

two days since, by the mining of a long ditch. We counter-mine all we can, but lack tools and powder.

The 57th is undermined, and it is not pleasant to lay and bake under the full glare of a July sun in Mississippi, eat one biscuit per day, and be aware that the enemy can send legs and arms, and guns, and dirt, and blood, whirling up on sulphurous clouds into the face of the sickened day, at pleasure.

July 4th, 1863.—After a prolonged council of war—it being known that our troops having received only three ounces of bread-stuffs in the last few days, with mule meat, and being exhausted by forty-nine days' incessant fighting and exposure, were unable to march, much less fight—that a heavy force of artillery would be necessary to open a lane for us through the entrenchments of the enemy, and to save us from annihilation from artillery in our flanks and rear; as we have not horses enough to pull one battery, no trains for ammunition or provisions, and no cavalry; and the enemy requiring all public money and papers, as well as property, to be delivered to them, but offering to parole the entire army, officers and men, and respect the rights of citizens in Vicksburg; therefore, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the natal day of the independence of the United States, the army of Lieut. Gen. Pemberton marched out by brigades, opposite the position of the several divisions at the lines, stacked their arms and flying colors, and Vicksburg surrendered.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS.**—The following physiological facts were translated from a French scientific journal:

The average height of man and woman at birth, is generally sixteen inches. In each of the twelve years after birth, one twelfth is added to the stature each year. Between the age of twelve and twenty the growth of the body is slower; and it is still further diminished after this up to twenty-five, the period of a maximum growth.

In old age, the height of the body diminishes on the average about three inches. The height of a woman varies less than that of a man in different countries. The average weight of a male infant is about seven pounds; of a female, about six and a half pounds. The weight of an infant decreases a few days after his birth, till it is a week old. At the end of the first year, the child is three times as heavy as when it is born. At the age of seven years, it is twice as heavy as when a year old. The average weight of both sexes at twelve is nearly the same; after that period, females will be found to weigh less than males. The average weight of man is one hundred and thirty pounds, and of women one hundred and twelve pounds. In the case of individuals of both sexes, under four feet four inches, females are somewhat heavier than men, and vice versa. Men attain their maximum weight at about forty, and women at or near fifty. At sixty both sexes usually commence losing weight, so that the average weight of old persons, men and women, is nearly the same as at nineteen.

**THE COLLEY; OR SHEPHERD'S DOG.**—A gentleman sold a large flock of sheep to a dealer, which the latter had not hands to drive. The seller, however, told him he had a very intelligent dog, which he would send to assist him to a place about thirty miles off; and that when he reached the end of his journey, he had only to feed the dog and desire him to go home. The dog accordingly received his orders, and set off with the flock and the drover; but he was absent for so many days that his master began to have serious alarms about him, when one morning, to his great surprise, he found his dog returned with a very large flock of sheep, including the whole that he had lately sold. The fact turned out to be, that the drover was so pleased with the Colley that he resolved to steal him, and locked him up till the time when he was to leave the country. The dog grew sulky, and made various attempts to escape, and one evening he succeeded. Whether the brute had discovered the drover's intention, and supposed that the sheep were also stolen, it is difficult to say; but by his conduct it looked so, for he immediately went to the field, collected the sheep, and drove them all back to his master.

It appears that the army of Vicksburg, which was surrendered by capitulation, but immediately paroled, has received furlough for 30 days from the 15th ult., the President acceding to their request preferred through Gen. Pemberton, on the ground of their severe privations and long absence from their families. No doubt they will by that time be exchanged, if not so already.

## Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.  
Wednesday, August 12, 1863.

Providence permitting, Professor Charles Phillips will preach in the Methodist Church at Durham's, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Friday the 21st of August, the day for public fast and prayer.

We publish to-day the Proclamation of President Davis to all persons who are absent, for any cause, from their places in the army, urging them, by every consideration that should influence men, to return to their duty, and take their share in the glory of driving the invaders from our soil. Now is a critical period in our affairs, and we trust that a due consideration of its importance will induce all concerned to be prompt in responding to the call of the President.

The Methodist Female College at Greensborough, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The fire was raging when the cars passed by cooling down. We are pleased to learn, that among the large number occupying the building, no one was injured, and nearly all the furniture, and baggage of the students, was saved. The fire originated in the kitchen, and from thence communicated to the College building.

We learn from the Charlotte Democrat, that the Confederate States Medical Department, located at that place, has just received one of the most valuable cargoes of Drugs from London that has ever been received in the Confederacy since the commencement of the war. In the lot is two hundred cases of amputating instruments. The medicines are of the most superior quality. So it is certain our soldiers will not die for the want of medicines. The Drugs were bought in London by our Government, and brought over at its own risk.

The Fayetteville Observer says, several hundred soldiers confined at Castle Thunder, are rejoiced at the general pardon and amnesty announced in the President's Proclamation, for they will be discharged, and will forthwith join their regiments, no doubt satisfied to serve their country faithfully.

The Raleigh Progress of Saturday announces the name of Capt. Josiah Turner, of this place, as a candidate for Congress in this district at the election to be held in November next.

We see in the Raleigh Standard of Friday, a recommendation of Mr. Turner as a candidate for Congress, signed by numerous citizens of Granville county. Similar recommendations were some weeks since published, signed by large numbers of the citizens of Orange.

### THE NEWS.

The Wilmington Journal of Friday says, We have reason to believe that an extensive raid is preparing to issue from Newbern, its destination being of course unknown. The idea is believed to be that the enemy will issue out in force some distance from Newbern with infantry and artillery, as well as cavalry, and there entrench themselves, thus forming a secondary base, upon which the riding party or parties of cavalry may fall back for support if pursued or hard pressed. They may thus be enabled to operate from a secondary base at least twenty miles in advance of their primary base at Newbern. The Journal urges the prompt adoption of precautionary measures to meet these marauding expeditions.

President Lincoln has issued an order declaring that the law of retaliation shall be fully carried out; that for every soldier executed in violation of the rules of war, a Confederate soldier shall be executed; and for every black soldier who is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, a Confederate soldier will be confined at hard labor on the public works until the black is liberated.

The N. Y. Times says, "from the interior towns in this State, as well as the New England States, we hear that more than half of those drafted will pay the exemption fee."

Pope Pius has addressed a letter to Archbishop Hughes on the subject of the American war, urging peace, and desiring him to confer with the Archbishop at New Orleans in pursuance of this object. He directs him to omit nothing that he can undertake to accomplish it, by his wisdom, authority or exertions, as far as compatible with the nature of his holy ministry, to conciliate the minds of the combatants, and bring back the desired tranquility and peace.

It is stated that transports loaded with negroes are sent up daily to Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, to be instructed in the manual of arms. East and West Louisiana have been stripped to form negro Regiments.

It was reported at Mobile on the 10th inst., by persons out from Vicksburg, that Gen. Grant had gone to supersede Meade, and that Gen. McPherson takes Grant's place. Gen. A. J. Smith takes command of the post at Vicksburg.

Articles in Washington, New-York, and other

Northern papers represent war with England as imminent.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine, which assembled at Portland on the 6th, was composed of nine hundred delegates. Resolutions were adopted in favor of terminating the present desolating war, declaring that the Union cannot be preserved without concession and compromise, and denouncing Lincoln's administration.

### NORTH CAROLINA DEAD.

The Raleigh Standard acknowledges its indebtedness to the courtesy of Mr. Neathery, of the Adjutant General's office, for the following full and correct list of North Carolina Field Officers who have lost their lives in the service:

Major General—William D. Pender.  
Brigadier Generals—E. O. B. Branch, George B. Anderson, J. J. Pettigrew—3.

Colonels—Montfort S. Stokes, Charles G. Tew, Gaston Meares, Charles F. Fisher, Isaac E. Avery, Reuben P. Campbell, Philetus W. Roberts, (died.) Robert M. McKinney, Champ Davis, Thomas J. Purdie, Matthew Davis, (died.) Solomon Williams, H. K. Burgwyn, R. H. Riddick, Charles C. Lee, Geo. B. Singletary, J. H. Morehead, (died.) James C. S. McDowell—18.

Lieutenant Colonels—John C. Badham, Junius L. Hill, Franklin J. Paison, Rufus K. Pepper, S. Fulton, Robert H. Gray, (died.) C. C. Cole, Thomas L. Lowe, (died.) Eli H. Miller, Oliver H. Petway, John A. Graves, M. T. Smith—12.

Majors—F. L. Skinner, J. Howard, Absealom K. Simonson, John B. Andrews, (died.) Henry McBae, (died.) Thomas N. Crumpler, J. H. Whicker, Egbert A. Ross, David P. Rowe, E. Dixon, (died.) Laban Odell, Edmund P. Christian, Usher B. Carmichael, T. W. Mayhew, Joseph H. Saunders, J. M. Kelly, Archibald D. Crutcher, Benjamin R. Huske, James S. Whitehead—19.

I have not included in this list Colo. Leavenworth, Christie and Marshall, Lieut. Col. Parks and Major Richardson, reported to have been killed or to have died of wounds received in the late fights, but have included those who have died of disease.

### NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

We copy from the Charlotte Democrat the following table, showing the losses sustained by North Carolina Regiments in the late battles near Gettysburg, Pa.:

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
2d	4	25	1
3d	24	127	
4th	8	24	22
5th	25	137	
6th	20	128	30
7th	5	85	60
13th	51	108	13
14th	5	34	4
16th	14	56	29
18th	6	39	61
21st	11	63	38
22d	22	71	46
23d	46	92	109
26th	88	183	87
28th	12	73	88
30th	6	26	5
35d	12	62	63
34th	16	48	25
37th	11	65	55
38th	22	61	28
43d	21	129	2
47th	21	139	156
53d	24	151	9
55th	34	159	184
57th	6	21	37
59th cavalry	7	48	139
63d cavalry	11	55	68
Total	512	2408	1359

The loss in the 59th and 63d Regiments was sustained in cavalry fights from the 10th of June to the 12th of July.

**FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.**—The Richmond Examiner of Saturday says: "The Central train brought no news of interest from the army of Northern Virginia. Meade was massing his army gradually in front of General Lee, who had availed himself of all of nature's fortifications that twice before have rendered him invincible against thrice his number. The army is subsisting luxuriously on the fruits of the Pennsylvania invasion, and the commissary issues full rations. The people may rest assured the army of Northern Virginia will prove itself more than equal to the emergency, whatever that may be, when the emergency arises."

### FROM THE NORTH.

Fredericksburg, August 9.—Gentlemen from Washington on Wednesday say there are fifty thousand runaway negroes around the city. Lincoln is enrolling negroes, free and slave, in Maryland, New York, New Jersey, and the New England States are buying conscripts out of the army. The Governor of New Jersey refuses to let a single man go without his authority. The Governor of New York is preparing to test the constitutionality of the Conscript Act.

A large number of troops have been sent to New York and New England to preserve order. Enrollment pretty quiet. There will be trouble when the men are called out. The people love the Union but refuse to fight for the negro. Workmen are leaving the shops because negroes are forced upon them.

Richmond, Aug. 5.—Gen. Meredith has been appointed Commissioner of Exchange in place of Ludlow. The Confederate authorities received yesterday an official notification of his appointment. A meeting of the Commissioners is to take place this week.

The New York Herald states that twenty-five regiments of negroes have been organized or in course of organization for the Federal army.

The Northern papers ridicule the idea that it is the purpose of the South to employ negro troops, as reported in an anonymous letter to the Tribune, dated from Richmond.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Richmond, Aug. 5.—The Medical Department of the army is now better organized than at any previous time since the commencement of the war. There is more system observed, and with the aid of legislation in Congress at its last session, many causes of complaint heretofore existing, have been removed.

It will be gratifying to the relatives and friends of soldiers to learn, that Wayside Hospitals have been established in this city, Petersburg, Danville, Farmville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Liberty and Staunton, near the Railroad Depots, at which sick and disabled soldiers on furlough, may have their wants supplied without expense.

Junction, Aug. 7.—A gentleman who left Washington on Saturday-writes, that Meade's army is thought to be receiving no reinforcements as yet, except a few negro regiments, whilst many regiments of his command, whose time had expired, are going home. He says a large force is concentrating at Fortress Monroe to operate against Charleston. Thinks Grant's army will next attack Mobile. He represents things quiet in the North, and expresses the opinion that the draft will be quietly and surely enforced.

Sixteen warehouses were burnt by the late fire at Havana and six hundred and seventy-two bales cotton, sixty-three thousand boxes sugar, and a large quantity of other goods were destroyed.

Gordonville, Aug. 8.—Gentlemen just from Brandy Station say the enemy are in force four miles beyond Brandy, from the direction of Rappahannock bridge, destroying everything, supposed three regiments Cavalry and eight of Infantry. Men all fleeing, leaving women and children.

Knoxville, Aug. 7.—Cincinnati papers of the 4th say the draft in Ohio is to be speedily enforced, and that thoroughly.

Gov. Todd and Gen. Munson improved the opportunity of presenting their compliments to Gen. Morgan while the train conveying the latter from Cincinnati was stopping at Columbus. Gov. Todd shook hands with Gen. Morgan, and then visited Burnside to consult about Morgan's surrender. Quarters are in readiness in the Ohio Penitentiary for Morgan and his officers, captured in Ohio.

### Shelling the Yankees on the Mississippi.

Morton, Aug. 8.—Col. Matt. F. Johnston sunk one transport and disabled two others opposite Greenville, last Tuesday. Since that time he has caused to turn back some twelve steamboats loaded with merchandise. Gunboats came up and shelled the woods furiously for miles, without doing any damage. This will cause numbers of light artillery batteries to be organized at once for the same purpose, and in a few weeks we shall see the Mississippi more effectually blockaded than ever before.

**FROM CHARLESTON.**—Charleston, Aug. 6.—There has been but little firing to-day, and that chiefly from our mortars against the enemy's working parties. Last night we captured a Yankee barge containing a brass howitzer and ten marines. Two of the crew of the barge were killed. No loss on our side. The barge belonged to the Yankee frigate *Wabash*.

It is pretty certain that the active campaign in Mississippi is over for the present. Grant could not pursue Johnston beyond Pearl River for want of transportation and the difficulty of obtaining supplies or of keeping up his communications. After doing all the harm he could at Jackson