BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

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Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the month in which the cadet enters. For circulars containing full information, addres
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Hillsboro', N. C.
June 12th, 1862 *42-3m*

I WOULD
LIKE to buy a few likely young NEGROES, between twelve and eighteen years of age. Cash paid.
Address, Moore's Creek, New Hanover County,
ROBT. H. MURPHY, Agent.
July 15th, 1862 260-1t—47-4t*

For the Journal.

Extortion—The Soldier.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—I am not intimately nor personally acquainted with you, but since I have been soldiering around about Wilmington I have seen you on the streets, and have read your paper a great deal; and from what I have seen in your paper I take you to be both patriotic and loyal to the Southern Confederacy, and strong *anti*-Holdenites. To-morrow is the Soldiers' election in this State, and, let others do as they may, as for me, if I am permitted, I shall vote for Johnston. I hope all the soldiers belonging to this State will do the same; for if Vance is elected, although he is a clever fellow, a good joker, (I have heard him speak,) yet most assuredly the North will take it as a strong Union triumph in the good Old North State, and therefore will tend to our great disadvantage. But this is not altogether what I intended to write about. I want to say something about "Extortion" and the poor soldier.

I see two articles of late in your paper—one on extortion and the other complaining against it. In the first, *sellers* in general are impeached as being extortioners, which I think is *about* correct. But the poor soldier has nothing to sell. He has given him himself up to his country to aid in its defense, and gets in return the pitiful sum of $11 per month for his services, and sometimes four, five, six or seven months before he gets that. The mother, wife or sister is at home greatly grieved on account of the absence of her father, husband or brother, and perhaps greatly in need of his aid for sustenance. But he only gets $11 per month.—Perhaps, *when he gets this*, he wants to send it home, but he Pe... say back that money he borrowed of his brother has to ... buy his ($1 per lb.) chewing tobacco. He is soldier to ... and must pay the shoemaker $8, $10 or $12 for barefooted, ... His shoes need half-soling, he must pay a pair of shoes. ... his shoes mended. New, here comes from $3 to $4 to ha... ...nts them—his taste is not changed the vegetables. He w... ...e defence of his country's rights by becoming a soldier in ... ...h potatoes? One dollar per What do you ask for these li... ...these cabbages? Twenty-peck, sir. What do you ask for ... ...se apples or peaches? five and thirty cents. What for t... What for these melons? From forty to sixty cents per dozen. ...s, &c. Well, the ons? One dollar and twenty-five cents, a... indeed he has poor soldier has paid out his little wages (... ...) and conreceived it,) for clothing and shoes, or nearly ... ...e exter-sequently has none of any consequence to pay th... ...e extraordinary prices for vegetables. His family is at hom... ...egpecting his aid, and perhaps fails to obtain it. These ... ...etables are placed before his eyes enticing him to buy, bu... he has not the "wherewith." He wants these luxuries, but is compelled to do without them, if he is honest: and if he is impudent enough to take an apple or peach he is grumbled at;—and if one, through his anxious cravings, ventures into a man's enclosure after a melon (though we do not approve of such conduct,) he finds a man with fixed gun to shoot him down and take his life, for the sake of a watermelon. And if a man is suspicioned and arrested for such alledged conduct, after authority releases him he turns about and publishes the soldier for *roguery*. I do not approve of soldiers doing wrong, but they have severe trials and temptations, and if one or two transcends the bounds of honesty, the whole should not be accused with the wrong.

SOLDIER FROM WAKE.

* The government allows a soldier so much clothing per year, but sometimes, from some cause, they fail to get it, and have to expend their own means, if any, to avoid going bare.

CAMP LAMB, NEAR WILMINGTON, } July 30th, 1862. {

At a meeting called by the members of Company C, 51st Regiment N. C. Troops, to express their feelings relative to the death of Private ICHABUD QUINN, Lieut. J. G. Branch was called to the Chair, and Serg't W. B. Bowden was requested to act as Secretary. A committee of three, consisting of Corp'ls Leonidas Stanford, Wm. H. Grady, and Private T. M. Moore, were appointed to draft resolutions. The committee reported through their Chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His All-Wise Providence, to remove from our midst our friend and much esteemed companion in arms, Ichabud Quinn, who died at his residence, in Duplin county, on the 27th inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That by the death of brother Quinn, our Company and cause has been deprived of one of its ablest members and most ardent supporters, the community, also, in which he lived, of an obliging neighbor, and his friends of a kind and affectionate associate.

Resolved, 2d, That by his death, the hearts of his companions in arms have been filled with sorrow, and the loss which we have sustained is one which we will long feel.—He leaves an affectionate wife and three children to mourn his death.

Resolved, 3d, Though the Company deeply lament and much deplore the death of brother Quinn, we have to bow in humble submission to the will of God, and meekly bear the burden which has been placed upon us.

On motion of Serg't Houston, it was resolved that the proceedings be adopted, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also a copy to the Wilmington Journal, with a request to be published.—The Goldsboro' Tribune was also requested to copy.

J. G. BRANCH, Ch'm'n.
W. B. BOWDEN, Sec'y.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—Our inquiries have failed to elicit anything new with reference to operations on the Rappahannock line. It is pretty well ascertained that Pope's army is being heavily reinforced, and an early engagement in that quarter is confidently anticipated.

The Central train yesterday afternoon brought down forty-three Federal prisoners from Staunton, who were captured at Harrisonburg shortly after the battle of Port Republic. Most of these prisoners—nearly all of whom are foreigners—were wounded in that engagement.—*Richmond Dispatch, 30th.*

Exchange of Prisoners.

The following are the conditions agreed upon by Gen. John A. Dix on the part of the United States, and Gen. D. H. Hill on the part of the Confederate States, for a general exchange of prisoners of war:

HAXALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, VA., } July 22, 1862. {

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1st. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the condition and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the Navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A General commanding in chief, or an Admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or forty-six privates or common seamen.

A Flag Officer or Major General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen.

A Commodore carrying a broad pennant, or a Brigadier General, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for twenty privates or common seamen.

A Captain in the Navy, or a Colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Colonel, or a Commander in the Navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Commander, or a Major, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for eight privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant or a Master in the Navy or a Captain in the Army or Marines shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for six privates or common seamen.

Master's Mates in the Navy or Lieutenants and Ensigns in the Army shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, Warrant officers in the Navy, Masters of merchant vessels, and Commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for three privates or common seamen; Second Captains, lieutenants or Mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the Navy and all non-commissioned officers in the Army or Marines shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

Art. 2d. Local, State, civil, and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service, will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

Art. 3d. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty, or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

Art. 4th. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken, to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison, or field work, held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots, or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provision of this cartel. The exchanged is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

Art. 5th. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men relieved from parole; thus enabling each to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

Art. 6th. The stipulations and privisions above-mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principles involved being:

1st. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates according to the scale of equivalents.

2d. That privates and officers, and men of different services, may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalents.

3d. That all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

4th. That no officer, soldier, or employee in the service of either party, is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends.

5th. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police, or guard, or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.
(Signed) D. M. HILL, Maj.-Gen. C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Art. 7th. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent, with all reasonable dispatch, to A. H. Aiken's below Dutch Gap, on the James river, in Virginia, or to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and, in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners other places, bearing, as nearly as may be, the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commander of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

Art. 8th. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

Art 9th. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanations, in order that the object of this agreement may ... neither be defeated or postponed.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen.
(Signed,) D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen. C. S. A.

Preparations for the Murder of Southern Citizens.

The following is a most atrocious order, issued by Gen. Steinwehr, commanding the remaining Federal forces in the Valley:

HDQ'RS SECOND DIVISION, } Green's Farm, July 13, 1862. {

Special Order, No. 6.

Major Wm. Steadman, commanding 6th regiment Ohio volunteer cavalry, will cause the arrest of five (5) of the most prominent citizens of Luray, Page county, Va., and send them to these headquarters (with an escort) as hostages. They will be held as long as we remain in this vicinity. They will share my table, and be treated as friends; but, for every one of our soldiers who may be shot by "bushwackers" one of these hostages will suffer death, unless the perpetrators of the deed are delivered to me.—It is well known that these so-called "bushwackers" are in habitants of the district, and encouraged in their cowardly acts by the prominent citizens here.

You will leave a copy of this order with the family of each man arrested by you.

A. STEINWEHR,
Brig-General comd'g 2d division.

THE CENSUS OF SCOTLAND.—The census of Scotland has just been completed and give many interesting items of information. There are 787 islands around the Scottish coast—taking as the definition of an island that it shall be of sufficient extent to afford pasture to a sheep. The average population is one hundred to a square mile. In some counties it is as low as thirteen. The emigration is very large among the males, and the proportion in population between females and males is 111.2 to 100—a greater proportion than in any other country in Europe. There are 666,786 families in Scotland; of these 7,964, or more than one per cent., lived last year in a single room, without any window. 226,723 families lived in one room each, with one or more windows, but often a mere apology for a window. Thus thirty-five per cent. of all the families in Scotland, or more than one-third, live in one room. Thirty-seven per cent. live in two rooms, leaving only twenty-eight per cent. living in houses with three or more rooms.—Of families thus living in one room 34,948 consisted of four persons in each, and 6,212 of eight in each! In Glasgow, the largest city in Scotland, only one-fourth of the families have as many as three rooms each to live in. The worst effect of this segregation, leaving out of view the moral effect, is the dreadful devastation which epidemics and contagious diseases make when once they begin to sweep through a community.

TO DESTROY WEEVILS IN RICE.—As the question of food is all important now, the following plan for killing weevils and preventing their future hatching in rice I have found efficacious. Put the rice in a moderately tight room, and burn about ten pounds of flour of brimstone in a large iron pot. This will kill every weevil without injuring the rice.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Beginning to Count the Cost—A Fearful Accumulation of Debt.

The following is from the Milwaukie (Wis.) News, of 19th July:

In the same telegraphic report which announces the adjournment of Congress, we are told that nearly eight hundred million dollars have been appropriated during the late session.

There are now about 4,000,000 voters in all the United States. If the sum appropriated by Congress at this single session were apportioned among the voters, it would make about $200 for each voter to pay.

The State of Wisconsin now includes nearly one-twentieth of the Northern population. She will doubtless be forced to meet quite one-twentieth of these appropriations. That would amount to forty million dollars. If the South pays its proportion of these appropriations even then our share will fall little short of thirty million dollars. This we are called upon to pay in addition to all town and municipal expenses, and in addition to all that has been squandered by our State officers. Such is the cost of Wisconsin of the first regular session of a Republican congress under a Republican national administration.

We will not now stop to inquire whether Wisconsin can pay this sum. We owe it, so far as Congress can make us owe it. And we owe much more besides. We owe for hundreds of millions of dollars in addition for which Congress has not yet provided. It is safe to say that at the end of the present year Wisconsin will owe more than all the real and personal property in the State would pay if sold to the highest bidder. Every acre of land, every building, every article of personal property, everything the people of Wisconsin own, movable or immovable, is virtually mortgaged to its full value to pay this debt.

Of course, it cannot be paid. Not for generations will it be paid. As Wendell Phillips says, the strength, the mind, the hands of every child in the cradle is mortgaged to pay the interest upon it.

Yet what good has all this expenditure of money accomplished? We are farther from Union to-day than when the war commenced. There are not so many Union men in the Southern States this hour as there were on the morning when our armies were summoned to the field. The people of Virginia and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Missouri, were then almost unanimously for the Union—they are now almost unanimously against it.

We do not parade these facts for any sinister or unworthy purpose, but because they may lead to reflection and to right action. There is somewhere a fatal mistake in the management of public affairs, or we should not have expended literally nearly our last dollar thus in vain. The Union is worth it all, it is true, and double all that we possess, whether of life, of health or of property—but as the Government is now administered, even these seem an inadquate sacrifice.

In a crisis like this, he who fails to consider well the great facts which stare him in the face, or would attempt to ignore any of the important obstacles which must be encountered in the struggle in which we are engaged, is worthy of very little credit for patriotism, and much less for practical good sense

A Peep at the Iron Clad Steamer Richmond—Description of the Vessel.

Col. Edward C. Charles of the Tammany Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner in one of the recent battles before Richmond, has furnished a Yankee paper with the following information:

He states that he was sent home from Richmond with the verbal explanation that he was paroled until an exchange could be effected. *He was told that no formal obligation was required of him.* The most important point of information gained by his brief sojourn in Richmond was obtained on his departure from home, being a sight of the new iron clad steamer which the rebels are building, modeled after the Merrimac.

This unusual privilege was no fault of the rebels, who dropped the curtains of a large double ambulance containing the Colonel and some wounded Massachusetts officers, as they passed along the James River, but the former having the lower portion of the vehicle, and the curtains being slightly short, enabled him to see the bulk of the new war vessel, as it was being towed by an old ferry boat in the direction of the Tredegar Iron Works, it is presumed, for the purpose of receiving her iron coating there.

This vessel is a beaked ram, and in this respect, and in being of a smaller size than the Merrimac, does she differ from that defunct marine monster. The new vessel had her roof on, and a large number of men were at work on her. Her guards were about six feet above the water's edge. The ram was well beaked, reaching about four feet above the deck, and extending out six or 8 feet. The Colonel supposes this vessel will prove very formidable, and that she will be ready for service in three weeks at the farthest.

Her roof runs up to a peak of such a height that the sides rise at a sharp angle. When ironed, and her machinery put in, her guards will probably not be over one foot above the water. Being much smaller, she will be far more manageable than the Merrimac. The Colonel saw another iron clad vessel, quite ready for service, on the river. It was a gunboat, apparently, of about four hundred tons. It is his opinion that the Rebels are constructing several rams of the kind described.

The enemy's fleet—Movements of McClellan.

The daring exploit of a few members of the Prince George cavalry, on James river, opposite McClellan's camp, last Saturday morning, has led to greater watchfulness on the part of the enemy, who seem to fear for the safety of their fleet of transports. All the vessels have been drawn up as near as possible to the Northern shore of the stream, where they are protected by gunboats. The belief that a considerable portion of McClellan's army is being withdrawn for the purpose of reinforcing Pope, gains strength daily. Information has reached us within the past week that large bodies of Federal troops were quietly crossing the Chickahominy and marching down the Peninsula towards Fortress Monroe; but before giving currency to this report, we preferred to await further developments. It is now asserted that observations from the opposite side of James river show that many of the enemy's tents have disappeared, and it is also noticed that the vessels in front of the camp frequently diminish in number during the night. That some important movement is in progress, seems to be well authenticated; and the utmost caution is observed, with the view of preventing the Confederate authorities from learning its object. It is presumed that McClellan, unwilling to hazard another advance towards Richmond from below, will hold his present fortified position with a sufficient number of men, protected by gunboats, while the business of conquering the "Rebel Capital" will be entrusted to Pope, the idol of the present hour in Yankeedom, who is to have all the men and means necessary to make "short work" of the enterprise.

Richmond Dispatch.

Lithography.

We have taken a walk through Col. Duncan's engraving establishment, and find it one of the most complete that could be conceived of. In fact, we are assured that, in capacity and facilities for transacting business, it is only surpassed by Lemercier's in Paris. It is gratifying to know that it will be permanently located here, as such an establishment must necessarily add to the prosperity of a city. Col. Duncan was the first man in Kentucky, though Chairman of the Bell and Everett State Committee, to make a secession speech after the election of Lincoln, and was the first man, also, to lead a regiment to Virginia—ten days after the fall of Sumter. For his defence of South Carolina, against the stinging, sneering assaults of that blackguard, Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, he should be warmly welcomed as a citizen of this State, who has preferred principle to disgraceful safety and wealth in his former home.

The establishment which, contending against every obstacle, he has finally succeed in fixing upon a firm foundation, consists of twenty-four presses at present.—Eight additional printers arrived upon the Herald, who who were sent for in May to Liverpool, and six others will shortly arrive from Paris, when the number of presses at work will be thirty-eight. The engravers and other persons connected with the establishment have been selected from the best shops of the Old World, regardless of expense, and the character and style of the work to be done will give satisfaction to the most exacting. As our signal victory near Richmond will probably lead, before many months, to a restoration of peace, every preparation is now being made by Col. Duncan to procure all the necessary supplies and materials to meet the demand which may then arise from the various States, banks, corporations, &c., upon the resumption of business in its old channels. With the whole force working, 200,000 notes daily could be struck off, so that prompt execution of orders will necessarily follow.

Heretofore, nothing has been done by him except for the Government, and their wants will, of course, be first supplied. When peace dispenses with that necessity, the entire South can be attended to here.

Columbia (S. C.) Banner.

For the Journal.

List of Casualties in the 20th Regiment N. C. T.

Messrs. Editors: For the benefit of anxiously enquiring friends at home, I herewith enclose a list of the casualties in the 20th North Carolina Regiment during the late battle before Richmond.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wounded—Col Alfred Iverson.
Killed—Lt Col F J Faison.
Wounded—Sgt Major D J Broadhurst.
Recapitulation—Killed 1; Wounded 2.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Sergt D M File; Privates K P Harris, W W Newell, John Russel.
Wounded—Corps C A Patterson, T A Goodman; Privates D H Goodman, Alfred Litaker, C H McCoy, W J Saunders, J W Gordy, J F Williford, F O White, J D Davis, Jacob Misenheiner, A M Wilhelmn, Geo A Smith, W R White, J A Long, J R Ervin, Jacob Pehel, C W Joust, P P White, B W Wilhelmn, O P Moore, G W Hinson, A M Wilhelmn; Slightly wounded: Lt P A Smith. Recapitulation—Killed 6; Wounded 22.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Sergt J V Faggert; Privates D J Banker, Milton Bumgarner, W A Campbell, J S Carter, W E Deaton, J R McAnulty, J M Pitts, H A Ritchie, Rowan Tucker, B A Weddington, G C Woodley, A Campbell.
Wounded—Capt Jas B Atwell; Sergt C L Frazier; Corpls J W Bost, P M Faggert; Privates G F Barnhart, Lawson Barnhart, R F Carter, G W Cross, James Foster, C A Kennerly, J W Louder, J A Louder, N M Morgan, J W McAnulty, W F Murphy, A W Neal, John Phenning, J F Smith, M O Spears, John Sellars, G G Ury, D C Wilhelmn, J W Winecoff, J R Bradford, J M Bost, J F Cline, R H Galloway, B S Gray, M C Misenheiner, Isaac Freeze. Recapitulation—Killed 17; Wounded 26.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Capt Wm H Smith, 1st Lt A N Jones, Sergt C H Meares; Privates S B Jones, Jas E Johnson, John Lamb, Wynne Nance, J T Watson, A H Watson, Danl Elvington, Elias Bullard, Henry Stanly.
Wounded—Sergts W R Williamson, McQueen Bullard, Corpl Richard Faulk; Privates J Q Bullard, J W Bullard, Robt Darden, Cary Bullock, James Griffin, T J Griffin, McKibbin King, W A Adams, M R Phillips, G W Stepps, John Worley, W D Williamson, Shelton Williamson, W R Bullard, W C Hammonds, James Lamb, W A Belcher, R M Goodwin, M B Eazor, J C Bullard, Gilbert Ward, Alex King, M D Williamson, Chas Smith, A M Bullard, J E Powell, S B Watson. Recapitulation—Killed 12; Wounded 31.

COMPANY D.

Killed—W A Dyson, Jordan Neely, Noah Strickland, W B Collins, John Simons, Hanson Wright, W J Hinson, W F Reaves.
Wounded—Capt W J Stanley, 1st Lt J L Gore; Privates W H Ward, C M Spivey, D D Duncan, Eli Boswell, Benj Coplin, W M Joyner, Edmund Nealey, Alva Lowlcs, Stephen White, Colin White, J S Ward, A D Duncan, Geo Spivey, L J Gore, Alva Hinson, W Phipps, Rals Powell, Wm Stephens, W W Womble, T C Wright, B J White. Recapitulation—Killed 10; Wounded 21.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Corpl W D Cherry; Privates Marshal Flowers, T F McIntire, A S Parker, D J Winders, S Barfield, Isaac Barfield, E J Winders, W R Tew.
Wounded—Corpls T B Wright, J C Killet, J H Edwards, R T Burwell; Privates J R Baker, A B Dale, Peter Davis, T M Faison, J H Kornegay, Henry Lambert, C Rogers, J D Shine, B B Southerland, B F Swinson, J A Cogdell, M J Padgett. Recapitulation—Killed 9; Wounded 16;

COMPANY F.

Killed—Privates Ausbon Tew, John Bedsole, Martin Thomas.
Wounded—Copl Jas W Wright, Sergts Levi Faircloth, B B Lewis; Privates J W Lewis, J B Herring, Q A Holland, W W Rivenbark, O W Williams, W S Bedsole, M S King, J Carter, V J McArthur, W R Royal, N Hall, J L Beaton, Benj Crumpler, Jones Peterson, H Fisher, R Grice, R O Spell, G L Giddens, F C Lewis, James McKullen. Recapitulation—Killed 3; Wounded 23.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Sergt D W Leonard; Privates Calvin Little, Josiah Russ, G S Reavea, W H Skipper, Michel Gore, S J Simmons, W J Gore, G W Evans, B F Reynolds, John A McKethean, Joel Little, Isaac White, W D Gore, J W Pounds, Isaac Long, John Harvill.
Wounded—Capt J S Brooks, Sergt J T Leonard, Corpls F A Gore, M P White; Privates A J Mills, J M Benson, H D Benton, S S Garrison, C C Little, John White, Jacob Leonard, S F Reynolds, R F Dale, W F Stanland, Alex Simmons, William Simmons, Moses Simmons, Isaiah Hewett, W A Reyman, Robt Carney, William Clemmons, Saml Evans, Moses Evans, John Cannon, Geo Hays, B W Cumbee, Daughtery Coleman, Willis Whitehead, Joseph Bennett, Jackson Hickman, Melvin Hewett, D M Williams, J S Murrel. Recapitulation—Killed 17; Wounded 33.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Privates H B Jackson, Loverell Jernigan, Alex Lockman, Edward Merritt, Urlah J Tart, J R Westbrook, M W Warren, Richard Fail, John Baggart, W A Draughorn, W B Jackson, W R Tew, Isaiah Warren.
Wounded—Capt U W Cox; Privates D K Stafford, W A Bass, W N Benton, J F Downing, J C Draughorn, J R Godwin, Owen Hargrove, Albert Hargrove, W D Holly, Josiah Hudson, J M Jackson, L M Jernigan, Sihon Lee, H C Lee, G W McClenny, Joiner McKinzie, T A Murphy, N B Warren, G R West, J A West, Loyd West, Pennington West, Noel West, Wm Westbrook, W H Hinson, Abel Holder, S Bass, G J Hudson, Jas Ingram, H C Monk, J G Stith, J J Taylor, W A West, Gary Weeks. Recapitulation—Killed 13; Wounded 35.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Corpls Chas Hollingsworth, W B Warren; Privates J B Strickland, Arthur Tripp, J T Odum, J D Faun, J C Britt, L Cooper, Marice Grove, Jas Powell.
Wounded—Lt Jas S Robbins, Sergts B D Jackson, Owen Faun; Privates R E Mathis, R Royal, J C Bland, L Daughtery, J C Faun, Robt Hall, E T Hargrove, D M Powell, Hayse Tanner, C T Williamson, M Royal, J D Rackley, A Reaves, James Sutton, Danl Stewart, J L Daniel. Recapitulation—Killed 10; Wounded 17.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Privates H D Bullard, Saml Babson, Neil M Shaw, J P Powers, John A Cook, N D Stephens, J W Hubbard, J Shaw, H Hobbs, J R Sellars, A Ward, J P Barnes, R S Spencer.
Wounded—Privates Joseph Powers, Thos Bullard, A Bullard, E F Kemp, T B Ward, D M Elkin, S Dyson, A Bradshaw, J A Pelt, A Fisher, C Fisher, McQueen Coleman, W H Howell, S Shaw, M Green, J H Tisdale, J P Cook, D J Fields, B Babson, H Babson, J J Ward, B F Dyson, R Pulley, W H Barrison, D F Wiggens, John Suggs, J P Britt, J Williamson, S Dyson, D E Yates, John Yates. Recapitulation—Killed 13; Wounded 31.

Grand Total—Killed 110; Wounded 265.

Several were slightly wounded, who request that their names may not appear in the list, as their friends at home, not knowing the nature of their wounds, would be unnecessarily troubled about them. It is useless to give a detailed account of the engagement in which the Regiment participated. Suffice it to say, that it covered itself with glory, done credit to its name, and to the "good Old North State" from whence it hailed. I think the grand total is sufficient proof that it done its whole duty.

Respectfully submitted.
R. PRYOR JAMES, Adjutant.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA., July 26th, 1862.

Capt. Henry A. Sawyer.

It is but a just tribute to the memory of the brave and universally beloved young officer who died on the 13th day of July, from wounds received in the Tuesday's battle of July 1st.

Capt. HENRY A. SAWYER, of the 2d regiment North Carolina State Troops, was born in the city of Petersburg, Va., and reared in North Carolina. He was 24 years of age. He was the elder son of Mr. Harvey Sawyer, of Jones county, N. C. The writer has been closely allied to the deceased with the strongest ties of friendship for several years, and had every opportunity for knowing his disposition.

He was a good and affectionate son, and while with him we lost some of the brightest hopes of his parents, the regiment has lost one of its noblest and bravest hearts. He was a dear friend and companion, beloved by all who knew him, and, indeed, it may truly be said that he had not an ill-wisher in the world. His intelligence, ready obedience to superior officers, diligent discharge of his duty, his decisive courage, and the profound interest that he took in the welfare of his company, gained for him the unbounded confidence of every one that knew him; while his gentle and generous disposition drew around him every comrade in arms as a friend.

While the writer of this is too sad to indulge in the language of eulogy, it is but just to say that in the great struggle for the independence of our beloved South, in which we are engaged, no braver, manlier or more upright spirit has been offered upon the altar of our country.

Although we mourn the loss of our beloved brother officer, we entertain the hope of meeting him in the better land, where wars never come. Sweet be his rest. W. J. D.

THREATENED SUPPRESSION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—The New York correspondent of the National (Washington, D. C.) Republican, says:

The suppression of the New York Herald is a good deal talked of. That paper is out this morning with the treasonable declaration that this war has resulted from the invasion of Southern rights by the Abolitionists.—This is a wholesale and point blank justification of the rebels, and it is really wonderful that it should have been ventured upon within two days after the magnificent national demonstration in Union Square.

The opinion gains ground that the Jefferson Davis Cabinet employ secret service money in subsidizing Northern newspapers to distract and delude the Northern public mind, by eulogies upon Generals from whom the rebels fear nothing, and by assaults upon everybody who favors an energetic prosecution of the war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

MORGAN RETURNED TO TENNESSEE.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 30th, 1862.

The Knoxville Register of yesterday announces the return of Col. Morgan's command to Tennessee, after one of the most daring and successful raids into the enemy's country ever recorded.

His report of defeat near Owings' is untrue. His force is much larger than what he started with. He left Knoxville with only about one thousand men, and in all his engagements lost not more than fifteen or twenty killed, and between thirty and forty wounded,

The present whereabouts of Col. Morgan is not given.

THE FEDERAL GUN-BOATS ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 30th, 1862.

Five gun-boats opened on our batteries at Genesis Point, on the Ogechee river. An engagement ensued, lasting several hours, after which the gun-boats backed down and retired to the Sound. It is thought that one of the boats was considerably damaged. The quarters of the fort was damaged by shells, but nobody was hurt on our side.

FROM THE NORTH AND WEST—THE YANKEE WAR DEPARTMENT SCARED—INVASION OF IOWA, &c., &c.

MOBILE, ALA., July 29th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser, dated Tupelo, Miss., July 28th, says that the St. Louis Republican of the 22d contains a Washington dispatch of the 21st, announcing Halleck as being in command in Virginia over McClellan and Pope, with the position of military adviser to the President.

Pope and McClellan are unable to co-operate satisfactorily, and rumors are current of McClellan's resignation.—Public dissatisfaction with the latter is increasing.

Halleck is en route for Washington.

On the 16th inst., in the Federal House of Representatives, Chandler furiously denounced McClellan.

Fears are entertained at the War Department that the silence of the rebels at Richmond portends an onslaught upon Pope's advance.

It is believed that the rebels have another Merrimac and fleet at Richmond to act in concert with the land force against McClellan.

The Missouri rebels invaded Iowa on the 19th, capturing arms and horses. There is a great stir in Northern Missouri.

The invasion of Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa, is creating great consternation, and the belief is beginning to be prevalent that the