strong, were crossing the Potomac at Haucock. They further state, that our pickets were being driven in towards Cumberland. LATER .- Intelligence, just received, confirms the fact that the rebels occupied Hagerstown in force at nine o'-

The greatest consternation once more prevails along the Southern portion of the Cumberland Valley. The farmers are hurrying from their homes with their stock.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Saxonia, with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived. Cotton was unchanged. Breadstuffs declining .-Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, in response to an inquiry whether England intended acting in concert with other European powers, in endeavoring stated that he thought no advantage was to be gained by meddling.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to seven per cent. It is reported that Mr. Slidell is on a visit to the

Emperor Napoleon. Bancroft. How long, O, how long, will the country be compelled to is groaning under.

From the Raicigh Conservative. We are permitted to publish the following extracts of a letter written by a gallant young officer in Potts' Battery, Branch Artillery from this State :

BRANCH ARTILLERY,

Petersburg, Aug. 3, 1864. As we have very lately been engaged in battle, write to inform you that, through the protection of a kind Providence, while many of our brave soldiers fell around me, I have again been spared. As the fight on the 30th was very different from any I ever saw before, I will give you some of the particulars.

Our battery was in position on the Jerusalem plank road, in rear of our regular line of breastworks about four hundred vards, and about half a mile from Petersthe earth seemed to took beneath me. I being left in command of the battery, jumped out of my bomb-proof as quickly as possible, and arousing the men, placed Them around the different guns. Just in front of me I perceived a large volume of smoke arising and I scon department of the Shenandoah. found that the Yankees had sprung a mine under one of our batteries which was supported by infantry. As soon as the smoke chared away, I saw that we were and captured all of their artillery and five hundred prisonhaving a hand to hand encounter with the enemy in ers.

the breach made by the explosion. A large force was thrown through the opening and our men gave way to the right and left, and the Yankees came marching down on our battery. Knowing I had no support, I perceived that we must fight and fight hard to save ourselves, and perhaps the city, as there were no troops between our battery and Peters burg and the Yankees were pouring through the breach. Prisoners say they were surprised at finding any force in rear of our main line.

Our guns all being leaded with canister, as the enemy | tive at improving rates, came out into line, we fired two rounds into them. which so astopished them that those who were not killed or wounded broke and fled back to the works. -Numbers of them threw down their arms and ran into our lines, among them many negroes. They ran into my gun pits crying out, " Massa, I hav'nt done anything." An old negro ran up to me, the exact counterpart of old George, the drammer in - He showed me his cartridge box, and said he had not fired a shot. I examined and found but one cartridge missing, and that was in his gun. He said he was a slave. He may be a harmless creature, but our men say that some of his comrades fought like dogs. Well, as soon rable to direct assault as was the first. Besides, mining as our battery broke their lines, the infantry took advantage of it and drove them from our works with slight loss to us, but "ith great loss to the enemy .-condition to judge without a more exact knowledge of de- | The negroes were slaughtered on sight by our men, and tale Notwithstanding the offseted mystery as to what General Mahone had to issue an order to stop the

On Monday morning a truce being granted the Yan kees to bury their dead, I went down to the place for culting the wires. where the explosion occurred, and there was one of the most appaling and heart rending scenes I have ever witn seed. The chasm was about seventy five yards in all is quiet below. circumference and forty feet deep. Some of our mea were blown to pieces and others crushed to death, some entirely buried and some with their limbs prograding out of the earth. A party of men were digging out the them. Four hundred of them were lying dead in the small space of half an acre. They carried iff a good many dead while our battery was firing on them .-I wo men would take one dead one and drag him along. While they held our lines I threw shell and schrappel into them killing a great many. I saw afterwards some with their heads half off, others with the head off and lying ten feet from the truck. This was certainly done by artillery, and ours was the only battery playing on

The Yankees admit a loss of 5,000 here while ours was comparatively small. The negroes do not deserve our sympathy, but I can't help feeling for the poor creatures, as but few of them survive after their capture. But tew white Yapkees | co-operating with the peace party. that mining Lee's army will not pay. While we were of the Secretary of War, of Stafford county has been working our battery, five Yankee forts were firing on bornt by order of Butler, in retal ation for the burning of often and we were several times covered with dirt, but But, however it has come about, the war now enters upon | not one flinched from duty. I have written you this letter that you may see what part we took in the fight, as I see no mention made of us at all in the papers ure. Ransom's N. C. brigade was the first to retake any ci our works. Gen. Hendleton, the chief of artil-

lery of this army, complemented us on our firing. Whether we saved Petersburg or not, it is certain that there was no force between us and the city, and the Yankees were charging us when we broke their

The Chinese Sugar Cane and Carle.

At different times articles have appeared in the papers in regard to the propriety of feeding the Chinese and comfortable negro quarters of Eastern North sugar case to cattle-some contending that it is inju- Carolina. Coming at once to subdue, plunder, and be not promptly recalled. Washington will, within ten days, rious, others that it is beneficial. The following letter civilize, they received from Lincoln a colonial organizabe in greater danger than any to which sichmond has been to the Fayetteville Observer is from one of the best tion. He imported a renegade from California to Siege Matters_Three Hundred and Ninety-Seventh farmers in this State. The writer's testimony is in fa- govern them; he appointed chaplains and teachers to vor of feeding the cane to cattle after wilting it in the instruct the negroes, and officers to drill them. He di-

ROCKINGHAM, July 20, 1864. letter from a highly respectable gentleman and physi- cupidity did the rest. The Yankees robbed and cian of Clinton, Sampson county, upon the great danger to be apprenended in soiling cattle with Chinese sugar cape.

That there is something poisonous and seriously dettimental to cuttle, when given as a food in a wet and schools were opened—the nasal twang of the Yankee green condition, (that is before it is allowed to "wilt" was beard in the land, and the fragrance of onions and or to "wither" by the sun.) I do not deny, for I have | codfish pervaded the atmosphere. New England was experienced it myself, but if cut and it be allowed to bodily there "progressing" with a vengeance. There remain in the sun one or two days, it is perfectly harm. | was by no means wanting, that omniprescent character, less, and the best of food for cattle or mules. I have used it as above described tolerably exten-

Some years ago, my attention was called to the benighted. danger of feeding it in a wet and green condition by

In order to be on the safe side it would be well to follow Mr. Leak's dir ctions, but we know that many discontent with what any one did who was working for feed the cain to cattle green, and we have heard of no the war, and a pathetic lamentation over the sufferings Dr. R. W. WARD to Miss ELIZA J. FOY, all of Onslow injury resulting thereby.

MOUNTAINOUS ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC. The islands of this class, with but very few exceptions

producers will carefully harvest the crops that the land majestically to the passing breeze from the ocean, give armed force at the polls, without interference ern soldier and a gentleman." an exquisite finish to the landscape.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association,

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, August 10th, 1864. The flag of truce boat arrived at Varina last night, bring

ing thirty Surgeons and two Chaplains. The Baltimore American, of the 9:h, says that advices from the Upper Potomac state that the rebels have again bu g. On last Saturday morning, about five o'clock, I left Maryland. Their retreat, it is said, was made with was awoke by the r port of a tremendous explosion; great haste, the movement of the Federal forces on the South side of the Potomac threatening their rear. The main rebel force under Early is reported retreating

on Winchester. Sheridan has been temporarily placed in command of the

Kelly reports that Averill overtook the rebels under Mc-Causland at Moorefield on Sunday, when he attacked them

The American is much elated by this news and reports. There is nothing important from Mobile.

It is reported that both Grant's and Lee's armies are engaged strengthening their defensive works. A telegram from Fort Smith claims a victory over the in which the larger portion of the marauders (Brown-

European advices of the 29th ult. have been received, but they are unimportant. The Confederate loan was ac-The latest gold quotation in New York is 257.

> FROM PETERSBURG. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10th, 1864.

The explosion yesterday is still unexplained. The enemy are contracting their lines on our right, and their left, and are receding from the direction of the Weldon Railroad, and showing thems lyes in diminished force. a verything indicates that the enemy are throwing themselves on the detensive.

Little or no shbrpshooting, and scarcely any mortar or artillery firing to-day.

FROM MOBILE.

Last night a soldier's train ran into a land slide between Pollard and Montgomery, and killed 12 and wounded 57 of seeing that the main body of the Yankees were advanthe First Mississippi batta int of artillery.

Some Federal vessels are crossing in the bay. The garrison in Fort Morgan is in fine spirits. Otherwise

ATLANTA, Aug. 10th. 1864. Nothing occurred along the lines yesterday, except the dead bodies and others were standing around ready to usual artillery practice and firing between skirmishers .jaws of hell" into which the famous six hundred rod; at | recognize their friends as they were taken out. The Maj. Gen. Bates received a slight flesh wound in the leg. two pieces of artiflery in position here; were thrown but no serious results are apprehended therefrom. The th rty feet outside our works, and but two of the artil- enemy is massing on our right, and endeavoring to extend lery men were left alive. I looked outs de and saw a his lines in the direction of the West Point Rai road. A signt that convinced me that the Yankers had met a just | few shots were fired at the city yesterday. Brisk shelling retribution, for the ground was literally covered with commenced at eleven o'clock last night, and continued for four hours. No personal casu dies reported.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 11th, 1864. On Tuesday last the Ordnance Depot at City Point exploded, killing a large number of Yankee soldiers. The New York Times says a large force is concentrating on the upper Potomac, to operate against the rebels in already prisoners, several having been taken at Love-

Grant and Staff visited Harper's Ferry on Sunday. Private advices from Kentucky represent that quite a revolution in public sentiment is progressing in that State.

Several prominent citizans, heretofore Union men, are now iat election. But, as it has turned out, General Grant has were engaged in the fight. I guess Grant will find The residence of the widow of Maj. John Seddon, brother

From the Richmond Ecquirer.

The triumphant re-election of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is one of the few political events which present significance in the present absorbing conflict. But such pains has been taken by our enemies to produce the impression of a large Union element existing in that State, as to render it important to convince all sceptics that the Old North State ratifies in the fourth year of the war the decisions of her councils at the

Eastern North Carolina was the peculiar province of the abolitionist. Immediately after the capture of Roanoke Island, every light-fingered philanthropist, male or female, who wished to make money or mischief, shipped for the peaceful villages, rich plantations, rected model plantations to be opened, and gave contracts to his friends to furnish everything that might Gentlemen :- I notice in your paper of the 14th a be possibly required in such an enterprise. Private insulted the people. They worked the fisheries and | Cheves with 7. the fine orchards. They laid off the lands into farms, and set the slaves to work. The progress was amazing. - Slavery was abolished -- nigger the correspondent of the abolition newspaper, and there was besides the more solid lying of official reports, pubsively for some seven years, and have never experienced lished to justify the expenditure and adorn the name of

the Abolition Autocrat. Why or what property there is in it to destroy cattle when given in a wet and green condition, I have no there was a strong sentiment in North Carolina favor-out. The Government don't own a shoe that will fit him. means of ascertaining, but I will agree to pay for any able to a return to the Union, and that the township cow who, when fed as I describe, shall be injured there- system and thanksgiving day had been adopted by acclamation in a region which the philanthropist called

To this was edded the discontent of Mr. Holden, the Southern Cultivator, who while admitting that it once understood to have been a secessionist of the first should not be fed in a wet and green state, roundly water; latterly a sort of peace-at-any-price leater .denied that any instance could be produced in which it had ever proved injurious when used as above stated. Respectfully,

W. F. LEAK.

The position of this gentleman seems never very acculate that any instance could be produced in which it rately to have been defined. Perhaps, it may have the 28th July, by the Rev. H. Cheesbrough, JOHN W. Shitted with the varying fortunes of our arms. So far as shown, however, it seemed o consist in a general mirgton, N. C. of the soldiers and their families. We b lieve, howev- county. er, that Mr. Holden pever dured to be more than a demagogue. We do not know, or, indeed, care enough about him to assail his motives.

The immortal renown which the troops of North Carolina have gained in delenting Virginia, the gallant Lieut C. B. Cook, and daughter of the late Doyle and Marally from their base, till their lotty summits are lost storming of Plymouth and the expulsion of the Yankees garet O'Hanlon. amid the clouds of heaven : some are broken into a from the greater part of Eastern North Carolina, the thousand fantastic shapes; here a pyramid piercing the universal detes ation of the doctrine of submission, re- MILLER, a member of Co. D. Adams' Light Battery, 13th skies, and there a spire presenting its apex above the onced the market value of Mr. Holden's stock so rapid- N. C. Buttalion, aged 19 years. belt of clouds by which it is girt, and then you see a ly as that from the present returns he has been beaten precipitous rock, lifting itself in solemn grandeur, and by his competitor so far as almost to "render a certiffrowning, like the monidering battlements of some im- icate necessary to prove that he ever rap at all." The mense castle, over your head. The sides of these magnificent heights are clothed with bright verdare, of Indignant at the bare suggestion that the position whom we have been associated for the last four een months,
our hearts and hands tremble with sorrowful emotion.—
We are reminded by every word we pen that we are payof varied soades. Beauty, grandeur, wildness and gained by their blood and money may be incloriously sublimity, are so fantastically blended and contrasted, sacrificed by the cowardice which cannot endure the trias to excite the most varied and delightful feelings - alsof war, they have repudiated Holden and his doc-Then there is the ocean beneath you, stretching away trines, whatever they may be, and declared for Vance to the long roll of ma tyrs who have given their lives to Then there is the ocean beneath you, stretching away trines, whatever they may be, and decided for value her cause. Modest and retiring in his disposition, gentle in boundless majesty, until it appears to embrace the and the prosecution of the war at any cost to the end and amiable, he was universally beloved by all who knew heavens in the distance. At their base are fertile and of independence. And such is now the verdict of North him. His memory will long be thereshed by his comrades,

tiful, but each having its own hue, from the darkest confederate sisters, and they will never abandon each forgiving power of the Savior, it is to be roped that he has shade to green of the lightest tint. The plumes of the other to make the terms of a separate and in- found rest from all toi and p in in the regions of eternal cocoanut tree, over-topping the whole, and waving dividual peace. North Carolina, without an bliss. "May the sed rest in hely on the bosom of a Southat home or abroad, has deliberately pro- near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 11, 1864

can, under ANY CIBCUMSTANCES, beadmitted. nounced in favor of Vance, with a war of independence, and against Holden with his equivocal purposes. This we have always known she would do. The world can no longer plead a want of notice. It the Yankees assume that their representations of popular sentiment in North Carolina were ever true, it must follow that their policy of robbery and ruin has convinced even the few incredulous of Yankee perfidy, that invasion and subjugation will involve in a common destruction both

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er, are charged as advertisements.

loyalist and secessionist. We are rejoiced that this vindication from the foul libels of our enemies has been vouchsafed to our Sister State. She now stands a pure and unspotted vestal. watching the bright and growing fire that burns on the last altar of constitutional freedom. The world will know North Carolina otherwise than through the caricatures of Port Crayon, or the slanders of his Yankee masters. They will know her as one of the first class States in the South in her system of public education, in the development of her soil, mines, minerals, commerce and manufactures ; as possessing social refinement, industrial energy, and moral character of the highest standard, and as having sent in the field, and maintained in the field, officers and soldiers interior to none in courage, endurance and devotion to the cause

CAPTURE OF BROWNLOW'S RAIDERS AT

A very handsome affair occurred at Newnan, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, yesterday morning. Confederates under Cooper and Standwatie on the 31st low's command) was captured by the opportune arrival of Gen. Roddy's command at that place. General Roddy's brigade had arrived at Newnan on the night before, and the train was stopped there during the night in consequence of the fact that the raiders were probably in the vicinity, or had torn up a portion of the track to Atlanta. After daylight Gen. Roddy, hearing that the Yankee cavalry were advancing upon the town, deployed his brigade outside the limits of the town, in the direction that the enemy were supposed to

be comirg. After waiting for some hours, Gen. Roddy, believing that it was a false alarm, had the whistle of the locomotive sounded, that being the agreed signal for his troops to assemble at the train. At that time about fifteen Yankee cavalry came galloping up to him and demended his surrender. He replied that he had not come there to surrender, and called on his escort, who were not far off, to fire into them. The escort rushed to their guns, which were stacked, when the cavalry fired into them without damage, and immediately galloped off. Gen. Roddy's command coming up now, and cing from the opposite side of the town, in which his

men had been posted, he went out to engage them. He here had quite a heavy skirmish with them, holding them in check until a body of Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Wheeler, who had been pursuing them, came up in their rear, and having the Yankees surrounded after an ineffectual effort to move out by the right flack, about six hundred of them were taken prisoners. Among these is Col. Brownlow, who was in command of the party, and who is also reported wounded. He can now have an opportunity of finding a supplement to the notorious Parson Brownlow's book of his experience in a Confederate prison.

These are the same raiders who were on Friday last ngaged in the work of tearing up the railroad between this city and Atlanta, and of plundering the citizens in the vicinity of Lovejoy's station. The confidence we have expressed that the raiders in Georgia would be chastised by our cavalry has not been misplaced. All of the enemy's artillery (six pieces) was cap-

tured, and it is believed that many more prisoners will The original force of the raiders is not estimated at Headquarters at more than twelve hundred men. It will be seen, therefore, that more than half of them are

joy's .- Rebel 1st. The London Index, of June 30 h, makes the follow-

ng announcement of Confederate publications in Great In the Press, post 8vo. Vol. I., Life of Lieutepant General Thomas J. Jackson, (" Stonewall Jackson.") derived from authentic sources, by his personal friend and Chief of Staff to his corps, Professor R L. Dabney, D. D., of Richmond, Virginia, with additions by R v. W. Chalmers, A. M. Dr. Dabney has been selected to write this memoir by the General's widow and friends; by his successor and devoted comrade Lieut. General Ewell, and by the advice of the service in genera!. All the materials in the hands of his widow and relations have been placed at the disposal of Dr. Dabney, and unlimited access to the papers of the Confederate War Department has been granted to him. The First Volume brings the memoir down to the battle of Bull Run; the second volume, concluding the work, is

in preparation.

London : James Nisbet & Co., 21 Berners street, Next week will be published, in two volumes, post evo, The Cruise of the " Alabama" and " The Sumter," from the private journals, etc., of Capt. Semmes, C. S. N., and other officers, with illustrations, corres-

pondence, &c. London : Saunders, Otley & Co., 66 Brook street

Since our last report Battery Gregg has fired 126

shots at Fort Sumter and 106 at the stranded steamer

Prince Albert. Battery Wagner has fired 7 shots at

Sumter and 72 at the Prince Albert. The Sullivan's Island batteries replied with 110 shots and Battery

There has been no further shelling of the city. Chas. Mercury, 10th. We are requested to notice the death, July 29, 1864, at York Hospital, Winchester, Va, of First Lleut. James C. Goodman, of the 5th N. C. Volunteers, from a wound received while gallantly leading a company of skirmishers in the battle of Kernstown. He was a native of Gates county. North Carolina papers are requested to copy for the information of his friends.

Speaking of some contrabands who recently arrived at Wheeling, Va., the Wheeling Intelligencer says: One

Lincoln sava he will go down with colors flying. Bo did Satan when he tell from the empyrean heights Macon Confederate.

MARKIED.

In Onslow county, at the residence of Capt H. H. Sand-lin, on Tuesday the 2d inst, by Rey. John F. Mattocks,

DIED.

In Fayetteville, Aug. 5th, MARY LANGDON, wife of

At the residence of his father, in Davie county, N. C., July 30 h. 1864, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM AR HIBAID Thus has fallen by the hand of disease, contracted in

camp, another martyr at the altar of his country. In reco ding the death of a friend and brother in arms, with whom we have been associated for the last four een months. never grasp again, and whom we shall meet no more on earth Unse figh and unassaming-willing to serve his country in any capacity, his death has added another name him. His memory will long be cherished by his comrades, and will cease to be only when they pass away one by one.

Little did the writer think when bidding him good by as that noble old State by force or deception. It cannot be departed on his furlough some three weeks stace, that noble old State by force or deception. It cannot be departed on his furlough some three weeks stace, that noble old State by force or deception. It cannot be departed on his furlough some three weeks stace, that noble old State by force or deception. It cannot be departed on his furlough some three weeks stace, that noble old State by force or deception. It cannot be departed on his furlough some three weeks stace, that noble old State by force or deception. It cannot be departed on his furlough some three weeks stace, that noble old State by force or deception. It cannot be death had chosen and would soon claim such a shining mark as its victim. He having a firm reliance on the all-

CAMP ADAMS' BATTERY.