THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 24.

Resuming the narration of the first day's fight at Gettysburg, I will endeavor as briefly as a due regard for intelligibility will permit to give to day some account of the parts borne by the divisions of Major-Generals Heth and Pender, of Lieut. Gen A. P. Hill's corps, in that day's engagement And here it may not be improper to say that I have somewhat inverted the natural sequence of events in speaking of the operations of Ewell's corps in advance of Gen Hill's, inasmuch as Heth's division, of the latter corps, first became engaged with the enemy; but as the history of each corps is complete in itself, I hope the reader will pardon the method I have chosen to pursue in the recital.

On the morning of the 30th of June, 1863, Maj. Gen. Heth, who was then lying at Cashtown, Pa, with his division, ordered Brig. Gen Pettigrew to march his brigade to Gettysburg and search the town for supplies, especially shoes. On reaching the suburbs of Gettysburg, however, Gen. P. found the town occupied by a large force of cavalry—supported, it was said, by a considerable body of infantry. Under these circumstances, Gen P did not attempt to enter the town, but returned to camp near Cashtown.

On the morning of the 1st of July, Heth's division of infantry, accompanied by Pegram's battalion of artillery, broke up camp near Cashtown, and at 5 A. M began to move in the direction of Gettysburg by the turnpike road. As the division neared Gettysburg it became evident that the enemy was in the vicinity of the town in some force, but in what numbers was as yet unknown to the commanding General. When Heth, however, reached the second ridge of hills west of Gettysburg, it became clear that there were infantry, artillery, and cavalry around the town. Braxton's battery was placed in position, and a few shots were fired, scattering the enemy's cavalry videttes and killing Maj. Gen Reynolds, then commanding the yankee forces at Gettysburg, Meade not having arrived. This, be it remembered, was the opening of the ball. Ewell did not come into action until some time later in the day.

The division was now within 1½ miles of Gettysburg, and disposed as follows: Archer's brigade of Tennesseeans on the right of the turnpike. Davis's brigade of Mississippians, except one regiment, was in line on the left of the same road. Pettigrew's N. C. brigade, and Heth's (old) Virginia brigade, under Col. John M. Brockenbrough, were held in reserve. Archer and Davis were soon ordered to advance, in order to feel the enemy, make a forced reconnoissance, and determine what force the enemy had, and whether or not they were massing forces in Gettysburg. Heavy columns of the enemy were soon encountered. Davis's brigade, on the left, drove the enemy back and captured his batteries, but was unable to hold the position he had obtained, as the enemy concentrated in overwhelming numbers on his front and flank. The brigade, however, gallantly maintained its position under a raking fire until every field and most of its company officers were shot down, and its ranks greatly thinned. Lt. Col. Smith, of the 55th N. C. T., being here killed, and Col Connally, of the 55th N. C, Col Stone, of the 2d Miss., Lt. Col Mosby and Major Finney, were severely wounded. The bravery of the brigade and its gallant commander were unsurpassed by any of the many acts of signal gallantry and daring which so richly illustrated those three days of terrible carnage.

Individual acts of heroism I might mention without stint, but there is scarcely room for them in the limited space of a daily journal. One exhibition of manly nerve and high-strung purpose has come to my knowledge, which I do not feel at liberty to ignore, inasmuch as it was witnessed by Lieut Gen. Hill, and called for the high approval of that officer. It occurred during a *hiatus* when the enemy having been forced back losing some of their artillery, which as before mentioned, were temporarily captured by Davis's brigade, were reforming and were awaiting the arrival of reinforcements then rapidly hastening to their aid. It was this: Lieut Roberts, of the 2d Mississippi, observing some distance off but nearer the enemy's than our own fires, two groups each consisting of from seven to ten men, and each guarding a stand of colors, called for volunteers to take them. Four gallant spirits from his own and an equal number from the 42d Mississippi regiment readily responded, and soon a dash is made for the colors. A hand to hand fight ensued, in which all on both sides were either killed or wounded except private [illegible], who killed the last yankee color bearer and brought off the colors, Lieut Roberts being killed just as he was seizing one of the colors.

On the right of the road Archer encountered heavy masses of the enemy on his front, and his gallant brigade, after being surrounded by overwhelming numbers in front and on both flanks, was forced to fall back. Brig. Gen. Archer, with some 60 or 70 of his men, were here captured. The enemy having now been felt and found to be in heavy force in and around Gettysburg, the division was formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road, as follows: Archer's brigade on the right, Pettigrew in the centre, and Brockenbrough on the left centre, and Davis on the left. After the division had rested an hour or more it was again ordered forward, and soon encountered the enemy in heavy force, but steadily moved on, fighting as it went, and during the whole way under a perfect storm of shot and shell. Pettigrew's men now became engaged with a large body of the enemy, and fought with a courage worthy of their gallant leader. The 26th N. C., Col. Leaventhorpe, and the 26th, Col. Burgwyn, displayed conspicuous gallantry. The 26th, indeed, lost more than half its numbers, among them Col. Burgwyn [illegible] Lane being severely wounded killed, and Lieut. Col. lost its Major, (T[illegible]) wounded. The 11th also Leaventhorpe [illegible], who was killed, whilst Col. Brockenbrough's [illegible] was severely wounded. Brockenbrough's gallant Virginians were no idle spectators in these bloody scenes—they were emphatically heroes in the strife. Fighting with their usual gallantry and dash, they bore down every opposing foe, capturing two stands of colors and a number of prisoners. This division had now broken through and driven back two lines of the enemy, when it was found that most of the brigades were without ammunition. The division of Maj. Gen. Pender was at once ordered to relieve Maj. Gen. Heth, which they did, and continued to press the enemy into and beyond the town of Gettysburg. Heth's men now retired from the fight, having been engaged since ten o'clock in the morning up to the hour of four in the afternoon. Maj. Gen Heth being wounded in the afternoon in the head by a shell, the command from that time until the division went out of action devolved upon Brig. Gen. Pettigrew, who handled his men with great skill and ability.

The light division of Major Gen. W. D. Pender, consisting of Lane's and Scale's North Carolina brigades, McGowan's South Carolina brigade under Col. A. Perrin, (14th S. C.,) and Thomas's Georgia brigade, moved from their encampments on the east side of South mountain on the morning of the 1st of July, at 8 A. M., along the turnpike, through Cashtown, in the direction of Gettysburg, following the advance of Major Gen. Heth. When within three miles of Gettysburg, Major Gen. H. being already engaged with the enemy, the division was formed in line of battle as follows: Perrin and Scales on the right, and Lane and Thomas on the left of the turnpike. In this order, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown forward, the division advanced for over a mile, when it halted.

About three o'clock, the enemy having made a strong demonstration on the right, Gen. Lane was sent to the extreme right, and Gen Thomas closed upon the left of Gen. Scales. Soon thereafter the division (with the exception of Gen. Thomas, who was retained to meet a threatened advance on the left,) moved forward slowly to the right to the support of Major Gen. Heth, who was now vigorously engaged with the enemy. About 4 o'clock the three brigades of Lane, Scales, and Perrin, were ordered by Major Gen. Pender to advance and to pass Major Gen Heth's division if it should be found at a halt, and charge the enemy, who were posted on a prominent ridge between a quarter and a half mile out from Gettysburg. The division at once moved rapidly forward and soon passed the division of Major Gen. Heth, now under command of Brig Gen. Pettigrew, whose men seemed much exhausted and their ranks greatly thinned by the severe fighting through which, during some four or five preceding hours, that division had passed. Gen Lane, on the extreme right, was much annoyed by a heavy force of dismounted cavalry on his extreme right flank, which kept up a severe and continuous enfilade fire.

This so much delayed him in his advance that he was unable to attack the enemy, except a small force of them, which he dislodged from a skirt of woods; the same that was occupied the next day by Pegram's battalion of artillery. Perrin, after passing Heth's division, reformed his brigade in a ravine and moved rapidly forward. Upon ascending a hill in front of this ravine, the brigade received a deadly fire of musketry and artillery, posted behind temporary breastworks, and from their artillery which was posted to the left of the road near Gettysburg. The brigade, however, advanced steadily, reserving its fire, and easily dislodging the enemy from his several positions—encountering but little real opposition except from an enfilade fire from the artillery on the left, until it came within two hundred yards of the enemy's last position: the ridge upon which is situated the Theological Seminary. The brigade, in crossing a line of fencing, was subjected to a most withering and deadly fire; but it pressed gallantly forward, without delaying to return the fire of the enemy. Upon reaching the edge of the grove which covers the crest of the ridge, Col. Perrin finding himself without support either on his right or his left, Gen. Lane having been delayed by the attack on his flank, and Gen. Scales having halted to return the fire of the enemy after Gen. S. had been disabled from command by a wound which he received, attacked the enemy, who were in his immediate front, with great vigor and decided success. He was now, however, subjected to a most damaging enfilade fire on both flanks, but quickly dividing his command, he ordered the two right regiments to change front to the right, and his two left regiments to change front to his left, and attacked most furiously on their flanks the enemy who were posted on the right behind a stone wall, and on the left behind a breastwork of rails. The enemy were soon put to flight, and rapidly retired through the town to Cemetery hill. The retirement of the enemy caused the artillery on the left to limber up and move rapidly to the rear. Much of this artillery would have been captured, but the two left regiments met a second force of the enemy posted behind a stone fence to the left of the College, and, though they were easily dislodged, they continued to offer sufficient resistance to enable the artillerists to make off with their guns. It is needless to say that Col. Perrin and his gallant brigade deserve all credit for the manner and spirit with which this attack was conducted. The efficiency and value of the services of Col. P. have been fully recognized by the Government in the promotion of that officer to the rank of a Brigadier General; he being now in command of Wilcox's old brigade.

Brig Gen. Scales on the left, with the left of his brigade resting upon the turnpike, after passing the division of Major Gen. Heth, charged a brigade of the enemy which was then engaged on the extreme left of Major Gen. Heth's division, upon the opposite side of the road, which caused the enemy soon to fall back. The brigade continued to advance rapidly, and as it commenced to descend the hill opposite the ridge on which the enemy was posted it encountered a most terrific fire of grape and shell on the left flank and [illegible] in front, but still it pressed on at a double quick until the bottom was reached, a distance of some seventy five yards from the enemy's fortified position. Here the fire was singularly severe. Every field officer was either killed or wounded. Brig. Gen. Scales and his only Captain (Riddick) were both disabled by severe wounds. The brigade halted for a moment to return the enemy's fire, now very severe, and whilst halted was thrown into some confusion. Major Gen. Pender, with a part of his staff, and Brig Gen. Scales, though suffering very much from a severe wound in the leg, soon rallied the brigade, which again pushed on to the charge, under command of Lt. Col Gordon, 34th N. C. T., driving the enemy through and beyond the town of Gettysburg. The troops of this division which had been sent into town to gather up prisoners were now withdrawn; and the whole division was formed in line along the ridge opposite the town and Cemetery Hill, the left resting on the Fairfield road. And thus ended the first day's fight at Gettysburg—the most successful to the Southern cause, by far, of the three days' carnival of blood, which will ever make memorable the time, the place, and the actors. Much blood had been shed with the going down of this day's sun, but more was yet to be spilled before the butchery was complete or the slaughter was ended.

Of the second day's engagement, I will speak in my next. Before closing, let me say that the night of the first of July was no idle one in the enemy's camp. On the contrary, they worked unremittingly, and when daylight came, verily were the fruits of their labors clearly discernible in the fortifications which they had reared, and which proved thereafter such impassable and impregnable barriers to our brave and gallant men when assaulting them.

The Presidential Contest.—The New York Herald says the signs indicate that Fremont will be a candidate for the Presidency beyond a doubt, if Lincoln should be re-nominated. In the latter event Chase will resign his pretensions and support Lincoln; but Fremont's convention is to meet on the 10th of May, while the struggle between Lincoln and Chase will be decided in the June Convention. The probability is that McClellan will be the Democratic candidate, with Lincoln and Fremont as competitors.

The New Currency Coming.—Within one week from this date there will be sent to Richmond from the presses of Columbia ten millions of the new currency. The number of signers has been largely increased. Many of these are ladies. We learn that the issue from the "mills" will be at the rate of two millions a day.

Charleston Mercury, 12th.

The Bath Paper Mills, near Augusta, Ga., are to be completed and in operation by the first of May.

CONVENTION IN JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Convention of the friends of Gov. Z. B. Vance in Gen. Johnston's Brigade, was held at Taylorsville, Va, on the afternoon of March 11th, 1864.

The Convention was called to order by appointing Lt Col W S Davis, 12th N C Troops, to the Chair, and Sgt Wm Smith, 5th N C T, as Sec'y.

The President then in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the Convention.

Capt B Robinson, 5th N C T, moved that a committee of three from each Reg't be appointed by the Chair to draft preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: 5th N C T, Capt B Robinson, Chairman, Sgt H C Williams and Sgt R M Riddick; 12th N C T, Lt P Durham, Sgt Butler and Sgt J Allen; 20th N C T, Capt J F Ireland, Sgt Baker and Sgt Enzor; 23d N C T, Lt Hines, Corp Powell and Private Weaver.

The committee retired and soon reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, Wm W. Holden of Raleigh, the leader of the Convention agitation in North Carolina—the notorious political juggler of the South—the traitor who has thrown the fire-brand into the peaceful councils of the sturdy people of the Old North State, and stirred the waters of party strife until they have foamed with passion—he who [illegible] years educated the people in the [illegible]—who in the Convention at Raleigh on the 20th of May 1861 voted the State into this war, who pledged through his press "the last man and the last dollar" to its support, and then basely, sneakingly and cowardly abandoned the cause, and to advance his own interest, secure his election, and shield himself from the doom his infamy merited, advocates openly and avowedly a scheme which looks to the withdrawal of the State from the Confederacy, which would have the effect to transfer those troops who have so faithfully and courageously followed the starry crossed banner of the South to victory, to that army with which they have contended, and who have slain their comrades,—has announced himself as a candidate for Governor; and as we are unwilling to sustain him in the course he has pursued, which has so deeply tarnished the reputation of the State, and given seeming cause for a charge of disloyalty against her sons; and as we think the honest and loyal men of that State should unite to overthrow him and his party; be it therefore

Resolved, That we call upon our fellow citizens to unite in opposing and thwarting his aims, and establishing the fair fame of North Carolina upon a firm and honorable basis, by the utter repudiation of all affiliation and connection with Holden and his proselytes.

Resolved, That in the whole public career of Gov. Z B Vance of Buncombe, we see unmistakable evidences of a high patriotism, a sagacious wisdom, and an elevated sense of duty, and therefore recommend that he be supported by the voters of North Carolina for a re-election to the position he now fills with such distinguished fitness and ability.

Resolved, That our comrades in the North Carolina Troops of this army be called upon to ratify our nomination, that the blush of shame which the election of a traitor to office in our State will bring to the cheeks of all true men may be prevented.

Lt Durham moved that Gov. Vance be requested to address the soldiers of Johnston's Brigade at an early date, which was carried.

Col T M Garrett being called for, addressed the Convention in a forcible and eloquent manner. He was followed by Capts Robinson and Bailey.

On motion, the chairman appointed a committee to write to Gov. Vance and invite him to speak, and forward to him a copy of these proceedings. Capt Robinson, Capt Bailey and Lt Durham were appointed.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

A motion to publish these proceedings in the Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin was carried.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

W. S. DAVIS, Lt Col 12th N C T, Pres't.
W. SMITH, 5th N C T, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 26TH REGIMENT N. C. T.
Near Orange C. H. Va., March 8, '64.

Messrs. Editors: I arrived at Camp on the 4th inst. having been at my home in Chatham county N. C., on furlough of indulgence. I found the old 26th ready to move at any moment, there being some excitement in Camp on account of the yankee raid about Richmond.

I was very much gratified to find the people at home with plenty of the necessaries of life and not at the threshold of starvation as has been reported by some. The people at home live well and thank God are willing to divide with the poor soldier who is battling for liberty.

Our Regiment is growing stronger every day, and I think by May we will have five hundred brave boys ready to contend with the enemy for independence. I hope that this summer will bring this war to a close with the independence of the South, and that the soldiers may be permitted to return to their homes to swim in the wild sea of inexpressible delight. No news of importance, more than that the boys are all right on the Vance question. All is quiet on the Rapid Ann to-day.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Died at the Post Hospital, Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, Feb'y 12th, 1864, private Wm D Johnson of Co B, 2d N C Battalion, son of Daniel and Annabella Johnson, aged 18 years 6 months and 25 days.

At Camp Douglas, Ill., Pleasant Heatherly, Jobery [illegible] Allen, T. P. Fisher, John Morgan and L [illegible] members of a company from Henderson county.

Capt. J[illegible] Witherspoon of Co. K. 30th Reg't, was shot through the [illegible] at Kelly's Ford, on the 7th of Nov., and died a prisoner on the spot a few hours afterwards, aged 26.

In Buncombe county 16th ult. Lt L. D. Alexander, of Co. F. 16th Reg't N. C. T., aged 29 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Killed by accident on the Rail Road from Tarboro' to Rocky Mount, N C, 19th Dec'r 1863, private Ransom Jackson of company I, 51st Reg't N C T. A brave and good soldier. Co I.

On 15th Jan'y, James H. Bartlett, aged 24.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed at the second battle of Chickamauga, James D Palmer, in the 28th year of his age. Thus departs the flower of the country,—the youth we have looked upon as the stay and prop of our country. Deceased was born in Montgomery county, N. C., emigrated to Mississippi and eagerly responded to the first call for volunteers to free our country from the yoke of the tyrant. He has been an eager participant in every battle in the West. At Fishing Creek, where fell the lamented Zollicoffer, he was in the charge when, for the first time in the war, bayonets were crossed. Shiloh, the second battle of Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, all can testify to his bravery; and on several occasions was he complimented by his commanding officers. As a citizen no one was more respected. For years he led a pious and consistent life, and none knew him but to love him. He leaves three brothers now fighting in defence of their country, and aged parents to mourn his untimely loss. Such is the soldier's fate. To suffer the privations of camp is a trial; to leave the luxuries of a happy home and the love of friends even for liberty is difficult to endure; but to die on the battle field beneath the broad canopy of heaven, amid the groans and shrieks of the wounded, with no caressing hand to soothe the pain, no sweet word to bid adieu to the departing spirit, and no one to bear the last whispered adieu to the loved ones at home, is a fate none but the christian warrior, such as he, can calmly meet.

R. B. G.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

With profound regret we announce the deaths of Sgt J. N. Ellis, J. W. M. Daniel, and W. J. Crutchfield, Co E 26th N. C. T. Serg't Ellis escaped uninjured, and after the battle of Gettysburg he was detailed by the Dr. to wait on the wounded soldiers who fell into the yankees' hands. He was good and kind to them, and his name will ever be fresh in their memory. He was taken to Point Lookout, Md., were he died. McDaniel and Crutchfield were taken at Gettysburg and died at Point Lookout, Md. So have three of our brightest stars passed away. They died in a glorious cause.

FATHER LORING AND THE PRESS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The generous attention of the Members of the Press is invited to the circumstances of Father Loring, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of their fraternity in the State. His name—his public labors are known to all. He is a venerable servant of God, one of the most pious men I ever knew. He is infirm—entirely unable to labor, borne down by the weight of many years. He is consequently entirely dependent upon the hospitality of his friends. At present he is nobly assisted by a brother Editor, but at too great a sacrifice to the latter. This appeal is made without the knowledge or consent of Father Loring, by a friend who believes that many an editor or printer or other kind friend or pitying christian will need but a word to call from him a liberal present to this good and faithful old man to drive the shadows of dependence from his quiet little chamber, to light afresh the glow of gratitude in his closing eye, and hand down his trembling limbs to the tomb, in gentleness and peace. His days are but few—what thou doest, do quickly! Any contributions for this laudable and Godly purpose will be received and properly applied by the Rev. A. W. Mangum, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Goldsboro'. J. A. M.

Feb'y 26, 1864.

LIBERAL AND PATRIOTIC

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: You will please grant a space in your columns to make known a few facts, which I think are worthy of public notice. My neighbor and friend John B. Sutton Esq., (a man in moderate circumstances) of Westbrooks' District Sampson County, through the persuasion and assistance of his neighbors, some seven years ago, erected a Grist Mill for the benefit and convenience of his neighborhood—since that time his mill has been blown up several times; but being a man of untiring energy and perseverance, has rebuilt, and keeps his Mill in good repair. He is the regular manager and keeper of his mill, and sells all the toll corn he receives to the poor and needy at Government price, when he could as easily get three times that amount. Many bushels of corn are in this manner distributed among the destitute. He also grinds free of toll a considerable amount of corn drawn from the County by indigent families of soldiers. The example set by this generous Sampsonian is a good one, and worthy of imitation by all Millers throughout the County. K.

The Methodists.—A few days ago, we noticed the exultations of the Baptist organ in New York, that with "a tread that shakes the foundation of things," that church, under the "great authorization" of Secretary Stanton, was preparing to steal every Baptist church they could lay their hands on in the Confederate States. The following shows that Bishop Ames, of the yankee Methodist church, is engaged in the same holy employ. He, too, is upsetting "the foundation" of mercy, love and common honesty, and mocking God with an abolition gospel, preached in stolen temples:

The Churches in New Orleans.—The Montgomery Advertiser publishes the following, dated New Orleans, Feb. 12:

As I know you are interested for the churches in this city, I write. About the middle of January, Bishop Ames arrived, and as his commission was different from what we all expected, it has ended in his obtaining possession of all the Methodist churches in the city and supplying the pastorates. His order from the Secretary of War was to take charge of all churches "not supplied by loyal pastors and appointed by loyal bishops." Of course this ended the matter and the military requisition was complied with by trustees, &c. * * I never had such strange emotions as on Sabbath, 24th, when for the first time in my life, I was without freedom to worship God. No other day of my life ever equalled it for unutterable sadness. Surely, we are touching on some of the prophetic times of the Bible.

This Bishop Ames is from Indiana, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North. About six weeks since he "possessed" and "occupied," in like manner, the Methodist church in Memphis, ejecting a faithful pastor, to make room for a reverend gentleman from Indianapolis. I suppose similar attentions have been paid to the churches of Vicksburg, Natchez and Baton Rouge, and all intermediate points, for, as none of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are "loyal," in the sense of this ecclesiastico-military commission, so none of their appointments may stand before it."

The Late Invasion of the Eastern Shore.—The successful and daring enterprise of Capt. Thadeus Fitzhugh, of the Fifth Virginia cavalry, who, with only 15 men, visited the Eastern Shore of Virginia and inflicted great loss upon the enemy, turns out to have been one of the most heroic and creditable affairs of the war. With 15 men this gallant officer, who was in Matthews county on furlough, crossed the Chesapeake bay in two small, open boats, evaded the blockading vessels of the enemy, as well as the mounted pickets, coast-guard, and disaffected citizens of Northampton county, landed, abandoned his boats, marched nearly 20 miles, captured 54 prisoners, 9 cavalry horses, many arms, saddles, &c. He destroyed 1300 barrels of army stores and provisions, including bacon, flour, coffee, bread, vinegar, sugar, &c., &c. Two Government storehouses were destroyed; the submarine telegraph to Fortress Monroe was destroyed in the most complete manner, and the members of the expedition then directed their attention to the capture of the enemy's vessels. Two steamers and a large square-rigged schooner, with Government and other goods, were sunk; a large side-wheeled steamer was captured, but as a small interest in her was owned in Baltimore, the steamer was bonded.

A large, new and powerful steam propeller, belonging to the United States, was captured, and in that the daring captors escaped, under a shower of bullets, from the enemy, whose cavalry arrived a few minutes too late to do more than witness the departure of Capt. Fitzhugh and his command.

The engineer of the captured steamer was forced to run the steamer into the Pianketank river, where it was beached, and nearly the whole of the new and valuable machinery removed to a place of safety, and all the prisoners of war who were not paroled were sent to this city.

Our readers will agree with us that the war has furnished few instances of so small a number of daring men inflicting a large amount of damage upon the enemy, under circumstances which would have intimidated any but the most fearless. Our cavalry officers and men are as formidable on the water as they are on land. It may safely be stated that this little expedition, adventuring forth in two open boats, during the week of Kilpatrick's, Custar's, and Dahlgren's raid, inflicted nearly as much damage upon the Yankees as the three or four thousand horse-thieves who followed those noted freebooters did upon quiet and inoffensive mill-owners and farmers in Virginia. Nor was their work a war on private property, but all legitimate destruction of public stores.

- Richmond Examiner.

Heavy Funding.—The amount funded in Confederate four per cent. bonds, at the Depository in this city, up to Saturday last, was $1,086,400.

Raleigh Confederate.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner has Northern files to the 10th inst., from which it makes the following summary of news:—

The Failure of the Raid on Richmond.—At the date of our latest advices, news had been received of the failure of the "raid on Richmond" and the death of Dahlgren. There had been various rumors in the North of his fate; some were that he was a prisoner, others that he was wounded, and still another account in the New York Tribune said that he was safe, and had arrived at Williamsburg with his command. The first intelligence received of his death was from our own papers taken North by the flag-of-truce boat. This took the North with a surprise as sudden as it was unexpected, and the announcement of its disastrous failure, after the glowing anticipations and repeated rumors of its success, brought all of yankeedom to grief. The accounts were taken from our papers, and are published in full in the Northern papers, and the whole plot is disclosed, together with the manner and circumstances of Dahlgren's death, and the papers and documents found on his person. In general, the yankee papers make no comment, but the Philadelphia Inquirer bursts in a pæan of praise over Dahlgren's "heroic address" to his men, to "kill Davis and his cabinet."

The Herald says the responsibility of the failure of the movement against Richmond must be shared between the President, his military board of directors at Washington, and the commander of the army of the Potomac. The Herald thinks that the hazardous measure was courageously executed, and would have resulted in the most decisive and comprehensive success of all the successes of the war, if a strong supporting infantry detachment had been sent up from the Peninsula to co-operate with Kilpatrick. The Herald says that there has been some very stupid blundering in the matter, and that the truth is, Gen. Meade depends upon the War office for his plans, and that the War office is incompetent to direct him. The Herald hopes that Gen. Grant's visit has some connection with the movements of the army of the Potomac, and intimates that his visit is by special requisition from the President, with a view of consulting and having his views of the operation of the army in Virginia.

From Charleston.—There is no news from Charleston. The situation of affairs remains unchanged. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the business of blockade-running has been resumed there, and that hardly a week passes without a couple of blockade runners running over the bar, and entering the harbor. This is said to be attributable to the insufficiency of the blockading squadron, greatly reduced by Gilmore's expedition.

Europe—Rumors of Recognition by France.—Through the Northern papers we have later advices from Europe.

The most interesting feature of the intelligence is a rumor that France has decided upon an early recognition of the Confederate States, and is now conferring with the British Government on that step, with a view of securing, if possible, England's alliance in the matter. The story seems to have originated in this wise. On the arrival of the last steamer from Europe, a bearer of dispatches from Mr. Dayton, U. S. Minister to France, proceeded immediately to Washington, taking the very earliest train after his landing. The said bearer of dispatches is said to have been quite communicative of the nature of the communications he bore, and represented them as announcing to the Government at Washington the early purpose of France to recognize the Confederate States. The Emperor had intimated to Mr. Dayton that, after waiting long and patiently, he could see no satisfactory evidence of the ability of the Federal Government to put down the rebellion and restore the Union; that the interests of France continued to suffer severely from the blockade and the consequent suspension of commercial intercourse with the South; that the forbearance of the French Government in that particular had been met with only hostile criticism of the Emperor's Mexican policy by the Northern journals; that the notes which the Minister of Foreign Affairs had recently received through the U. S. Minister, in relation to the Confederate steamers Florida and Georgia, were discourteous and dictatorial in tone; and, finally, that it was due to the cause of humanity that something should be done by some power like France, not unfriendly to either belligerent, with a view of terminating a civil war which has raged so long without any definite results. Upon this intimation from the Emperor, Mr. Dayton dispatched a messenger to his Government at Washington.

This is the story. Whether true or not, it seems to have excited considerable feeling in the North. The substance of the above appears in a New York paper, as a dispatch, double leaded, from Washington, and is followed up by the editorial declaration, "on the very best authority," that the relations between the U. S. and France are in "a very critical condition." The story moreover assumes an air of probability from the fact that the Paris correspondent of the London Post writes to the same effect, and the story of recognition seems to have been received both in Paris and London with more confidence than ever. The Republican papers of the North treat the rumor with levity, and say there is no truth in it. A dispatch from Washington, as if speaking by official authority, discredits the whole thing, and says that it is but a mere trick of cotton speculators; that "the relations of the U. S. with France and England are peaceful and harmonious, and will be maintained as such with both powers, certainly with England." The North counts with certainty in the case of England, and as an evidence of the good feeling on her part, at least, points to the vote in the House of Commons on the motion for the production of certain papers concerning the seizure of the steam rams. This, the North regards, was a test question of the feeling and action of the British Government, and was decided with the following result: for the motion, one hundred and fifty-three, and against it one hundred and seventy-eight. This vote, the North urges, settles the ram question in the British Parliament, and adjusts a matter which could form "the only point of dispute which could possibly interrupt the present peaceful relations between England and the United States."

Affairs remain in Schleswig unchanged. Denmark has accepted the proposition for a conference, but it was considered doubtful whether peaceable results would ensue. The British channel squadron had been ordered to the Baltic in order to prepare for probable eventualities. The tone of the British papers is warlike. Lord Palmerston had declared peace a remote contingency and war as certain between the present belligerents.

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN

Nov 28, 1863 83-1t

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, July 10, 1862. [illegible]

Blank Warrants for sale here.

THE LATE AFFAIR AT SUFFOLK.

Gen. Ransom learning that the yankee troops had occupied Suffolk on Sunday, moved his force from the neighborhood of Somerton, and reached Bethlehem Church on Wednesday morning. About 10 o'clock in the day his skirmishers advanced to the Merry Oak, two miles from town, where some negro pickets were posted. They fled and were pursued into the town, where a regiment of negro cavalry were stationed. The fight took place in the streets, the negroes dismounting after the first fire and flying in every direction. Several were killed in the streets, and many took shelter in a vacant house, just beyond the limits of the town, on the East. This house was charged by our men, and all but four captured. These four refused to surrender and the house was fired. When the flames were well under way, one came out firing upon our men as he did so, and was killed. The other three remained and were consumed in the flames. The flying negroes were pursued to Jericho Run, where they tore up the bridge; also the bridge at the Canal, a quarter of a mile distant. Ransom's forces pursued and charged the camp at Bernard's Mill, the yankees running as though the arch fiend of the regions of wo was after them. Having only a small force of cavalry, they could not be followed. The camps and quartermaster's stores were destroyed, the men first supplying themselves with overcoats and other articles, which they could bring off conveniently.

We lost three men in the engagement, and the number killed of the enemy was about thirty. We had two men captured and have not learned how many prisoners we took. The affair is regarded a very brilliant one.

Gen. Ransom has fallen back this side of Suffolk, and the Yankees have again advanced, and there was some skirmishing Thursday morning, at Cowling's Landing, two miles west of Suffolk. Should the Yankees be reinforced and make any further advance, they will find the gallant Ransom in the right place.

Several of the negro soldiers killed in this battle belonged to gentlemen in Suffolk and died in a few hundred yards of their old homes.

Gen. Ransom obtained from the enemy some fine horses, a piece of artillery, and many small arms.—*Petersburg Express, 12th.*

From the Army of Tennessee.—DALTON, March 10.—On the evening of the 8th inst. Gen. Wheeler moved with a small portion of his command for the purpose of attacking and driving off a brigade of yankee cavalry in the valley beyond Taylor's Ridge. On the morning of the 9th he crossed the Ridge, which occupied some time as a great portion of the road was only a narrow trail, requiring them to march in single file. The enemy were found and fell back through the woods skirmishing until they formed in a line of battle in a strong position. Gen. Wheeler charged them, as usual leading the charge in person. Their line was broken in the centre and pressed on both roads which they took. The yankee officers attempted to rally their men, but it was of no avail; they were demoralized utterly—stampeding, flying, and the glittering sabres of the brave Southrons warning them not to stop, nor did their officers long seem to be much inclined to urge their halt; the panic had spread and they vied with their men in their efforts to escape. Leet's mill and tanyard were passed—on still sped pursued and pursuer, until within a short distance of the Chickamauga, near Lee & Gordon's Mill, where Gen. Wheeler finding the advantage the enemy had, in that their horses were fresh while his had been wearied and fatigued, determined to withdraw his command, as all had been accomplished that could be done.

A brigade of the enemy has been stampeded, demoralized, scattered, ruined so far as future service to the yankee army is concerned, their camps with several days' rations of corn, breadstuffs, etc. captured; quite a number of the enemy killed, wounded and captured, while we lost but three or four wounded. We have gotten a number of rifles and pistols, and our men have been repaid for their labors by the numbers of blankets, saddle-bags, oil cloths, hats, etc., thrown away by the flying yankees in their great anxiety for their personal safety; and the country has been freed from these pests who have been pilfering and committing depredations of every character since their first occupancy of the country.

A few more such achievements and Gen Thomas will have no cavalry left that can head an advance or cover the retreat.—*Macon Confederate.*

From Longstreet's Command.—We have some interesting intelligence from Longstreet's command. Indications were, a few days since, indicative of an early engagement between the two armies of the East Tennessee department, but they had all disappeared. The enemy came as far up as Morristown, in considerable force—also on the Chucky river; but on the appearance of an advance of our troops, they retreated hurriedly in the direction of Knoxville. The latest intelligence received from them reported their rear at Strawberry Plains.

There are no Federal forces on the Bean's station valley road nearer than Blain's cross-roads. Everything is quiet in the direction of Cumberland Gap. Our troops are in admirable health and full of enthusiasm, and have plenty of supplies.—*Rich. Examiner, 14th.*

Capture of a Yankee Vessel.—PETERSBURG, March 14.—Capt. Edenborough, and eight men of the signal corps, boarded and captured on Friday night, off Nansemond river, the schooner Julia Baker, of Portland, with valuable stores. The captain and crew, and three negroes were brought off, and the vessel burned. The vessel and cargo were valued at $10,000. Several vessels and gunboats were close by, but our men were not interfered with.

Promotions.—We have been pleased to hear, and hope that the report is well founded, that Brig. Gen. Martin has been promoted to be Major General, and Col. W. J. Clarke to be Brigadier General.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Appointment.—Gen. E. Kirby Smith has been made a full General by the President, under the Act of Congress authorizing an additional appointment.

Revolutionary Soldiers at the North.—It appears from a letter of the Commissioner of Pensions, that only twelve of the Revolutionary soldiers are now living; whose ages range from 94, to 105 years, and whose pensions only amount to from $24 to $96 per annum.

Glad to hear It.—The New York Tribune says the sham Democracy of Indiana are, if possible, more resolutely disloyal this year than ever. They have just held their Congressional Conventions for the appointment of Delegates to the National Convention, and the platforms put forth embody sentiments eminently suitable to secession.

The New York Herald says that "in consequence of the very great number of disbursing officers in town, the provost marshal has issued an order closing all the gambling houses, as a precaution against loss on the part of the Government."

Negro riots are represented by the New York papers, as daily occurrences in New Orleans.

Trust him little who praises all; him less who censures all; him least who is indifferent about all.