Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XX.—NO. 13 RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, JULY 15, 1861. PRICE ONE CENT.

MONDAY MORNING.....JULY 15, 1861.

THE FIGHT AT LAUREL HILL.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT.

A SHARP DAY'S WORK.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

LAUREL HILL, Barbour county, July 7.

Another fight and success so far with the Confederate troops. Before daybreak this morning (Sunday,) the troops at this camp were aroused by the firing of the picket guard, and in a short time our men were in line and ready for service. About light another volley was fired, apparently about a mile from our camp, and the excitement was increased by a rapid movement of the Georgia Regiment and the cavalry. Finally orders came for us to take proper positions, that the enemy was advancing upon us, and that the Georgia Regiment had fired upon them and held them in check. This regiment kept up a fire upon them until about 8 o'clock, killing four or five of the enemy, and receiving in turn only one man wounded, slightly.

At 5 o'clock, the Georgians were marched off and the 23d Regiment took its place, on the brow of a hill in a very short distance of the Yankees. The 23d remained on the ground until dark, when they were relieved by the 27th.

The 23d, under the command of its brave and able commander, Colonel Talliaferro, behaved with coolness and courage worthy of veterans. The Sharp Shooters, Capt. Tompkins, of Richmond, were selected as the advance corps, and took up their position within two hundred yards of the enemy, and acting as skirmishers, took to the woods and done their duty faithfully and well. In fact, they being the only company armed with rifles, they had to bear the brunt of the fighting.

This company, as soon as they were stationed, commenced a rapid fire on the enemy, which was as promptly returned; but fortunately with little execution to us. The fire was kept up until 7 o'clock, at which time we were relieved. I cannot particularize any one who performed the most service, where all done so well, not only in this corps, but in the whole regiment. Our loss is Chas. W. Goff, a citizen of Richmond, who was shot through the head, and was killed instantly; Captain Tompkins received a slight scratch on the nose, which, by the way, is a very prominent feature,) caused by a splinter; Corporal R. H. Jarvis received a ball through his haversack, cutting through his "grub," and the same ball struck against the leg of Sergeant J. W. B. Jones, without, however, doing any injury; Sergeant Hosher, of the Goochland Greys, received a flesh wound in the arm, and the same ball made a mark on the breast of Captain Harrison, of the same corps. The enemy's loss is estimated at 25 killed. How many wounded could not be ascertained.

The firing is still carried on by the 27th Regiment, our men now being in the trenches, sleeping on their arms, expecting to go at it again to-morrow.

The enemy commenced their work with yells and cheers, swearing and using all kinds of vulgar language, which our troops replied to by well aimed bullets and a determination to die rather than yield. I have not time to write any more to-night, but will give you particulars when the battle is ended. NEP.

P. S.—It has been reported in Richmond by an enemy of two of the members of the Sharp Shooters that they were to be shot for sleeping on their posts. The report is false, and I take pleasure in correcting it, to relieve the minds of the patents of the two individuals alluded to. NEP.

FROM NORFOLK.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, VA., July 12, 1861.

There has been nothing of special interest for the past day or two. Rumors continue to reach us of a speedy bombardment of our city, but are regarded of little consequence.

We learn from a lady who conversed with Mrs Segar, a former resident near Old Point, that the Lincoln scoundrels took from her two horses and a carriage, and kept them for some weeks, when for some reason they were indeed returned to them. Mrs. S. did not have them long in her possession before they were again stolen; and when last seen, Mrs. Pickayune Butler was seen taking a pleasant ride between Hampton and Old Point. We knew Picayune was proficient in stealing; but we must say this excels former traits in his character.

Yesterday a salute was fired here in honor of the death of the late distinguished Governor of North Carolina. He was held in high esteem by his many friends in this city.

And scarcely do we make this announcement, when we are called upon to receive the remains of one of our most respected citizens, Mr. W. P. Griffith, who died at the Springs, whither, like Governor Ellis, he had gone to repair his health.

The admirable order of Col. Huger, relative to persons fishing in our waters without permits, cannot fail to have its good effect and influence in our city. There have been enemies in our midst who have obtained permission to go down the river under the plea of fishing, but who have been engaged in secret service for the enemy. We have indisputable proof of this fact.

Another attack was made on Sewell's Point this week, from the Rip-Raps. On Monday or Tuesday seventeen shot were fired from the point, but doing no damage.

It is thought that a tall pine tree in the neighborhood of one of our batteries has been the means of directing the fire of the enemy. This pine is considerably taller than the rest, and several of our men have complained to the effect. It should be removed.

The young man Rayman, who deserted a short time ago from Capt Grimes' company, of Portsmouth, is said to have carried with him to his flight a full description of Craney Island, Pig Point and Gosish's Bluff Batteries, with number of forces, &c. This is probable, from the fact that he is quite a smart fellow, and capable of giving correctly any information of that kind to the enemy.

We are in possession of facts which warrant us in believing that we have yet amongst us a great many scoundrels who sympathize with the North, and who would gladly aid in our subjugation. Such, we again say, should be looked after.

Within the past day or two a large fleet has arrived near the Fortress. We suspect something is up, but are ready for any emergency. LUNA.

NORFOLK, VA., July 13, 1861.

Our community was somewhat astir yesterday, about five o'clock, caused by a most desperate fight, quite a number being engaged, in which sabres and pistols were freely used. The affair grew out of a dispute about the present "crisis," in which two men named Knight and Reynolds received severe injuries. The former was cut in four or five places, and received a pistol shot in the back. The latter was wounded in the shoulder by a pistol ball, which, striking the bone, it is thought lodged in his lungs. Surgical aid was quickly called, but we learn their situation is considered dangerous. They are residents of our city. Their assailants were from Alabama. One of the latter, after firing at Knight, ran hastily from the spot, leaving his comrades in the fight.—The case is before the Mayor, who will no doubt give the matter attention and ferret out the parties.

The firing of cannon, I am glad to know, is going on very successfully at the Gosport Yard, besides other operations for war purposes.

A man was arrested some days ago, in the vicinity of Sewell's Point or Craney Island, in a boat, on suspicion of making his way to the enemy. A pistol and powder flask were found on his person, but the Mayor, judging him innocent according to evidence, immediately discharged him.

On Sunday last we paid a visit to the North Carolina Encampment, about two miles from the city, and arrived in time to hear a portion of the admirable sermon of Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of the regiment. We were glad to see so large a number in attendance. The remarks abounded in feeling throughout, and must have a happy influence among his hearers.

I am glad to hear that no more boats will leave our city under flags of truce. This is a wise measure, and must result favorably to our cause. Many letters of a private nature have already been conveyed through this channel of communication to the enemy, and intelligence received which they would otherwise have been without.

A rumor prevails here that "Picayune" will pay us a visit "for certain" next week. He has been coming for the last two or three weeks, but probably seeing the danger such a visit would incur, has decided to "keep off" for a while—a wise precaution, all will admit. LUNA.

BLOCKADE OF TAMPA.—The post bill received at the post office in this city yesterday, from the Postmaster at Tampa, had the following information written on it. "The R. R. Cuyler, is blockading our harbor. She has 70 men on board, among which there are 40 cases of rail-road iron. There are two schooners alongside."—*Sav. Rep., 10th.*

SAD EVENT.—Mrs. Sandy Eagle, whose husband is serving in a volunteer corps at Yorktown, dropped suddenly dead, in Charlotte, N. C., on the 11th inst.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Affairs in Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., July 10, 1861.

Our city is very quiet at present. Gov. Brown having temporarily made the city of Atlanta his headquarters for the next two months, but few military men have since visited this place. Of course this gives great dissatisfaction to hotels and others whose business has been injured thereby.

Our crops of wheat and oats were unusually fine. Corn in this section is injured by the drought. But the area is not extensive over which the drought has prevailed. Cotton is small but healthy. Good rains from this time forward will make the crop an average one.

The military spirit amongst us is quite as ardent as when the war first broke out—Three companies—two of Infantry and one of Cavalry—have gone from this county, (Baldwin.) Two are in Virginia, and one at the Brigade camp of Gen. Phillips, above Marietta. This Brigade (more than 2,500 men,) will be tendered the President, but some doubt, in the opinion of good judges, exists as to their acceptance by the President as an independent Brigade.

Lincoln's War Message is all the talk with us. Some ridicule it, others detest it for its hypocrisy and downright lying; but the majority agree that it should be treated by our own Government just as if all its boasting was in earnest, and all its recommendations certain to be carried out. Our Congress must go quite as strong. We have the men, and we can raise dollar for dollar with the Lincolnites. We must have at least 500,000 men in the field, and Congress will, doubtless, in its first act, call out two hundred thousand.

Although opposed to precedent, a large portion of our people wish to re-elect Gov. Brown for the next two years. He is just the man for the crisis. His health has been seriously impaired by his great labors, but if he will consent to serve two years more, the people of Georgia will elect him with enthusiasm unequaled in the history of gubernatorial elections in Georgia.

Your excellent paper is looked for with great interest at this office, and the disappointment of your numerous subscribers is patent whenever the mail fails to bring it. It arrives very irregularly. Seldom do two issues come at the right time. Every other day it fails, and the mail next day brings two issues. Of course this is no fault of yours, but the fact is a source of much annoyance to your readers.

We have a crack company of youths in this place, between the ages of 15 and 18. They are as well drilled as regulars, and if their services are required, they will step forth with alacrity to fight for their homes and their firesides.

Both the Governor and the Adjutant-General, Wayne, are at Atlanta. Letters on business with either should be addressed to them at that place. UNO.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Cause of the South.

GAINESVILLE, July 12, 1861.

I have looked for a communication from this place for some time, but have not beheld any, and, consequently, thought it would not be imprudent nor impertinent for me to pen a letter from this place.

The war feeling is growing, and nearly all the young men of our village and vicinity have volunteered, determined to maintain their rights and demonstrate their integrity and patriotic devotion to the cause of Truth and Liberty. Our soil is invaded by a bitter foe, and, thank God, we have sent young men whose indomitable determination will prove a serious impediment to the foul Lincolnites. The enemies of truth and liberty, like all who have ever lived, from the earliest ages to the present time, are the ignorant and mercenary, while our army and our young men are of the highest respectability, and consequently the flower of our country. What a pity that such noble citizens should be sacrificed for such low individuals, who would die and will depart this life unwept and uncared for. We fight upon the principle of "Aut or patria;" they, that gold is better than principle.

So far we can claim victories. Our militia having been called out are preparing to go with undaunted spirits and willing minds; they are men in whom confidence can be placed; they go to defend their homes, and will make a mark that will teach the world that the militia have courage and power. We shall be more than a match for our enemies, and we will then say, "*Veni, Vidi, Vici.*" AMO VERA.

[For the Richmond Dispatch.]

CAMP GARNETT, July 8, 1861.

To the Editors of the Dispatch: I deem it not amiss to correct a mistake which I saw in your paper, made in a communication from Laurel Hill Encampment, dated the 29th of June. The mistake which I allude to is in regard to the death of private Charles H. Harriss. The writer of your communication says: "Two men were stationed as pickets, some distance from camp, on one of the mountains near by—one standing guard while the other rested for a while. Private Charles Harriss, of Lunenburg, had just gone off duty, and instructed his comrade, who took his place, what to do, and to allow no one to approach him. Harriss then went down the mountain for water, and, on returning, it is supposed he thought he would try the sentinel on duty, and for that purpose took off his boots and advanced on him, keeping behind some bushes, when the sentinel, seeing some movement, gave the order to halt, which not being obeyed, he fired, the ball passing completely through his heart, killing him instantly. Eddington, the sentinel, and the deceased were warm personal friends, and the grief of the former at the unfortunate occurrence was heartrending to witness."

The above statement is entirely false through mistake, I have no doubt. Here is the true statement of the sad affair:

On Tuesday evening, the 26th day of June, Lieut. Thos. A. Orgain, of the Pryor Rifles, Lunenburg county, with a Sergeant, a Corporal, and fifteen privates, was sent out as pickets on a mountain southwest of the camp.—The orders given to the pickets were, that no member of the picket guard should go beyond certain bounds, and if any one should be seen beyond those bounds in the bushes, the sentinel so seeing him should shoot him without hailing. Between the hours of eleven and twelve on Wednesday, the 27th, private Chas. H. Harriss, of the Flat Rock Rifles, of Lunenburg county, was relieved by another private—not the one who shot him.

Harriss gave the above orders to the man who relieved him. Harriss immediately got his Bible and seated himself by a tree and began to read it. In that position he was seen by Corporal Charles M. Hardy, of the Flat Rock Rifles, a few minutes before he was shot. Harriss seemed to be in a very deep study. After the lapse of a few minutes, the sentinel's gun was heard. Immediately Corporal Hardy started in the direction of the shot, remarking, "Boys, he's got one Yankee."—He ran up and saw it was Harriss. The sentinel, whose name is Ashworth, of the Pryor Rifles, of Lunenburg, a friend and old schoolmate of Harriss, immediately loaded his gun. The ball penetrated Harriss' left side below the heart, and through him and into a tree two inches—distance about 40 yards. Immediately the lamentable fact was reported to me, and his body brought to his quarters.—Why Harriss went beyond the bounds, nobody knows—what he went for, nobody knows. He knew the orders, because he gave them to the sentinel who relieved him.

Harriss was a very pious young man, and it is thought by Corporal Hardy, who knew him well, that he thoughtlessly repaired after reading his Bible, to the bushes beyond the bounds, for the purpose of secret prayer, and came back in the same manner upon the sentinel who shot him. The sentinel promptly obeyed the orders given him, though said orders were wrong, and Gen. Garnett tried to trace them back to their author, but failed.—Ashworth did not halt him, but shot as soon as he saw him. He had no idea that it was Harriss. Much sympathy was expressed for his untimely death. His remains were buried with all the honors due him.

Harriss was an intelligent and worthy young man, and his loss is much lamented by his comrades. May he sleep in peace, rise in the "morn of resurrection" with joy, and find a home in realms of rest.

Respectfully,

D. R. STOKES,
Captain of Flat Rock Riflemen.

A DISTANT VIEW OF THE CONST.—The editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, having consulted his Astronomical books, thus scientifically discourseth:

The comet is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and it does no more "a tail unfold" calculated to astonish or frighten anybody. Contrary to the usage of Comets, it appears to be moving Northward and seems to circle in a narrowing compass night by night around the pole-star. We must presume that it will soon disappear. We have calculated its "elements." They consist of one head, big as a star, but hazy, one tail forked slightly and at present about two yards long and not at all curly. According to Sir Isaac Newton, a comet's tail, if subjected to a reasonable pressure, might be squeezed into a quart pot.

H. T. Nelson, at Newton Factory, near Augusta, Ga., is manufacturing bobbins and spools on an extensive scale.

A difficulty about a pet bear led to the killing of Samuel Tate by Mr. Gastanado, in Jacksonport, Ark., a few days ago.

Save your seeds for planting next year. We have seeds of everything you can get.

Signs of Returning Reason at the North.

Although we see but faint signs of returning reason at the North, which for the present will be crushed out by the devilish spirit of Black Republicanism, we take pleasure in recording the sayings and doings of those who are bold enough to endeavor to obstruct the car of Juggernaut, and to express their real sentiments in the face of mobs, bayonets and threats of treason. The South will remember them hereafter.

On the 31 instant, a series of war resolutions, which had passed the Senate of Connecticut, came up in the House, when Ex-Gov. Seymour opposed them in a brief speech as follows:

Sir, I am on this floor as the advocate of peace measures! I will not sanction this war, except so far as it can be waged on constitutional grounds. This question now wears a totally different aspect from that which it presented when the President issued his call for volunteers. Then it was for the "protection of the capital and the re-possession of the forts." I am heartily glad that the capital is protected. I would protect the Federal Capital and the archives. But nothing has been done to recapture the forts. But a movement of invasion has been commenced—an invasion of a sovereign State. I think the gentleman from Stratford was right in saying there is a movement—a growing sentiment among the people, in favor of a peaceable settlement—of an honorable peace! I go with him, and with all who are for peace measures instead of war measures! There seems to be a radical mistake on the part of many people—they seem to think the South can be conquered. Sir, this is impossible! It can no more be done than the South can conquer the North! There are brave men there as well as here.

In revolutionary days we knew something of them. In the war of 1812 they rallied round our flag and protected our commerce.—Now it is not well to underrate the prowess of these enemies—as you call them—though I recognize, even in this state of things, some there whom I know, and who are still our brothers in heart. This mistake cost Braddock a galling defeat in the old French war; it cost the British many a humiliating defeat in the war of the revolution. Do you think you can secure their loyalty and affection by force? Two or three sovereign States have been overrun and trampled under foot already. You have got a kind of foothold which you call "peace;" but it is not peace—it is *smothered war!* Maryland is in a volcanic condition to day; and the same spirit will rise at all times, in spite of all the chains you can put upon it and of all the ruin that is wrought. You may destroy their habitations, devastate their fields, and shed the blood of their people; still, you cannot conquer them. "Even in their ashes live their wonted fires."

I shall vote against these resolutions. I hope Congress will adopt some peace measures which shall hold the Border States and draw back those that have gone out—so that, in some future day, we may have the South again under the banner of the Union.

Mr. S. then offered the following substitute:

"*Resolved*, That while we are in favor of maintaining the Constitution of the United States in the true spirit of its founders, and of upholding the Government as organized in consonance therewith, we believe it to be the duty of Congress, now soon to assemble, to adopt the resolutions known as the "Crittenden Compromise," or some other plan of adjustment of similar design, for a fair and honorable termination of the present troubles. And in any event, we solemnly protest against any interference, by any warlike movement, with the institution of slavery where it is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, or for the purpose of disparaging the equality of the several States as united by the Federal Constitution."

Gov. Seymour's position was very bitterly assailed by Messrs. Adams, of Norwich; Wooster, of Derby; Carter, of Norwalk; Bugbee, of Killingly, and others, and imputations of "treason," were thrown out. Mr. Gallagher warmly defended Gov. S. from charges of a want of patriotism, and applause resounded when he closed.

The vote was finally taken by yeas and nays, and the resolution offered by Gov Seymour (the Crittenden compromise) was rejected—18 to 173. The original resolution then passed—156 a 29.

As part of the history of the times, we copy some proceedings of the Connecticut Legislature, before its adjournment. Gov. Seymour's efforts, it appears, availed but little with the manufacturers of wooden nutmegs:

A bill was passed punishing treasonable correspondents, etc., with $1,000 fine. An amendment was incorporated into the bill imposing a penalty of $100, or imprisonment, or both, on any person who raises a Secession flag.

The House has killed off the bill repealing the "Personal Liberty Bill" by a party vote—121 to 71—but continued the bill to the next session.

In the same way the House defeated the Corwin amendment—120 to 74.

About one million of dollars of the two million war appropriation, have already been expended.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has something to say, by way of cautioning the deluded fools at the North that they have made a mistake. We copy:

We begin to fear that we have mistaken the extent of the Union feeling at the South.—We have been under the impression that a sort of terror reigned at the South, which prevented the expression of the Union feeling, and that all that was needed to bring that Union feeling to the surface and make it effective, was the presence of Federal troops to protect Union men from secession violence. The opinion of some of our observant friends in the army in Western Virginia is calculated to dissipate that notion we have been so fondly cherishing. One of the Colonels writes to a relative in this city, that the idea that Western Virginia is all Union is a great mistake; that nearly every man is a spy, and that the troops are in constant danger. Mr. George P. Buell, the war correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, says in his last letter:

"You must not conclude, because Western Virginia has supplied for the Union cause some brave and true soldiers, that the Union sentiment is any stronger than it ought to be. But few persons in this section publicly express their real sentiments; but there is a cold formality, a cautious use of language, a hesitation on all occasions to act as guides and convey topographical intelligence, a suspicious and sinister look, betokening that 'the heart feels most when the lips move not.' The Meadowsville female 'wished the devil had us all;' there are thousands of others in Barbour and the adjoining counties that, from the bottom of their hearts, commend us to the Apocalyptic gentleman of the cloven foot, but have not the courage to speak.

* * * * * *

"There are at least fifteen hundred voters in this county, but only two or three votes were cast at the late election for members of the Legislature to be organized under the new State of Virginia. The inhabitants are alarmed at the presence of the soldiers, and only a small number ventured to the precinct at Philippi."

Such information is far from encouraging. If there is such a universal feeling at the South against the Federal Government and the Union, our prospect of subduing them is not so flattering as it looked some time ago.

It always does us good to get hold of an extract from that bold, fearless paper, the Democratic Standard, of Concord, New Hampshire. In aftertimes the Standard will be remembered by the people of the South. The extract that we now have relates to the subjugation of a sovereign State:

"Lincoln, in his proclamation, assured the people that the war for which he wanted 75,000 soldiers, was to be waged only in defence of Washington, and for the recovery of the property of the United States.

"It is now waged for the conquest and subjugation of sovereign States. The State of Maryland, is, at this moment, a conquered State. She is held by a military force. A military force now occupies the city of Baltimore, and governs it by martial law, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the Union. What a spectacle is this for the American people to contemplate? How far are we from an absolute despotism?"

Even in the New Hampshire Legislature, there is a show of decency. It is not formidable enough to overcome the wretched demagogues who have unfortunately got control of matters there. Still this cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, shows that the ancient prestige of the Granite State has not entirely died out. It appears that ninety-one members of the New Hampshire Legislature have solemnly protested against the appropriation of $1,000,000 for arming and equipping State troops. In their protest they say:

"We have asked whether this war contemplates reunion; and if so, in what manner arms are to achieve that object? We have asked whether it means the desolation of Southern homes, the overthrow of Southern institutions, and the destruction of our own race there?"

We add a brief extract from the Cincinnati Times:

"The conduct of Cameron is disgusting.—There is no honor in him, and he is disgracing the position he holds. He ought to be removed. He will hang to the Cabinet as long as there is a dollar to steal, if he is not kicked out, as he ought to be."

The Cotton Planters' Convention.

Although there were several small shades of difference between the members of the Committee of Twelve as to the details, they all agreed as to the main features of the plan. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Committee of Twelve appointed to consider and present to the Convention the best means of aiding the Government of the Confederate States, begs leave to report the following resolutions, which we think cover the whole ground, and we respectfully recommend their passage by the Convention:

Resolved, That we do hereby declare our willingness to aid the Government with the entire cotton crop, if the same shall be needed for its use.

Resolved, That we recommend to the cotton planters of the several States to hold meetings in their counties, and pledge themselves to aid the Government with such part of the growing crops as may be required for that purpose.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congress of the Confederate States to consider and devise some system by which the cotton and other crops may become available in the support of the credit of the Government, either as a security for loans of money to the Government, or as a basis for bonds and treasury notes issued thereby.

Resolved, That if, in the judgment of Congress, the purchase and control of cotton and other products be deemed advisable, we recommend an issue of the public credit for that purpose, in the purchase by the Government of such part or the whole of our exportable products, as may be deemed expedient by Congress.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congress of the Confederate States to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, of denominations suited for circulation as currency, for an amount equal to the exigencies of the Government. Such notes to be paid out as money in payment of all Government dues, and made receivable for all taxes and duties, and convertible into eight per cent bonds of the Confederate States, at the pleasure of the holder.

Resolved, That we recommend to the several Confederate States, and the people thereof, that they receive and pay out at par the Treasury notes of the Confederate Government, and that it be recommended to the cotton planters and all other citizens of the Confederate States, to pledge themselves to receive said Treasury notes at par value, for their cotton and other commodities, and for all the uses of currency.

Resolved, That we recommend to the planters and farmers in the Confederate States, to invest at least one-half of the proceeds of their entire crops in the eight per cent. bonds of the Confederate States; and to capitalists and persons having money to lend, that they invest in like manner in these bonds.

The Convention adjourned to meet again on the 15th of October next, when all engaged in agricultural pursuits are earnestly invited to be present.

THE SCHOONERS CAPTURED OFF CEDAR KEYS.—The Apalachicola (Fla.) News, of the 8th inst., gives the subjoined facts in relation to a recent exploit which has been announced by telegraph:

Four sailing vessels appeared off Cedar Keys on the 1st instant. On the 2d, the steamer Madison, fully armed, and manned with two companies stationed at that point, Gen. Whit Smith in command, went out after them and succeeded in capturing the four.

It will be remembered that some time ago the blockading vessel off New Orleans somewhere—the Massachusetts—captured five of our schooners—one loaded with railroad iron for the Mobile railroad, one with brick, one with turpentine, one with mixed cargo of turpentine and salt, and the fifth, a Mexican craft, with flour. The squadron proven to be the same boats, and were on their way to Key West, as prizes, under command of Lieut. Geo. L. Selden, when the four first described became becalmed off Cedar Keys, and were recaptured. The fifth had left the squadron some days previous, the Lieutenant says, against his orders, and was not seen by the capturing party. It has been suggested that her crew may have become disgusted with the dirty work of Mr. Lincoln and are now afloat on their own hook. The names of the schooners we have not learned.

Our prisoners released consisted of fourteen white men and one negro. The Lincoln vassals captured consist of Lieut. Selden and nineteen seamen from the Massachusetts' crew, who were brought to this city on Saturday morning, and who are now, except the Lieutenant, who is on parole of honor, confined in our county jail, awaiting the orders of the Governor, who is now absent from the Capitol. Lieut. Selden is a Virginian.

We know not what course will be pursued in the premises, but presume the prisoners will be sent to Richmond, and the vessels returned to their owners, the captors only claiming salvage probably.

IRISH EMIGRATION AND RETURN OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writes:

The tide of emigration from Ireland may be said to have ceased to flow. Emigrant vessels depart from some of our ports without a single emigrant. It appears from the report of the emigrant commissioners that the entire emigration from the United Kingdom in 1860 was only 128,469 persons. Though this was 8,037 more than the previous year, it was 31,659 less than the average of the preceding five years. Of the aggregate number 21,596 were from Ireland—a small proportion compared with former years. Mr Buchanan, the principal emigrant agent, classes the emigration to Canada from the United Kingdom, exclusive of foreigners who embarked at English ports, as follows:—English 2,491, Scotch 2,850, Irish 2,881. He estimates the arrivals in Canada through the United States at about 4,500. Steamers carry most of the emigrants now. Of 7,836 who went to St. Lawrence, only 964 went by sailing vessels. Among the steerage passengers by steamers there was but one death in the year, and there were but three in the sailing vessels. This fact presents a gratifying contrast to the mortality that prevailed in emigrant ships in past times, with which, no doubt, the overcrowding had much to do. It also contrasts favorably with the mortality in the Australian vessels last year, which was thirty-nine per cent. among those who went out at their own expense, and fifty-nine per cent. of those who went at the cost of the Government. Of those who died on the passage one half were children under four years of age. The returned emigrants during the year numbered 24,434, of whom the large proportion of 17,728 came from the United States and only 1,098 from Canada. The remittances from settlers in North America to their friends in Ireland during the year 1860 amounted to £576,632.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.—As we have already stated, the demise of Gov. Ellis places Henry Toole Clarke, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, in the Executive Chair of North Carolina. The Raleigh Standard thus speaks of the new Governor:

We have known Mr. Clark for many years. He has been a good deal in public life, has been observant of men and things, and brings to his aid a knowledge of our public men, the character of our people, and the demands of the present crisis. He has a cool judgment, a modest estimate of his own abilities, an honest heart, and a purpose to do his duty to his entire State and the South. We rely upon his honesty, his prudence, his cool judgment, his patriotism, his readiness to counsel with the wise, the judicious, the representative men of the State, and, more than all, upon his will and ability to do *right*, to conduct the ship of State through the perils of the war for the next eighteen months.

STOPPAGE OF FACTORIES.—The Boston Journal says:

The managers of the Portsmouth Steam Factory having been compelled to make a small reduction in the price of wages last week, the spinners refused to work, and absented themselves from the mills. The result has been the mills have stopped running entirely, and several hundred operatives are out of employment.

The cotton mill of the Washington Company will be stopped entirely in a few days; the company have been running off their cotton goods for some time past. The woollen mills, however, are running full time, and some extra. The capital of the Pacific Company, according to a recent statement, is $2,425,000—all paid in. Whole amount of debts, June 1, $1,906,521 52.

NEWS FROM THE CREW OF THE SAVANNAH.—We are gratified to be able to state that a letter of recent date has been received from Mr. John Harleston, 1st officer of the privateer Savannah, in which he states that none of the officers or crew of that unfortunate vessel have yet been brought to trial; that they were situated as comfortably as could be desired under the circumstances, and that they would have the advantage of the ablest counsel in the conduct of their defence.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A Valuable Forthcoming Work.

WEST & JOHNSTON, of this city, are about publishing a work upon the subject of Secession and Slavery, from the pen of T. H. MACMAHON, Esq., whose able and eloquent letter to Mr. MAGHER we transferred, not long ago, to our columns. In view of the wide circulation which this admirable production is likely to have in this country, (and we hope in England,) the following summary of its contents will not be without interest:

The work opens with a comparison of the conduct of Cambyses toward the Egyptians, as related by Herodotus, and that of Lincoln towards the South—tracing our national difficulties to the ignorant and senseless antipathy of the North to our domestic institutions, and seeks to prove from Holy Writ, the most recent authentic historical researches, the soundest political economy, science, and natural history, and facts that are indisputable and irrefutable, that the Southern system of labor is the most beneficial and least objectionable; the most humanitarian, and least oppressive; the most religious, and the least sinful of any other that ever existed.

It combats the Northern *thesis* that slavery is arbitrary and contrary to the laws of nature. Commencing with the Egyptians, as gathered from their hieroglyphics and cuneiform writings, and passing hence in rapid review, the history of Jews, Chaldeans, Syrians, Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Indians, Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, Gothes, Visigoths, Franks, Lombards, Saxons, Irish, Mussulmen, &c., &c., it shows that slavery was the common law of the world; and the characteristic of slavery with all and each, down to the sale of freedom to their Velkins by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and the opening of the African slave trade.

Then comes a brief chapter upon this system of white slavery, neither justifying or condemning it, but critically and philosophically illustrating that it was the result of a vital, economical and humitarian policy, which perished naturally with the cessation of the necessity that promoted it, showing that in blood, lineage and intellect, those slaves were of equal generic organism with their lords, whose descendants were the Bacons, Shakspeares and Newtons of our literature and science.

Next we have a chapter, or chapters, upon the negro race, drawn from the writings of French, German, Spanish and Portuguese naturalists, travellers and commanders, showing their degradation, misery and semi-beastliness; their almost irreclaimable condition; their worship of beetles and other insects; their subsistence upon ants and snakes; their incapacity for utility or industry when deprived of the parental care of the white man, with a racy sketch of their anatomy and organism.

Commencing with the opening of the African slave trade, the following chapter shows how the negro prospers, thrives, is happy, useful, religious, contented, civilized, domesticated and affectionate to the South, while elsewhere he is the Ishmael of mankind, isolated, neglected and perishing.

A view of their usefulness to civilization and humanity, in the cultivation of the sugar cane, rice, tobacco, and the cotton plant, ensues. Here it is shown that cotton can never be successfully cultivated in Africa, India, or China; or if so, even, that far from injuring our own country, it would only work out the civilization of the East and increase the value of the product.

The conclusion is devoted to the obligations of the North to the South—to the services which the latter rendered the former—to the moral dissolution of the Union by the North, years since, and to the heartless pragmaticism of that tyrannical majority in disturbing our social and industrial institutions. The policy of Lincoln in plunging the sections into a civil war, is novelly and roughly handled. His policy is shown to be not only in bad taste, but contrary also to good sense, religion, philanthropy, popular freedom and prosperity. Upon the evils and iniquity of war, all is said that can be said—its barbarity, inhumanity, devastations, demoralizations, cruelties and miseries gracefully portrayed. From the first to the last page of the book, the sacred justice of the Southern cause is made clearly manifest.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A correspondent of the Hartford Times, writing from Westfield, Mass., July 2, says:

Monday evening Miss Electa Shepherd, of this town, daughter of Solomon Shepherd, aged 18 years, was burned to a crisp by the explosion of a can of burning fluid. The young lady was engaged in getting tea, and the fire not burning quite as rapidly as desired, she took the can, containing a gallon of fluid, and turned a quantity of it into the stove! There being a blaze in the stove, the contents of the can of course exploded, scattering the fluid over her and setting her clothes on fire, and the whole of them were burned from her person, and her body was blackened and crisped. While her clothes were burning, she ran into a room where lay a sick brother, and in getting a blanket from his bed to wrap around her she set fire to the bed. The boy was but little burned. The mother of the girl, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was badly burned about the face, hands and arms. The young lady lingered some five hours in the greatest agony, and begged of those around her to cut her throat and end her misery.

ANNEXATION REJECTED.—The Toronto (Canada) Leader is quite indignant at the suggestion that, in certain contingencies, the United States might seek to annex the Canadian Provinces. That paper, after stating the population and resources of the Provinces, and alluding to the military reinforcement expected from England, says:

"Everything considered, we think we are by no means so ill conditioned or so weak as our neighbors across the line suppose; nor after the arrival of the regiments referred to already, will we be ill prepared—and it should be well understood—to meet a foe attacking our country with the intention of dragging us forcibly into a Confederacy, the immense extent of which has done much to break it into two."

THE LATE LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.—Lord Campbell, of England, whose death we have announced, was born in 1781, and educated with a view to his entering the clergy at the University of St Andrew's. His taste and inclination, however, led him to seek his fame at the English bar. He was educated at the University of St Andrew's, and the great Dr. Chalmers was his classmate. He formerly represented the city of Edinburg in Parliament, was also Attorney General, Chancellor of Ireland, and a member of the Privy Council. In 1850, when in his 70th year, he accepted the Onief Justiceship of England, which he resigned on becoming Lord Chancellor in 1859. He was prominent in the House of Lords for his efforts to have the laws simplified, was noted as a clear-headed, shrewd and conscientious man, with a remarkable plainness of manners, which procured him the name "Plain John Campbell." He leaves two sons and four daughters. His eldest son and successor to his peerage and titles was born in 1824.

DREADFUL AFFRAY.—The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, of the 4th, learns that on Tuesday previous an affray occurred near the steam saw mill, in that county, between four persons named Steadman, father and three sons, on one side, and Green Skelton, bailiff, Mayfield and one or two others whom he had summoned to his aid in arresting the Steadmans, in which John Steadman was shot dead, one of his brothers mortally wounded, and Skelton shot in the knee and arm. There had been some fighting before between the Steadmans and a Mr. White, and the affray occurred in resisting the arrest of the Steadmans. It is said that during the contest about thirty shots were fired.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—We learn that when the Slote was captured, and the men from the Mohawk went to take down the Confederate flag, Mrs. Col. D. P. Holland, rushing to and seizing it, wrapped it around her, and dared them to touch it, protesting that she herself would die before it should be furled. Having presence of mind to burn the sloop's papers, when Mrs. H. was asked for them she pointed to the stove. As she passed Fort William with the flag given to the breeze, a salute of one gun was fired. Long may she live to see the people of the South enjoy all the blessings of civil and religious liberty under the ample folds of the Stars and Bars.—*Tallahassee News.*

PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE COFFEE CROP IN THE BRAZILS.—We have received files of Rio Janeiro papers with dates to May 25. The most important item of news we find is that a disease has attacked the coffee plants in some localities, and the new crop in those places will be entirely destroyed. The farmers are naturally very much alarmed. The river Misericordia, in the province of Minas, has been found to contain diamonds, and numbers of men have gone to try their hand at diamond hunting.

LL. D.—An exchange announcing that A. Lincoln has received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia College, says the hatless prophet, George Munday, was wont to give the definition of these cabalistic letters—"*license to lie damnably.*"

The Graniteville Hotel, at Graniteville, Ga., was burned last week.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Aid from the Enemy.—For several months past that philanthropic organization, the Sons of Temperance, have not been able to do much, in consequence of the disordered state of the times. The discipline has been lax in consequence, and many a weak-kneed brother has fallen before the idol he had solemnly abjured. However, "out of evil good cometh." The restaurant-keepers and bar-tenders have come forward in aid of our temperance friends.—This step has been induced not from any special love for the cause, but from a combination of circumstances. Ice "has risen," and the price of those enticing compounds of which it forms a prominent part has been increased to meet the emergency of the occasion. Three cents worth of brandy, half a cent's worth of ice and a sprig of mint, properly compounded, will readily sell for fifteen cents. Two cents worth of distilled corn juice and a lump of ice, well shaken in a tumbler, is good for ten cents. By charging such prices, the bar-keepers are rendering material aid to the temperance cause. The fact noted has produced a "division" among the drinking men, and may have the same happy effect on the "Sons," who, though they never fall out, prosper most in having "Divisions." The man who has a capacity for many "tods"—who is equal to any bibulous emergency—who has within him an "aching void"—whose brain steadily refuses to reel at the seduction of indefinitely extended "fancies" of the most blooming and elaborate art—whose capacity