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#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for. . Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances Jan'y 1, 1858.

#### FIGHT NEAR SOUTH MILLS, N. C.

We learn, says the Norfolk Day Book, 21st,) that the enemy landed in a force supposed to be from five to eight thousand, at Richardson's Landing, some three or four miles the other side of South Mills, on Saturday last. Col. Wright, with a portion of the 3d Georgia Regiment, and Capt. McComas's company of artillery, in all about 500 men, met them at this point, while on their march, and the artillery suddenly emerged from their concealed position when the enemy were within 400 yards of them, and opened a deadly fire upon them, with grape and canister. This was about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and from this time until 5 o'clock P. M., the battle raged, our small force repeatedly falling back, until they got behind their entrenchments, where they made a stand, and sent off for reinforcements.

It is said the resistance by our troops was of the most determined nature, and kept the enemy back much longer than it was thought possible to do, in view of his overpowering numbers.

We lost 15 killed and about 50 wounded Among the killed is Capt. McComas, of the artillery company, and Lieut. Harris, of the 3d Georgia.

Col. Wright's forces had fallen back to the "Half-Way House." this side of the South Mills, where they are being rapidly reinforced.

aults on our

Henningsen's Artillery, was one of the most galant achievements of the war. The enemy finally fled precipitately to Elizabeth City, where they sought protection under the cover of their gunoats. The Southampton Cavalry were ordered to reinforce Col. Wright, but, taking the wrong road, came up in rear of the enemy, and were unwilling to engage such fearful odds. Their ap-

pearance, however, gave additional impetus to he movements of the Yankees, and cansed the latter to make a more circuitous route to Elizabeth City than they intended. Had the cavalry I many of them would have been captured. The cowardly invaders, on reaching Elizabeth

City, betook themselves to their transports, and, having got entirely out of danger, the gunboats mened on the town, pouring into it a shower of line or Louisa. We should not be surprised at hearing shell, and destroying, it is said, nearly all the re- within a week of a fierce baute on this advanced theatre maining buildings.

It is not believed that the Yankees intended more by this movement than a general raid into the country for the purposes of reconnoissance and plunder -- Petersbury Express, 22d.

PORTSMOUTH, April 21 -- I have just seen an ntelligent member of Col. Wright's 3d Georgia egiment, who was wounded in the battle at South Mills, and I will give you a hurried sketch of his regiment, a company of Henningsen's artillery, and statement concerning the fight. Three militia men deserted to the Yankees and gave inforum. Ferebee, (who is one of those members of the State tion of our numbers, situation, &c. They landed Friday night a large force and commenced the march. Col. Wright failed to get information of to their homes" from "the approximating yankees." the advance until Saturday morning. He then burried forward with three companies of infantry, an artillery company, and one cavalry company. Reaching a very large old field, skirted by woods. he sent forward some men and burnt the houses, destroyed the fences, &c. The enemy, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000, soon approached unconscious of the force awaiting them.

As soon as they came within long range, the artillery opened with terrible effect upon them. and after silencing their battery our guns ceased firing, that we might induce them to charge. Thinking that our battery was disabled, they made a furious charge, not knowing that there were infantrymen waiting to receive them. When about 250 yards from us, our men were ordered to fire, and after firing about fifteen rounds, loading on the ground and rising on the knee to fire, the glory of every gallant action, has been frequently alenemy filed off on the right and broke for the woods.

Coh. Wright, fearing a flank movement, and

## FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 28, 1862.

OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1862. THE PROSPECT -The Richmond Examiner of yeate iny thinks it prohable that a great battle will be fough North of Richmond before that on the Peninsula. Clellan is reported to have disputched truops from the Bay to reinforce McDowell at Fredericksburg. Banks taken the right road and pursued the enemy as with 30,000 men, is following Jackson towards Gordens-soon as their punic commenced, it is certain that ville. If Banks and McDowell unite, as is likely, they will threaten Richmond with 60,000 men. Our govern ment has ordered large reinforcements to that quarter "Our Corinth, (says the Examiner,) is on the Chicks hominy, and our Shiloh somewhere in advance in Caro The Examiner thinks our force there will be suff cient, and Generals Jackson and Ewell are fight Generals. The enemy will not have his gunboat back him.

> A GALLANT FIGHT .- The fight pear Elizabeth Ci was one of the most gallant of the war. The leader, Col. Wright, has shown himself to be a true man, fit to ommand. And he was nobly sustained by a part of his some of the militis of Camden county under Col. D. D. Convention that the Winston Sentinel lately said were "alarmed for their safety." at Raleigh, and so "escaped It appears that while the Sentinel, not alarmed for its was safety away up in Forsyth, was lampooning Col Ferchee, he went down to face and resist "the approxmating yankees." Yet the world is so given to calling things by queer names, that the Sentinel is doubtless regarded as a patriot of the first water, and Col. Ferebee as nothing but an old Whig, who was once a Union

> The "Half-way House," to which Col White fell back for a while after the fight, is a very strong position, beng a narrow road on the bank of the canal, with the Breat Dismal Swamp on either side, affording a level and straight view for many miles of any approaching

> BORROWSD PLUMES .- The propensity of our neighors right and left to appropriate to themselvos the luded to. Usually it manifests itself at the expense of North Carolina; but the following from last Tues-

THE CAVALET SEIRBIRH .--- We have received from an ! fficer engaged in the skirmish of a portion of Spruill's Cavalry a detailed account, not written for publication of that affair. The companies engaged were the larger art of four, viz: Strange's, Turner's, Bryan's and Thomas's, with s few from Bayes's, Andrews's and Cole's; in all bout 200, under Lieus. Colonel Bobinson. They were couting, when they heard from a negro that about an eual number of the enemy were at Gillett's house, 18 ailes from Newbern, and proceeded to attack them, about aidnight of the 18th inst. Bryan's company was arranged to charge the house in front, and Strange's and Turner's on the left and right Owing to misinformation as distances, the effect of Capt Bryan's charge in front was lost before the others could pull down fences and get up to their positions. The enemy were not unpreared, as was expected, for their fire was almost simulancons with that of our men. The fight was kept up, or some time with spirit, and some of the men a all the companies distinguished themselves for coluess and bravery. Captain Strange and Captain Bryan each made two distinct charges in front, aide, and rear. Bryan had one man wounded through the breast. Of Capt. Strange's company, have Melvin was badly wounded in the left cheek, his jaw bone being broken, Alex. McDougald severely wounded in the thigh, Wm. Vaughan a flesh wound in the right side;

John A. Braddy missing, supposed to be killed. Col. Robinson was not killed, but received a flesh wound and was taken prisoner. Capt. Turner was wounded at the commencement of the fight. Several of the other companies had men wounded. 6 horses were killed and 2 wounded in Strange's company.

The writer attributes the failure of the attack to the want of space in the yard to operate so many horses over fences and ditches, too, and thinks that the origi nal design of dismounting two of the companies would have been better.

Since the above was in type we find the following i he Hillsborough Recorder, doubtless furnished b Capt. Josiah Turner, Jr. of that place:---

NINETEENTH REGIMENT, SECOND CAVALRY. The Skirmish at Gillett's, below Trenton.

This Regiment, lately known as Spruill's, and so long reated as the step-child of the State, in being detained a camp or moved from place to place, Kittrell's, Here ford, Edenton, Newbern, unarmed, unhorsed, and neglocted in such a manner as was well calculated to mor tify their pride, the meh especially, when they saw an-other Regiment of the same arm of the service petted and supplied at an early day with every appointment desired, seems to be singularly unfortunate in the rumore put in circulation respecting their operation against the enemy, and the adoption of these rumors as truth by the public press. One company of this regiment is the Orange Cavalry, in which a natural interest is felt in this c unity. After the battle below Newbern. in this community. After the battle below Newbern, it was widely reported that this regiment had fied inglori-ously and created a panic among the other troops. It turned out upon the publication in this paper of the let-ter of Lieut. Graham, then commanding the Orange Cavalry, that though not under the fire of the enemy, this company and that of Capt. Hayes of the same regi-ment, remained in position, diamounted on the field of battle, until all the other troops event the regiments of

ied army on their arrival at Kinston, two days after

ndulge in reflections upon this regiment without dis-rimination in relation to the recent skirmish at the

lantation of Mr. Gillett, where Lieut, Col. Robinso

ras wounded, in which they seem to revive the old sto-

ry as to the affair at Newbern, and conceive its truth to

be put beyond cavil by the behaviour of the regiment in the rencounter at Gillett's, advising the Lieut. Col. to

Congange.-In the Senate, on the 19th, the House bill appropriating one million and a half of dollars for the construction of a railroad (regarded as a military necessity.) between Galveston, Texas, and New Orleans, after being rejected, was reconsidered and passed-yeas 12, pays 9.

A bill was passed to establish new post routes, in cluding some in North Carolina (not published.) The Committee on a Confederate Flag and Seal re-

ported that the flag shall be, "a red field charged with a white saltier, having in the centre the device of a sun in his glory, on an arure shield, the rays of the sun cor-responding with the number of the States composing the Confederacy."

It is recommended because of "its want of resem It is recommended because of "its want of resem-blance to the flag of any other nation. The distinct-ness of its colors, rendering it discernible at a distance. Its simplicity, and consequent facility of fabrication for an emergency. Its conformity to the proprieties of heraldry. Its symbolization of the characteristics of a free and prosperous people. The red denotes martial prowers, boldness, courage, valor. The saliter "an honorable ordinary in heraldry," is the emblem of pro-gress and strength—its white indicating purity, inno-cence and gentleness. The blue of the shield repre-sents justice, faith, perseverance and vigilance. The summanifests the dominion, generosity and stability of the Confederacy." f the Confederacy.

The bill to fix ten cents as the uniform rate of postage passed both Houses. Also a bill explanatory of the Conscription act; a bill to organize bands of sharphooters; and a bill to provide for exemptions from the peration of the Conscription. The provisions of these bills are not stated, except the exemption law, which we copy below.

The Senate declined to confirm the President's nomiations of 140 Lieutenants for the army.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Va. was elected President pro tem. of the Senate.

Congress adjourned at 8 P. M. on Monday till the 3d Monday in August.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW. The following exemption bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President just before the adjournment An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for ser-

vice in the armies of the Confederate States. SECTION 1. That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State Governments; the members of both houses of Congress, and of the legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operatives and ministers of religion, in the regular discharge of

[NO. 2343.]

LATEST WAS NEWS.

Later from Corinth .- Avovara, April 22. - The New Orleans Picayune has a despatch from Corinth, dated Orleans Picayune has a despatch from Corinth, dated 16th, which says that the report in the Memphis papers of the landing of a Federal force near Fort Pillow is un-true. Gens. Breckinridge and Hindman have been ap-pointed Major Generals Col. Thomas Jordan, Assis-tant Adjutant General to Gen. Beauregard, has been appointed Brigadier General, and Capt. Jack Morgan, Colonel.

Movements of Gen. Fremont.-LYBCHBURG, April 22 The Enorville Register of Sunday has reliable in-committee from Eastern Kentucky that Gen. Fremont. has left that section with his whole force, some 20,000 men, for Corinth.

The telegraph reports that Fremont is leaving North Western Virginia to unite his force with those of Buell. This indicates that the enemy distrust their ability to penetrate the Mississippi valley even with the large force left after the slaughter of Shiloh. It also shows that this force has attained its maximum since they bein to rely rather on the transfer and concentrat troops than on reinforcements derived from new lines. Richmond, White

Reported Death of Gen. Buell -The evidence of the death of Gen. Buell is circumstantial, but does not ad-mit of a reasonable doubt. Among the prisoners taken by as was Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, a former member of the old U. S. Congress, who was accompanying the army in the capacity of chaplain of one of the regi-ments. He declares that Buell was killed, which is the concurrent testimony of all the prisoners who have said any hing on the subject. On the second day after the Pittsburg battle a flag of truce was sent into the ene-my's lines by Gen. Besuregard with reference to the burial of the dead on the battle field, which was replied to by Gen. Grant, who would not have been authorized to treat on the subject if the senior general in command (Buell) had not fallen in the action.—Rich'd Ex'r, 23d

Fort Pillow .- The siege of this fort was commenced on the 12th inst., by the enemy's gun-boats. The fort. Is situated eighty-five miles above Memphis, and is said to be one of the strongest points on the river. It is on the Tennessee side. It is fortified by twenty guns mix rifled cannon, 32-pounders; thirteen smooth bore, same size and one 11-inch columbiad. The channel of the river is within 100 yards of the guns, and no boats, of however light draft, can pass, (says one writing from the place.) at a greater distance. A deep ditch, ram-part and fine military road extend from the river front on the right to the river front on the left, in the form of a horse shoe, on the brow of the highest hills, fully mounted with heavy guns at the salient angles, some idea of the extent of which may be formed by the fact that it would require 20,000 men, formed in a line of battle, to cover its circuit. In the rear, outside the ramparts, the woods are not only cut, but stripped of all limbs for over five hundred yards—and is again further strengthened by an almost impassable morass, which stretches inward and upward of the river as far as the eye can reach.—Rich. Whig.

General Sterling Price.-In common with others, we had inferred from the telegraphic announcement, that General Price had resigned his position as Major-Genof the West had suffered for some dereliction of military justice; we rejoice, however, to state, upon the bes rity, that he accepts the commiss General of the Confederate States, and brings into the service an estimated force of 15,000 men, well armed and equipped, which he will continue to command. The country will congratulate the Administration upon the wisdom which recognizes and rewards the services of this distinguished patriot. We hope soon to chronicle the restoration of Floyd and Pillow to active service. Arrival of Prisoners.-Eight prisoners, captured at South Mills, arrived early yesterday morning and were placed in safe keeping. - Day Book. From Frederickeburg - We conversed very has been hoisted over the town. Our informant furthe states that Gen. Yeager told Mayor Slaughter that he had made a forced march of thirty miles, and only reached the vicinity of Fredericksburg late Thursday reached the vicinity of Fredericksburg inte Thursday night, with his men completely worn down, and was greatly surprised at the freble resistance made. The terms of capitulation offered by the Council were, that they gave up the place because they could not hold it; that they were, and ever would be, true and loyal eltizens of Virginia and the Southern Confederacy, and only asked to be treated according to the rules of civil-ired wartare.—Richmond Dispatch, 23d. The French Minister .- M. Mercier, the French Minister, returned from Richmond yesterday in the eleven o'clock train and after a visit to the Gosport Navy Yard, went aboard the Gassendi. Immediately after his arrrival the steamer proceeded to Hampton Roads. Norfolk Day Book, 23d.

and were in each instance beaton back with great slaughter. It is said that two of their most prominent officers and about five hundred of their troops have been killed and wounded. So great was the slaughter among them, that notwith-standing their overpowering numbers, they did not attempt further to prevent our small force from retiring in good order and bringing off-all our killed and wounded.

The killed (20,) and wounded (31,) arrived here yesterday afternoon, and the latter were taken immediately to the Hospital:

It is said that so rapid were the discharges from our artillery pieces, that they found their ammunition above, in give out much sooner than was at first anticipated, and in consequence our troops lost advantages of importance, one of which was the chance of charging on an almost panic stricken toe. With what ammunition they did have though, it appears they accomplished wonders; having kept at bay eight regiments of the enemy, believed to consist of at least five thousand men, or ten to one.

Further from the Fight .- The steamer Arrow arrived here last night, bringing a couple of our wounded, and two Yankee prisoners, members of the 89th N. Y. Regiment. She also brought 1100 pounds of ammunition and some ten or twelve boxes of 12 ib. howitzer shot, captured by our forces.

We gathered the following particulars from several aboard the boat, who were engaged in the as if beeves, hitting nearly every time in the fight:

miles north of South Mills, whither our forces had proceeded for the purpose of attacking the enemy. Our force consisted of six companies of the 3d Ga. Regiment and McComas' Artillery: The companies were not full and the whole numher of men on our side may be set down at from three to five hundred.

The enemy's force, by their own admission, through the prisoners captured by us, consisted of five regiments, namely: the 9th New York (Zouaves,) 89th New York, Col. Hawkins, 4th Pennsylvania, 31st Massachusetts, and a New Hampshire Regiment, in command of Brig. Gen. Reno.

The battle lasted until 5} o'clock P. M. when our forces were ordered to fall back on their entrenchments at South Mills, which they did in good order. The enemy encamped on the ground, but during the night became panic stricken and hastily decamped. They made a regular stampede, and so fearful were they, that, as they fied, they burned the bridges after them to prevent a successful pursuit.

The casualties on our side are few, consisting of six killed, and about twenty-five wounded The enemy's loss is very great, but cannot be arrived at with certainty. On the field were a pumber of graves, and among them one with a head-

stone marked "Adjutant." There is reason to believe from the statements of the prisoners that they lost many of their officers; and from all we have been able to gather, it is probable that the statement we gave yesterday of their loss, namely, eight or nine hundred, will prove correct.

This affair, though apparently trivial, we conceive to have been one of the most successful etforts on the part of our troops to repel the invad-

We concur with the Examiner of the same date in one blic creditors. the energy were seen to be shot down, and more are be-for speed to have been attack with our shot. The men of the dataset well.—Serg't Harria, Corp'I Holmes, Piriadian behaved well.—Serg't Harria, Corp'I Holmes, Harriadian Behaved well.—Serg't Harriadian Beha n of other of its denunciations, vir and desires of the army and the people. Their attack and chase after the Indiana Regiment on Our loss thus far as ascertained will amount to 97 Should the report prove to be correct, we have being effectually covered by their works. I enclose the 3d Brigade being so far distant it is im-possible to communicate with in time for this mail. no doubt but the intended grand flank movement has been fully considered, and caused the evacua-Chickamacomae beach some time since, gave this tion of Manasaas by Gen. McClellan and his trip gallant regiment a reputation for dash and courto the Peninsula more as a decoy than for the purage, that caused the Yankees to attempt their pose of meeting our forces at that point. capture at South Mills by coming after them in By a gentleman from the vicinity of Fredeoverpowering numbers. But it appears our gal-lant leader, Col. Wright, had no idea of giving ricksburg by yesterday afternoon's cars, we learn 563 killed and wounded and one brigade and the fleet not heard from, proves that it was a dear bought "viothat our troops are still near Fredericksburg, bethem an opportunity to carry out their design, ing about six or eight miles distant, and picket tory." Norfolk Day Book, 22d. PRISONERS -A letter from Newbern, April 10th, pub-The Fight at South Mills .- We understand and scout still further in that direction. lished in the N. Y. Herald, says,from a gentleman who obtained his information from an eye-witness, that the repulse of the over-whelming Yankee force at South Mills, Saturday, by Col. Wright's Georgia Regiment and Capt. Ferebee's Militia company, assisted by a battery of Rich'd Examiner, 22d. 

having his wagon containing the ammunition, | uny s hid hear that the enemy have now retreated to their | Baker, Senator from Florida, and by him communicated gunboats. Reinforcements have been sent to Col. to the Enquirer: Wright. He and his men fought with the most determined courage. On our side the loss was from eight to twelve killed, and about thirty the field but Lieut. Wilson. T. W. H.

# Letter to the Richmond Dispatch.

From South Mills -- We learn that on yesterday the Federals sent a flag of truce to South Mills for the purpose of recovering their dead, old negro man.

We further learn that when the fact became known to the Feds that the fee they so much dreaded was not at South Mills, they very suddealy took it into their heads to take posses the place They accordingly started out, but it ] appears that the move was anticipated by our orces, who reached South Mills before the Yankees, and now defy them to take the pince.

Norfolk Day Book, 22d.

Good Shots .- The Atlanta Commonwealth of April 16th, says:

A gentleman from the West informs us that he saw and conversed with a Federal officer, a prisoner, who stated that in the recent battle at Corinth the Confederates shot at their enemies head. He noticed in passing over the battle field The action began at 12 o'clock at a point two that nearly all their wounded had balls planted in their foreheads.

The same gentleman informs us that he saw and examined a breast-plate that had been taken from a dead Yankee. It was made of very fine wire, woven closely together, and could resist a ball from the most powerful rifle. Although his follows:reast was protected by this novel contrivance, his head was left exposed, and in its very centre he had received the fatal hall. Three other prenst-plates were found upon the bodies of the

The Fight on the Peninsula -- We learn that the fight on the Peninsula Wednesday, particu-lars of which we have already given, proved much more disastrons to the Yankee invaders than was at first supposed. Our soldiers buried 108 of the gain a footing Vandals who fell on this side of Warwick river, and many are known to have been drowned, while traitor may be found, we are sorry to say; but Virginat 500.

On Thursday night the enemy sgain attempted to cross at Dam No. 2, Warwick River, but were repulsed Two efforts were made-one at mid-night, and another at three o'clock Friday morning. Both attempts signally failed. This is thought to be probably the weakest point in our line of detences on the Peninsula, and the shrewd Yankees, with their accustomed cuteness, have ascertained the fact. Since these unsuccessful attempts, following so closely upon the disastrous effort of Wednesday, the invaders have remained diet, so far as our information extends. Such is the laconic report over the wires.

Petersburg Express.

Ling and Table 2004 Jack State State of the and an an internet the state of the state

ers, that has taken place during the war. Here terday in Congress that President Davis had reight batteries, containing forty-six heavy guns; three we see a small force of about 500 determined men attacking and driving off an enemy of about 5,000. All honor to the 3d Georgia. This is twice that they have set an example to our rulers, of the true policy of conducting this war to a suc-cessful termination, and according to the wishes and desires of the army and the people. Their to redeem their characters, by going into the service, lack. INPORTANT DECISION .- Judge Magrath of the Con-iderate Court in South Carolina, has decided that Canand supporting their country and its cause with heart and hand and purse. gress has no right to tax State stocks, in the hands of

id Enquirer, Si retired in good order to our entrenchments. We some also. The letter is doubtless addressed to Judge

NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., April 17th, 1862. My bear Judge: -- I furnish you with the details of a little affair in which the 2d Florida regiment are con-cerned. - I am induced to do so from the fact that I see wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at from-in the Richmond "Enquirer," of the 15th inst., an sr-300 to 500. All our wounded were brought off the field but Lieut. Wilson, T. W. H.

The facts are as follows:

In the afternoon of Saturday last, the 12th, a part of the Brigade commanded by Col. Ward, 2d Florida, of the Brigade commanded by Col. Ward, 2d Florida, were ordered to send a detachment out in front of Re-doubts No. 4 and 5, to dislodge the enemy from a position in which they were associate out front both with sissippi Battalion, commanded by Lt. Colonel Taylor, supported by the 2d Florida, the whole under the com-mand of Col. Ward, of the 2d Florida. The pickets of he enemy, concealed in ritle pits, were soon driven in, the enemy dislodged and the houses which gave strength to the position, burned. It is due to the troops engaged to state that they behaved steadily under a very hat fre to state that they behaved scentry under a very about from a wood on their right, and from a battery about 300 yards in front of the houses burned. The advance of a large column of the enemy and the signal of recall probably prevented the capture of the battery. Gen. Early, under whose eye the movement was made, and Gen Magruder, who came on the ground as our troops were retiring, took occasion personally to thank them and their officers, for the gallant manner in which the ovement had been executed.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT .- This morning's mail brings the Charleston Mercury with a letter from its Richmond correspondent, in which we find the following:-

"On yestenday our troops took Lee's Mill at the point of the bayonet, and the fight raged from 3 to 7, p. m., and when night closed our men "held their own." A Virginia regiment (the 15th.) and one from South Caro-lina (the 5th. I believe.) especially distinguished them-selves—the latter wading breast deep in mud and water get at the enemy.

These mistakes are not half so remarkable as the fact hat the same writer contradicted them the next day as

"It seems it was the 16th North Carolina, not the 15th Virginis, that distinguished itself, and the Yan-kees, and not the South Carolinians, waded the creek."

LOOK AT HOME .- A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Suffork, Va., says,-

"It is painful to learn that all along the coast of N. Carolina there are persons who welcome the invaders and encourage them in their wicked raids. Until we can put an end to such encouragement, we shall have trouble at every point where the enemy can possibly

It is possible that here and there in North Carolina a others were killed on the opposite bank of the stream. Reliable persons engaged in the fight estimate the Yankee loss in killed and wounded North Carolina. The Peninsula, especially, so dear to North Carolina. The Peniusula, especially, so hear to this Suffolk writer, has been full of them, as all our troops know who have served there. Let not this Virginis pot call our kettle black.

THE FRENCH MINISTER. -Nothing is yet disclosed as to the object of the French Minister in visiting Richmond. The adjournment of Congress indicates that it romises nothing very material, else that body would ionbiless have remained in session.

It will be seen that he has passed through Norfolk on his return to Washington.

BURNEIDE's REPORT. --- The official report of the capure of Newbern is published in the Northern papers. The only thing material in it is the following, which shows a heavy Yunkee loss, and that the battle was well ought on our side:

Movements of the Enemy .- It was stated yes at home. It may not be too late even yet for such men By this victory our combined force have captured

furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and scademies, and all taschers professors of colleges and scademice, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars: superintendents of public hospitals, innatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in the institutions for the deaf and dunit and blind; in each apothecary store now established one apothecary, in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superin-tendents and operatives in wool and other factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby, exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. battle, until all the other troops except the regiments o Vance and Avery, and all the high officers, had not only etreated across Treat river but burat the two bridge behind them, leaving them to make their way as best they could up the right bank of the river and across Brice's creek. And to add to their difficulties, their horses had mysteriously disappeared from the reat where they had been tied, but were found with the ral-

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI .- The country was mated at the sudden surrender of fart Pulaski, below and four men wounded!! was sufficient to account for it. How then can we reconcile the fact with courage and patriotiam when we learn that the walls were not breach ed at all? Yet the commander was esteemed brave and skilful, was a Savaunah man, whose all was at stake, and his men were all from the city or State. We can ot understand it.

The following is from last Monday's Charleston Cou-

in the foncounter at differents, advising the Lieut. Gol. to unhorse those who behaved so ingleriously when they next go into battle. Before such language as this is applied to men who are daily periling their lives for their country, the facts to warrant it should be well established. The frequency of falsehoods respecting events of the war, is sufficient to put all on their guard News from the Federal Fleet .-- Capt. Kroeg, Mr. De quar, and two other prisoners captured by the Federals a short time since, have been released by order of Com. Dupont. They reached Caper's Island Saturday, and against disparsging rumors as to the courage of our troops. Soldiers in the field have little opportunity for defence against street jesters, railroad travelers, or the statements of the press, and the articles of war present great impediments to freedom of discussion by them if they had more. The statement made as the foundation

his city Sunday morning. The Federal report of the hombardment of Fort Paaski states that seventeen of their own number were laski states that seventeen of their own number were killed, and but one of the garrison of the Fort. The Fort was shelled from the weakest side. The walls were not breached, as reported by the Savannah papers, but the garrison were completely shelled out by the tremendous fire brought to bear upon them. The Fed-erals ridiculed the fact of the Confederate garrison at Fort Pulaski allowing them to erect their batteries so

Fort Pulaski allowing them to erect their batteries so near the Fort and at such commanding positions. The officers say that four iron-diad vessels were nearly ready, with which and a land force of fifty thousand, assisted by their other gunboats, they designed to at-tack Charleston. They assert that they receive the Sayaunah meners nearly event day Savaunah papers nearly every day.

PITCHING INTO THEM .- We do not always, nor indeed often, concur with the Richmond Examiner in its as saults upon the governments, both of the Confederacy

from that paper of Monday last;

"We have not Borne Arms." —The bare conjecture of the possibility of the enemy reaching Richmond has been enough to develop the meanness and cowardice of a number of our bogue patriots, who are now intent to save their carcasses and property, and who congratulate themselves that they have not dommitted themselves in any way that the enemy can reach them, az "they have not borne arms." We do not invent this wratched con-gratulation to put in the mouth of any man. We have heard it from the lips of a man who had boasted awhile ago that he "brought on secession," and who, day and ago that he "brought on secession," and who, day and night, from telegraph office to War Department, and from street corner to street corner, has gone about com-plaining that our troops are coward; that the govern-ment is not red-hot enough; and that separation with the Yankees should be made wide and impassable by

the living hell of an endless wer." This Virginia hero, who "brought on secession," has nany imitators, in a small way, in other parts of the South, and some even in North Carolina-men who were he most ultra secessionists and fire-caters, ready to whip the yankee nation before breakfast, but who now allow the old Union men, whom they were wont to abuse most vilely, to rush to the field of danger and of death in defence of the South, whilst they sneak about quietly

Incorrect.—The announcement in this paper a few days since of the death of Capt. Stancel, of Company A, Fifteenth N. C. Regiment, we are pleased to learn, was incorrect. The gallant Captain, though severely wound-ed, (a minnis ball having struck him on the upper lip and passing through came out near his ear.) still lives, with a fair prospect of recovery. He reached Peters-burg yesterday afternoon from the Peninsula.

Petersburg Express, 23d,

Murder of Dr. Shumate of Fauquier.—Through a citizen of Fauquier county, we learn that on Sunday morning has, a party of Yankees visited the house of Dr. Bay-ley Shumate, of that county, and that while there the officer in command attempted to penetrate into the chamber of Miss Shumate, a daughter of the Doctor's. He was informed by Dr. Shumate that this was his daughter's private chamber, and that if he persisted in and of Virginia, but we do agree with it, that if there is one man measurer than all other mean men in all the Southern Confederacy, or in all the world, it is the man described in the following paragraph which we copy from that paper of Monday last:

> stalks, cut on the 20th inst. They are full three feet in length of straw, and the heads clean out of the boot. As he justly remarks, these furnish a bright prospect for a full crop to be reaped in May.

CHURCH BELLS NOT WANTED .- The Biblical Recorde states that the offer of the Baleigh Baplist Church Bell has been declined by the Confederate Government, Church Bells not being medded now, but if hereafter re-quired will be availed of.

CABARRUS COUNTY .- Capt. Profis' company, forming art of the \$2d Regiment, just organized at Raleigh, is the eighth company from the little county of Cabarros, which contains a white population of 7,402. The officers of the company are. Capt. George A. Profis, 1st Lieut. John M. Alexander, 2d, P. A. Correll, 2d Jun. Jas. A.

for these reflections is in substance this: That Lieut. Col. Robinson with this regiment made an attack in the evening at the house of Gillett-that the enemy had deermined to surrender, and the officer in command was n the act of delivering up his sword, when all our in the act of derivering up in a solution with the act of derivering up in solution with the enemy renewed the fight, wounded and captured Col. Robinson, and killed others of his party. As we learn the facts they are in effect as follows: Lieut.

Col. Robinson, on the evening of Sunday the 13th inst., was on a scouting expedition, with the companies of Captains Strange, Bryan, Thomas and Turner; being informed by a negro of Mr. Thomas Gillett that a party of the enemy were at the house of his master, on the road from Trenton to Morehead City, and had tied him, the negro escaping. The situation of the house was described—the number of the party supposed to be 180, and it was determined to attack them.

The assault was made at midnight. The hou about fifty yards from the great road, from which led a ane with a ditch on either side between it and the fence, to palings surrounding the yard. The Yankee sentinel was shot down at the mouth of the lane. Our whole force advanced on horseback by way of the lane. whole force advanced on horseback by way of the lane. Capt. Bryan's company, who were in front, charged up near the palings, and fired until their ammunition was expended. Capt. Strange's company, next in order, who had orders to throw down the fence of the lane and enter the field to the left, after some confusion and deenter the held to the felt, after some confusion and de-lay, from the number of horses pressing in the narrow space, executed the order, and proceeded to the rear of the house. Capt. Thomas's company, which was under the charge of a Sergeant, next followed, but seemed to have no distinct orders, filling up the lane and preventog the access of Capt. Turner's company, who were to arow down the fence and enter the field on the right of he lane. The first and second Lieutenants of this company and s few others, pressed through that before them, cleared the ditch and fence on this side and entered the field. Capt. Turner, as was afterwards ascertained, had been wounded by a shot near the mouth of the lane, and disabled. About thirty man followed Capt. Strange, with whom was Lt. Col. Robinson. Capt. Strange afterwards returned to our forces from the right side of the house, but without the Lt. Col. From the time of the first advance of our troops, the enemy had kept up a severe fire from all the windows of the house, and from behind the palings of the yard. Our men hore this fire with steadiness; but after the ammunition of those in front had been exhausted, it seeming impossible to beat the enemy from their position by men on horseback, an order was given by one of the superior officers to retreat, and the column retreated. Lt. Col. Robinson did not return to his command, and is be-