servant girls will turn incendiaries in a body if the law is executed.

The Cairo correspondent of the Tribune, says that Gen. Pillow with two thousand troops has taken Fort Hickman, overlooking Fort Henry, his object being to control the navigation of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

The city papers all publish different versions of the fight at Blue Ridge. Nothing official has been received. The precise locality and extent of the engagement are not known.

It is probable that there has been heavy skirmishing at different points, chiefly between our rear guard and the Yankee cavalry.

The removal of the Post Office to-day prevents the reception of letters from army correspondents.

The dismissal of Consul Moore was the subject of remark in the House of Commons on the 10th inst. Mr. Blake made a statement in regard to the treatment of Redmond Belsham at Montgomery, in consequence of his refusal to take service in the Confederate army. Layard said the case has been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government. Consul Moore had made numerous representations to the Confederate Government in respect to this as well as other acts of illegality and cruelty. In consequence of these representations that government suspended Moore's exequatur. Her Majesty's Ministers of Foreign Affairs, sent instructions to Moore to make strong representations to the Confederate Government with respect to the treatment of British subjects but they did not reach Richmond until Moore left. The subject was postponed until Monday. The French citizens of New Orleans have requested their Vice Consul to petition the Emperor to send to the Mississippi several vessels of war, to afford them refuge and protection, in view of the critical position in which they are placed.

CAPTURE OF TWO YANKEE OFFICERS.

GOLDSBORO' July 27th, 1863.

Major J. B. Housteen and Capt. Wm. B. Avery, of 132nd New York regiment, captured on Saturday by scouts from the 63rd N. C. cavalry, nine miles from Newbern, arrived here this morning. They were on a pleasure excursion.—Their horses and buggy was also captured.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND YANKEE GOVERNMENT.

RICHMOND, July 27th, 1863.

The correspondence relative to the seizure of the Will. Owen, by the U. S. ship Montgomery, shows that the British Government is dissatisfied with the decision of the prize Court, and considered that some compensation should be granted to the owners.

Seward replied that the owners might carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Russell expressed his regret at this answer, and hoped that Seward would reconsider the matter, as the case was proved so clear an instance of seizures.

Seward, in a long reply, says that it is not incumbent on the part of the United States to withdraw their confidence from that Judicial tribunal.

The London Times is glad that Seward's peevish letter was not replied to.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a speech in London, charged the abolitionists of Great Britain with being false to their principles, inconsistent and deficient in firmness, and ready to back down

NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 27, 1863.

Northern dates of the 25th inst., have been received.—The Times has no definite knowledge of the movements of Lee and Meade's army.

The Washington evening papers of Friday say that both armies are in active motion, and that Lee's communication with Richmond is at the mercy of Meade, and that a battle may be fought at any moment.

The navigation of the Mississippi river has been opened. The Imperial from St. Louis, had arrived at New Orleans.

Privateers are at work off the coast of Maine.

The Times says that Lee's army is the last prop of the rebellion, and must be speedily captured.

Information from an unquestionable source has been received here that an immense cavalry force is collecting at Portsmouth and Suffolk. One thousand bales of hay had arrived at Portsmouth. More raids are no doubt on the tapis.

FURTHER NORTHERN NEWS—FROM MORGAN—CONFEDERATE OFFICERS, &c.

RICHMOND, July 27th, 1863.

The Baltimore American of the 25th has been received.

A telegram dated Cincinnati, July 24th, says that Morgan crossed the Central Ohio Rail Road at Campbells this morning, closely pursued by Gen. Shackleford. The depot was burnt and some track torn up. At nine o'clock he reached Burnsey, and did a great deal of damage, plundering, &c. When last heard from Morgan was at Wincher, moving towards Stubenvill in the direction of the rail road.

The German Democracy organ at Cleveland has taken the name of Vallandigham from its columns and raised Brough for Governor.

Five hundred rebel officers, including Genls. Archer and Jones, arrived at Pittsburg on Monday en route for Johnsons Island, where they will be detained until exchanged. Ten thousand prisoners are confined at Fort Delaware.

FROM VIRGINIA.

CULPEPER, July 27th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Enquirer says that Meade's headquarters are at Warrenton. On Saturday Sedgwick was reported moving towards Fredericksburg. A lot of cavalry in Stuart's command, on Saturday captured one aid of Gen. Upton, within one hundred yards of Meade's headquarters. All quiet.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 27th, 1863.

All quiet to-night. The weather is hot and sultry.

SUFFERING IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, July 27th, 1863.

A small squad of Yankees appeared at Bridgeport this morning and attempted to capture a steamboat, but our pickets gave them so warm a reception that they fled precipitately.

Parties from Middle Tennessee represent the sufferings among the people as horrible. Some of the most wealthiest families are drawing rations from the Federal commissaries, and others are compelled to beg bread for their families in the camps of the enemy.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

MORTON, July 26th, VIA MOBILE, July 27th, 1863.

It has been raining and storming for the past two days which renders picketing in wood flats anything but desirable.

About fifty prisoners were gobbled up between Chattanooga and Bolton yesterday and to day, who were engaged in pillaging and committing every species of vandalism—The most reliable accounts represent that none of the enemy were this side of the Big Black.

News of the death of the gallant General Bowen, of Missouri, at Clinton on the 24th, was received last night.

SENSATION RUMORS.

RICHMOND, July 27th, 1863.

The Herald of the 25th contains a lengthy dispatch from Washington, of which the following is the substance: It is now admitted by the most sanguine members of the administration that never were our foreign affairs in so menacing a state. England, so official advices indicate, has determined to furnish the South with an iron clad navy, and it is equally certain that the Emperor of France has made up his mind to definitely interfere in our domestic affairs. The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the rebel defeat at Gettysburg, will not, it is believed by the most sagacious friends of the administration, alter the character of the action which France and England have determined to adopt; on the contrary, the moment there is danger of the North overpowering the South, intervention will be tried to compel a separation, upon which England and France are determined. England is to cripple the power of this Great Republic, and France is to preserve domination of Mexico. With these indications before them, Seward and President Lincoln are convinced that this is the most critical time, so far as regards our relations with foreign powers, since the commencement of the war. From what I hear, I am inclined to believe that measures are now on foot to put an end to the war, and it is not impossible that you may see a sudden change in parties next month.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

MORTON, July 27th, 1863.

A slight rain has been falling to-day. No change of consequence in the disposition of our troops. All have gone to work erecting bivouacs in the Piney woods to render themselves comfortable, notwithstanding the surrounding circumstances.

But little news comes in from Vicksburg. All accounts state that the shipment of troops up the river continues.—McPherson's corps and a part of the ordnance have already gone.

Our cavalry scouts report no Yankees this side of Big Black, but a considerable number in Osterhaus' old entrenchments, opposite Edwards ferry.

The roads have been rendered almost impassable by the recent rains.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, July 28th, 1863.

The New York Tribune asks for an explanation of the course of General Grant in paroling the officers who surrendered at Vicksburg. Previous to that surrender the rebel Commissioner of exchange had been notified that this Government meant to protect all the officers and soldiers under its flag, without regard to color, and since the rebels persisted in refusing to exchange Col. Speight and officers under the pretence that they were in command of negro troops, our Government has stopped all exchange.

General Neil Dow will start for Mobile to-morrow under a guard.

THE RECENT FIGHT IN VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, July 28, 1863.

The fight heretofore reported occurred on the 23d, at Manassas Gap. Wright's brigade, commanded by Col. Walker of the 3rd Georgia, approached the Gap, but finding it guarded by a force of yankees estimated at six to eight thousand, halted to await the reinforcements moving in the same direction. The yankees taking advantage of the disparity of numbers attacked the brigade, when a severe engagement ensued, lasting several hours. The Confederates retired with a loss of two to three hundred killed and wounded; among the latter was Col. Walker, wounded in the thigh. The enemy's loss was heavy. Col. Walker arrived here this evening.

It is reported that Grant has joined Meade, with fifteen thousand men.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 28th, 1863.

Everything is progressing favorably. There are twenty-seven vessels, of all kinds, including the Ironsides and Monitors, lying below. A few more transports arrived yesterday. Some twenty vessels are reported to be in Stono. A brig run aground, and was being stripped by the Yankees. On yesterday afternoon we had one killed and one wounded at Shell Point Battery, reported up to this morning.—There has been heavy shelling all day.

DEATH OF HON. W. L. YANCEY.

MONTGOMERY, July 27th, 1863.

Hon. W. L. Yancey died at his residence near this city to-day, after an illness of four weeks, from the effects of kidney disease.

MORGAN'S WHEREABOUTS.

CHATTANOOGA, July 28th, 1863.

A dispatch to the Rebel from Dublin depot, Va., dated from Elsworth, Morgan's operator, says that a party of three hundred of Morgan's men crossed the Ohio on Sunday, 19th inst., 14 miles below Parkersburg. Morgan was there but was prevented from crossing by the gunboats.—He remained on the other shore, with a large party of men. The last news from him, he was near Winchester, Ohio, tearing up the Railroad.

All is quiet in the army of Tennessee. Nothing from the enemy.

For the Journal.

CAMP OF CUMMINGS' BATTERY,
Near Kinston, July 24th, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We do not propose to give a full and detailed account of the late raid, but to touch slightly on the pursuit and examine into the escape of the enemy.—We do know that if Col. Clairborne's dispatch had had credence attached to it the enemy, or at least their wagons and artillery and all the negroes, would have been captured. After driving the enemy all around and harrassing them—after the most approved style of bushwhacking, and having their last avenue of escape cut off by Major Saunders at Greenville, he dispatched to General Martin to send a regiment of infantry to Scuffleton, and he in their rear would drive them to that point. Gen. Martin failed to do this, and Col. Clairborne found the "bird had flown" a few hours after arriving there We succeeded in capturing and killing four hundred (400) negroes. The force at Kinston lay sleeping on their arms because they were compelled to, every one burning to be after the foe and thirsting for retaliation, while the enemy proceeded to Greenville, gutted the place, taking twenty-eight hundred dollars ($2,800) from Dr. Blow, and fifty-five hundred ($5,500) in bank notes from Alfred Forbes—destroyed the Commissary and Quartermaster stores, took the ear-rings and breast-pins off the persons of the ladies and the watches off the gentlemen. Here they found out that a free negro named Jackson, very well know in Wilmington, and an enlisted Bugler in Cummings' Battery, was detailed and acting in the Commissary department, and offered five hundred dollars for his head, and to vent their vengeance destroyed all of his clothing, but did not succeed in capturing him.—From Greenville they proceeded to Tarboro' and Rocky Mount. Of their doings there you have already received a correct account. On their return they were met at Sparta by Col. Clairborne and an Alabama Battery—the Montgomery Blues. Here during the engagement another incident occurred illustrative of the indomitable bravery of the women of the South. While the firing was going on, and our shot hurtling through the trees, Mrs. Drake passed through it all, for the purpose of informing our men that the enemy was crossing two miles above.

Messrs. Editors, how can the brave boys of Carolina, scattered over the whole Confederacy, be but despondent, when they see her perfectly denuded of troops, their homes left open to every little chicken stealing party of the enemy that stick their heads out of Newberne, and their mothers and sisters liable daily to insults. North Carolina, with 90,000 men in the field, has not enough left her to stand guard or protect a potato patch. We say regardless of the richmond papers, who are always ready to snap and snarl like a poodle dog, our State is not receiving justice. Let some of her cavalry, under an energetic commander, not one of the spade and shovel kind—alas! we have had too many—be sent to this place, and the raids will be stopped. The prisoners themselves say they are not afraid while the "Old Woman" remains at this place.

BERIAN.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: On last Sunday I visited Fort Caswell for the first time in my life. I spent nearly all day in the citadel and heard two very good sermons. I was surprised and pleased at the good attention of the soldiers to divine worship. As a general thing you know soldiers pay little or no regard to words that come from the lips of the man of God. Be it to their honor, it is not so with the men of Fort Caswell. Better behavior, or better attention, I have but seldom witnessed in any church. And this is not all. Their singing was delightful as well as scientific. And what is calculated to unite men as brothers more than the sacred influence of music? Who can tell its power? Who can resist its charms?

Should these lines meet the eyes of any one who has a brother, father or husband there, I can assure them, in my humble opinion, that their religion or morals are not on the retrograde. Men who have gospel, and who are sincere Christians, are apt to be true patriots. And these are the men we want in this, "the tug of war." In such men we all have confidence, and in them rest the hope of our country.

Another thing I noticed: officers and men were familiar and kind to each other. And what does this exhibit? It shows the good judgment of those who elected worthy and intelligent men, to exercise authority over them. Much depends upon the man in authority. A man who knows nothing but to curse and abuse those under him, from every pretence or variation from right, forgets that it is human to err—forgets his duty to God and his country, and is unworthy of the smallest degree of authority that can be given him. Truly "where the wicked rule the people mourn."

Had I visited the other Forts I might likewise been pleased. None desire an honorable peace more than

WILIE.

Capitulation of Vicksburg—The full Official Correspondence.

The Northern papers publish the following as the full correspondence between Generals Grant and Pemberton preliminary to the surrender of Vicksburg:

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG,
July 3, 1863.

Major General U. S. Grant.,
Commanding United States Forces:

General: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice of —— hours, with a view to arrange terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable, I will appoint three commissioners, to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position a yet indefinite period.

This communication will be handed you, under flag of truce, by Major General James Bowen.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

To this General Grant replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENN.,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, July 3.

Lieut. General J. C Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, etc:

General: Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice of several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation, through commissioners, to be appointed, etc. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg, will always challenge the respect of an adversary; and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war.

I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated as above.

I am, General,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
U. S. GRANT, Major General.

Bowen, the bearer of Pemberton's letter, was received by Gen. A. G. Smith. He expressed a strong desire to converse with General Grant, and accordingly Grant, while declining this, requested Gen. Smith to say that if Gen. Pemberton desired to see him, an interview would be granted between the lines in McPherson's front, at any hour in the afternoon which Pemberton might appoint.

A message was soon sent back to Smith appointing 3 o'clock as the hour. Grant was there with his staff, and Gens. Ord, McPherson, Logan and A. J. Smith. Pemberton came late, attended by Gen. Bower and Col. Montgomery. He was much excited and impertinent in his answers to Grant.

The conversation was held apart between Pemberton and his officers and Grant, McPherson and A. J. Smith. The rebels insisted upon being paroled and allowed to march beyond our lines hence, officers and all, with eight days' rations, drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their property and body servants

Gen. Grant heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and a half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing. To which Pemberton promised to reply before night, hostilities to cease in the meantime.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T TENNESSEE,
July 3d, 1863.

Lieut. General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces at Vicksburg:

General: In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following propositions for the surrender of the city of Vicksburg, public stores, etc., on your accepting the terms proposed:

"I will march in one division as a guard and take possession at 8 a. m., to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and staff, field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons, also, with two horses or mule teams, you will be allowed, to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all the sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, while officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

"I am, General, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT, Major Gen.

The officer who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, as it was not till a little before day that the proposed reply was furnished.

"HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG,
July 3d, 1863.

"To Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces, etc.

"General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main, your terms are accepted, but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, as manifested in the defence of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the arrangement between us at ten o'clock to-morrow. I propose to vacate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the command by marching out with my colors and arms, and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession; officers to retain their side arms.—Personal property and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

"I am, General, yours, very respectfully,
"J. C. PEMBERTON,
"Lieutenant General."

To this Grant immediately replied as follows:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Forces in Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d of July. The amendments proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of the prisoners, will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause any of them any undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulation. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in the proposition of last evening. Officers will be allowed their private baggage and side arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack their arms at 10 o'clock, A. M., and then return to the inside and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objection to it.

Should no notification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 9 o'clock, a. m., I shall regard them as having been rejected, and act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along my lines to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified from firing upon your men.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major General, U. S. A.

To this the subjoined answer was received:

HEADQ'RTS, VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces, &c:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply say that the terms proposed by you are accepted.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant General.

The following admirable address was issued by Gen. Lee to his army at the time that Meade was promising a battle near Hagerstown:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
11th July, 1863.

General Order, No. 76.

After long and trying marches, endured with the fortitude that has ever characterized the soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia, you have penetrated the country of our enemies, and recalled to the defence of their own soil, those who were engaged in the invasion of ours.

You have fought a fierce and sanguinary battle, which if not attended with the success that has hitherto crowned your efforts, was marked by the same heroic spirit that has commanded the respect of your enemies, the gratitude of your country and the admiration of mankind.

Once more you are called upon to meet the army from which you have won so many fields a name that will never die.

Once more the eyes of your countrymen are turned upon you, and again do wives and sisters, fathers, mothers, and helpless children lean for defence on your strong arms and brave hearts.

Let every soldier remember that on his courage and fidelity depends all that makes life worth having—the freedom of his country, the honor of his people, and the security of his home. Let each heart grow strong in the remembrance of our glorious past, and in the thought of the inestimable blessings for which we contend; and invoking the assistance of that Divine Power which has so signally blessed our former efforts, let us go forth in confidence to secure the peace and safety of our country.

Soldiers! your enemy is before you; win from him honors worthy of your righteous cause—worthy of your comrades dead on so many illustrious fields.

R. E. LEE, General.

FROM MORRIS' ISLAND.—The Yankee fleet inside the bar Friday morning, was composed of the frigate Ironsides, five Monitors and 19 other vessels.

The bombardment was renewed very early Friday morning, and the firing very heavy, until the arrival, shortly before 10 A. M., of the flag of truce mentioned elsewhere. In the evening hostilities were again resumed, and firing maintained until a late hour. Our casualties through the day are officially reported two killed and eight wounded.

The following are the casualties in Capt. John H. Gary's Company, Lucas' Battalion of Artillery, in the fight at Morris' Island, July 20th:

Wounded—Serg't S A Tyne, hip, mortal; Privates Elbert Peterson, right arm amputated; Geo Kelly, leg and abdomen; R D Elliott, stunned and concussion; and several others, very slightly.

Both men and officers maintained their position gallantly, and were frequently covered with sand by the enemy's guns. The Monitors and Ironsides were struck again and again, by Capt. Gary's batteries, under Lt. G. Richardson and Lt. W. G. Ogier, all under the immediate command of Capt. Gary. The Ironsides was compelled to retire from the effects of the shots from the 10 inch Columbiad.—*Chas. Courier, 25th inst.*

From the London Herald (Derby Organ.) June 15.

Letter of the Confederate Clergymen.

It is not without just reason, and we trust that it will not be without good effect, that an earnest appeal has been addressed to the Christian world at large by a number of divines of various religious denominations on behalf of their countrymen of the Confederate States. The utter ignorance of American affairs and American character which, until the outbreak of the present war, was so prevalent in England has given to the advocates of the Northern cause facilities for falsehood of which they have made diligent use, and they have contrived, by skillful misrepresentation, to enlist on their side sympathies of a good many persons, and to deprive the South of the good will of many more, merely because Englishmen have failed to understand the wide distinction which exists between parties bearing the same title in England and in America. In this country the leaders of the anti-slavery movement belonged to a party which was equally earnest in their labors for the revival of religion; and though it would be difficult to trace any relation between the peculiar form of their Christian faith and their zeal in the cause of abolition, it has become a part of the creed of their countrymen that abolitionism and evangelical Christianity are in some way or other, if not identical, at least intimate and inseparable articles of faith. In America this is not the case. The cause of abolition has been chiefly espoused by the same class of persons who have espoused with equal earnestness heresies of a kind unparalleled since the decay of those extravagant mixtures of Christianity and heathenism which perplexed the earliest age of the church.

The leading preachers of the emancipation have been in some cases Socinians and Universalists, but for the most part open and avowed unbelievers. Their followers have been recruited among the votaries of Shakerism, Communism, Woman's rights, and Free Love, who are rife among the mongrel population of Northern States; and abolitionism was, until lately, regarded by sober Christians in America, as one among the many forms of rebellion against Divine revelation and social order which has sprung from the unbridled license of a wild and lawless democracy. There it has been as closely identified with unbelief, as here with belief of a strict and peculiar form; and for a Wilberforce and a Buxton its champions have been a Garrison and Theodore Parker. This is one point on which Yankee ingenuity has deceived the credulity and misled the sympathies of religious but unfortunate Englishmen. Another delusion, still more prevalent, has been, that the North was, and the South was not, a religious country; that piety and virtue were to be sought for in the camp of Butler, and Blenker, and Joe Hooker, rather than that of Lee or Stonewall Jackson. The truth is exactly the reverse of this. There his, perhaps, been less in the South of that narrow, pharisaic, intolerant Puritanism which distinguished the founders of Massachusetts, and is not yet extinct in New England; but the Southerners have been always an earnest and devoted Christian people, among whom the loathsome doctrines preached so freely and so widely accepted in the North have never found favor; by whom Mormonism and Free Love have been scouted with indignation and disgust: and among whom no man who valued his peace and social position would dare to treat with irreverence the ordinances or the ministers of religion. Even that institution which most provokes the indignation of religious Englishmen, has never been defended in the South save on Christian grounds, and it has been left for the Abolitionists to prostitute the authority of revelation to their peculiar doctrine, and to cry out for "an anti-slavery church, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God." No similar blasphemy would have found toleration from any Southern audience. It is not the countrymen of Garrison and Channing, but those of Stonewall Jackson and George Washington, who have the slightest claim on our feelings of Christian sympathy and Christian brotherhood. As the Southern clergy justly remind us, their claim has been only for their own freedom; their demand has been but the legitimate and truly Christian one, that they should be allowed amicably to part from associates with whom it was no longer possible to live in amity under a common government. They have not risen in rebellion against a sovereign claiming rule over them by any title whatever; they have merely expressed their determination to sever a bond which, instead of uniting in friendship States of kindred blood and common feeling, had become to them a hateful and intolerable yoke. They asked only, as the Israelities asked of old, that they should be allowed to "depart in peace;" they strove to the last to secure this end; they offered terms to which no fair exception could be taken; and they drew the sword only when the enemy had already launched an armed force against one of their chief cities, not less in violation of law than of his own plighted faith. Three of the States now included in the Confederacy only withdrew when President Lincoln demanded their assistance for the subjugation of their brethren—when peace was no longer possible, and their only choice lay between a war of conquest and and a war of independence. Not the South, but the North, in despite of every effort to avert a collision, insisted on war, and invoked on their own heads the condemnation of a religion which declares that "they who take the sword shall perish by the sword."

* * And for many months past the avowed object and only hope of the invaders had been one so horrible that no other people would have dared to utter it in words. They have calculated the available population of the South of military age; they have estimated the Southern loss in the numerous victories which have crowned the arms of a people fighting for their country, their altars and their homes; and they have declared that in process of time this loss must exhaust the fighting element of the South—that the flower of her people, the men between eighteen and forty-five years of age, must in time be exterminated; and that it is to this result, to be purchased by a still larger sacrifice of life, which it is affirmed that the North can afford, that they look for the final termination of the war and the restoration of the Union! Is this a hope of which any Christian people can hear without shuddering and incredulous disgust? Is a war of which this is the avowed end, one which Christian Powers can allow to go on uninterrupted? Is not the mere avowal of such a purpose—such an expectation—a crime which not merely justifies, but demands, the interference of the civilized world? The deliberate extermination of a whole generation is its only means by which the North hopes to effect the object; and it is expected that we shall sit still. We do not so estimate the policy of England toward a kindred nation, or her duty as a Christian Power to the sufferers and to mankind. And if she should sit still and permit this horrible tragedy to be played out, let it end as it may, how can we help fearing that the blood which has been and will yet be shed will be required, not only at the hands of those who shed it, but also at the hands of those whose tolerance and passive encouragement renders possible this gigantic scheme for the murder of a whole people?

The French Tobacco in Richmond—The Firmness of Secretary Welles.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is writing up Secretary Welles, who is rather in a bad order just now with the New York merchants on account of his inability to catch the Florida and the Alabama. He shows that however imbecile that officer may be on the sea, he is very good ashore, and even succeeds in laying out Seward now and then. The letter says:

The country will not know in how many instances its honor has been sealed from unnecessary concessions to foreign Powers by the firmness of Secretary Welles, until the history of the war shall have been written from official records. In at least two of these instances Mr. Welles has been more successful in combatting the views of the State Department than he was in the Peterhoff case.

The French Minister, the burden of many of whose despatches, as the Yellow Book shows, concerned the tobacco owned by the French Government and stored at Richmond, requested permission to ship it on board vessels to sail directly from the capital; the blockade to be raised at that point for the purpose.

Secretary Seward was willing to grant the favor asked, but was obliged to refer the case to Secretary Welles, whose answer was to the effect that the United States had opened the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, from which the French Government could export its tobacco if it desired, and that the United States would not agree to interfere with its transit to Alexandria or Beaufort for the purpose of shipment to France. He added that it was asking too much of our Government to require it to raise a blockade when nothing but the obstinacy of the rebels prevented the shipment of tobacco. To this reply M. Mercier had no reply to make. To the Spanish Minister Secretary Seward was willing to make a concession, which Secretary Welles steadily refused.

SO MUCH FOR BAD LOOKS.—A man was assaulted and beaten nearly to death in New York, last week, by the mob, for being like Horace Greeley. Verily the arch-negroworshipper must be in bad odour at the North. We have often predicted that he and Seward would be hung to lamp posts, and the prophesy is about to be fulfilled.

To Subscribers.

The following very sensible remarks are taken from the *Countryman*. They express exacly what we would say to our subscribers:

We thank you for your kind feeling and compliment to our journal, and regret that there should have been an interval between your subscription, in which you did not receive the paper. You say you begged us "awful hard" to let you know the expiration of your former subscription, so that you could renew That is true; you did. And so have many others; but we have never complied with the the request in one single instance, and we never shall. You all don't think how unreasonable your request is. Look at it. We direct our clerk who keeps the mail book, to strike off each name whose subscription expires, without delay, and without exception. Think how inconvenient it would be for us to keep the letters of those who desire their memories jogged, and write each one of them as his subscription expires and pay postage on the letter, after neglecting our business to find out whose money had given out. Which is the more reasonable—for us to do all this for scores and hundreds, or for each individual subscriber to attend to his own case and remember when his subscription expires, or make a memorandum of it which would assist his memory?

Cross marks are resorted to, sometimes, to give warning when subscriptions are about to expire. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, those are disregarded, and nothing makes the subscriber renew, until he misses his paper, after it is actually stopped. The Countryman might now have upon its list hundreds more of subscribers than it has, if it would have departed from its strict rule of sternly striking off every name whose subscription has expired. For these "credit" subscribers we might have gotton pay, or we might not. If we got it at all, it would have been after laying out more time and labor in collecting it, than the whole amount was worth. There is no proper way under heaven to conduct a paper, except upon a strict cash basis, decapitating all subscribers, right and left, without notice and without mercy, who fail to renew in time.

THE FLORIDA AND HER NOBLE COMMANDER, CAPTAIN MAFFITT.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter from Capt. J. N. Maffitt, of the Confederate Steamer Florida, to his children in this place. It is dated "Pernambuco, Brazil, May 13th, 1863." The letter is a model of beauty in expressions of affection for his children; but we have no right to copy that part. The following extracts are of general interest:

"I am very well and very, *very* busy. Last night I saw a gentleman who, ten days ago, dined on board the Alabama with Eugene; he was then very well, and in high spirits, having just received letters from you all, at *home*, by an English Barque.

"I feel happy to tell you that the Florida has been doing a fierce business; up to May 11th she destroyed $9,700,000 of Yankee commerce, and eluded thirteen Federal men-of-war sent to destroy her and the Alabama.

"The Florida and Alabama destroyed ten of the enemy's largest vessels April 22d, within sixty miles of each other, but up to May 13th have not met. Regards to Mr. Hale, and ask him please to mention, (as it may quiet much anxiety,) that up to this date *all* are well on *both* vessels.

"I cannot write what my plans are—the duty is very *terrible* upon one's mental and physical ability; but I am doing all in my power for the benefit of the Confederacy. Dare not write more. I embrace you all, my dear children. May God bless you, and ere long unite us in peace and prosperity."

Fayetteville Observer.

The steamer Gibraltar—formerly the Sumter—had left the Mersey, for Nassau, with a large and well assorted cargo. Since her arrival at Liverpool, the Sumter has undergone a complete overhaul, and her deck timbers have been strengthened. It is generally believed that the Gibraltar, on her arrival at Nassau, will be further strengthened, and eventually resume her old occupation of looking after Union merchantmen.

Dan Collins, of New York, an old States Prison bird, is now Federal Mayor of Portsmouth, Virginia. The viler the tool the more satisfaction to Lincoln.

DIED.

In this town, this morning, at 4 o'clock, JOHN N, only son of Archibald and Laura R. Alderman, aged 11 months.

Killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1863, GEORGE THOMAS SWAIN, of Co. C, 30th N. C. Reg't, aged 21 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Another soldier has gone—another home made desolate, father, mother, sisters and brothers left to mourn for the loved one; we can but lament when one so youthful and bouyant is cut off in our midst, possessed of these sentiments, Tommy has passed away, he has gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returneth. Never again will his slumbers be disturbed by the roar of the cannon or the beat of the drum, he fell gallantly defending his country. In the hearts of his fellow-soldiers and his brothers that is left in the field, he will ever be remembered as a brave youth, and when the blood-stained field of Gettysburg gave up their dead, he will arise to glory.

Thou art gone from us dear Tommy,
To him who loved thee best,
With God to dwell in Heaven
And with the sainted to rest.

C. S.*

In Onslow county, on the 18th inst., of dropsy, Mrs. ZILPHA SANDLIN, wife of J. L. Sandlin, in the 27th year of her age.

WILMINGTON MARKET, July 29th, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in demand, and scarcely any coming to market. We quote on the hoof at 50 to 60 cents per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Small sales at $1 to $1 10 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—$1 75 to $2 25 per lb.

BEESWAX—$1 25 per lb.

CORN—Scarce. Sells at $1 50 to $5 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Is scarce, and in demand. Sells in the small way from the granaries at $5 50 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $1 75 to $2 per lb.

EGGS—$1 10 to $1 25 per dozen.

FLOUR—Has advanced in price, and scarcely any on market We quote at $50 to $55 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER—$9 to $10 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green 60 to 65 cents, and dry $1 50 to $1 60 per lb.

LARD—$1 05 to $1 10 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $4 to $4 50, and upper $5 to $5 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, $9 to $9 50 per gallon by the barrel.

OSNABURGS—$1 45 per yard.

POULTRY—Chickens $1 to $1 50; grown fowls, $2 25 to $2 50 each.

PEAS—$3 to $4 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish sell at $4 to $5 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 18 cents in casks, and 20 cents per lb. in bbls.

SALT—Sound made, $11 to $12, as in quality; and Alum $18 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the hhd., $1 75 to $2 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 45 to $1 50 per yard, by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$1 80 to $2 per gallon.

TALLOW—$1 25 per lb.

YARN—$14 to $15 per bunch.

WOOD—Is scarce, and sells by the boat load at $15 to $18 per cord.

FAYETTEVILLE July 27.—Bacon, $1 60 to 1 65 Lard, $1 10. Beef, 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail. Butter, $1 50 to $2 00. Beeswax, $1. Chickens, 75 to $1 50. Coffee, small lots for retail, at $0 00 to 4 50 per lb. Copperas, $1 25 to $1 50. Cotton, 40 to 45. Cotton Yarn, $5 to $15 00 per bunch.—Dried Fruit—Apples, 25 to 30; Peaches, 35 to 40 per lb. Eggs 65 per dozen. Extract Logwood, $1 to $5 per lb.—Flour—Family $52 00 to $70 00; Superfine, $50 00 to $00 00. Forage—Fodder, $7 50 per hundred; Hay, $4 00 to $0 00; Shucks, $4 00 to $0 00. Flaxseed, $5 00, per bushel. Grain—Corn, $6 00. Wheat, $8 to $8 00 Rye, $5 00. Oats, $2 25. Peas, cow, $1 50; white $5 50 to $6. Hides—Green, 75, dry, 1 50. Iron—Swedes, 75.—Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper $4 50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey, $20 to $00 per gallon; Apple Brandy, $21; Peach Brandy $20. Molasses—N. O. $10 per gallon. Nails—Retailing at $1 50 per lb. Onions, $6 to $7 per bushel. Potatoes—Irish, new, $4 00 per bushel. Rice 20 cts. by the cask. Sugar $1 75 to $2 at retail. Salt, $12 50 to $00 per bushel. Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb; Toilet, $1 60. Fayetteville Sheetings, 70 to 1 50. Spirits Turpentine $1 to $1 20 per gallon. Tallow $1 25 to 1 50. Wool, $3 to $4.

NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

In Equity.

JOHN HOWARD,
vs
JACOB SMITH, Admr.
FREDERICK H. SMITH, & others.

Bill for conversion of property.

IT APPEARING that Frederick H. Smith and wife Celia Jane, parties defendant in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State, and therefore process cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in some public newspaper, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held at Kenansville, on the Fourth Monday of September next; and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Bill, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them. Witness my hand official y, 27th July, 1863.

JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.

July 29, 1863. 44-6t*

STOLEN!

FROM MY HOUSE on Thursday night last, two POCKET BOOKS, containing about two hundred and fifty dollars in money and all my notes. One on George S. Jenkins, payable to George Eunett, for sixty dollars, dated sometime in March last. One on Louisa Wallace, payable to myself, for two hundred and fifty dollars, dated in May last