WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

THE Yarkee "Devil," secured by our forces on Morris' Island, seems to have been the only one they had left. The machine, or "Devil," as it has been termed, was intended to remove torpedoes, which the captured and burnt—the Golden Eagle, the Olive Jane and Yankees supposed to have been placed in the channel for the purpose of destroying their vessels. The thing ment in the English and French money markets. The bidis thus described by the Philadelphia Press :

Ericsson has safely towed into Port Royal harbor. It may be of interest to describe the principle on which these are constructed. An iron frame, floated to the water's edge by iron sponsons is pushed shead of the Monitor as she runs in. Its length, from the bow of the Monitor, is from 20 to 30 feet. An apperture is made next to the vessel of the shape of her bows, intended to receive it. The breadth of the "obstruction remover," as it is called, is 12 feet -From each side of the extremity a strong iron bar or shaft rups down also 12 feet, the Menitor drawing but from 8 to 10 feet water, thus rendering it impossible for any tornedoes over which this "Obstruction Remover" passes to injure the vessel.

A number of iron bars are used, not only to form a net work so as to either pash forward or explode every torless than twelve feet under water, but also to strengthen and steady the masts. At the bottom a heavy tie bar unites these two vertical rods, upon which rests the. percussion torpedo containing seven hundred pounds of powder. Above this is a hammer which catches in a spring so stiff as to require two men to get it, but constructed so that the lever, which protrudes in front, forming the handle and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 92 a 92# for or end of the hammer, will cause the spring to give with money. little pressure. This is to remove "piles." The experiments made upon this machine in the North have demon strated the fact that it is a complete success and an amount of powder greater than has ever been proposed for any torpedo before caused no injury to the versel, and indeed d d not disturb any of the ties of the "obstruction zemover." It will be readily seen that under no o roumstances can any strain be given to the Monitor; for, supposing the apparatus to be destroyed, as it floats independently of the Meniter, supporting itself, the worst that can

Norming further has been received from Washing ton. If the place had been taken possession of by Gen. HILL, as reported here Thursday, it is quite probable the news would have been confirmed by this time. We, Dix. I am going to bring you a copy of it when I therefore, have our doubts about the correctness of the report. We, however, from all we can learn, are lead to believe that the capture of the place is merely a matter of time. The Raleigh Progress of the 8th instant,

"We have news from Washington as late as Monday .-Gen. Hill bes the town completely invested and if not surrendered, it was thought it would be speedily attacked The enemy are about 1,500 strong and have two block houses and one fort, but no long range guns. Up to Monday morning there had been no fighting beyond cannonading, in which Col. Wharton J. Green was slightly wounded. Some others were slightly wounded, but no one it was thought had sustained any serious injury. The negroes had attempted to escape from the town but were fired on by our troops and driven back. We have possession of HEP's | think of the scenes I saw yesterday at headquarters. Point below the town, which enables Gen. Hill to command the river with his guns. If the town is not surrent to be in a more amiable mocd when I come down

THERE is no news of importance from any quarter. Two more steamers have run the blockade at Charleston. It is somewhat remarkable that vessels can run the blockade while the enemy's iron clads occupy the entrance to the harbor. But strange things take place these war times.

are probably waiting to receive another "devil" previous to making another attack on the city.

Not a word of news from Washington.

More Mobs.

women, most of them very abandoned, collected at Greens- | capital in any event. boro' the early part of this week and intended to make a mob demonstration similar to that at Richmond and other places, but by the promotness of the authorities, the contemplated disgraceful proceedings were frustrated.

We are informed also, (says the Progress) that an at tempt was made by a number of "hard cases" at Durham's Depot, on Wednesday. They threatened to break open the warehouse at that place and help themselves to flour, and even had casts there to take off the flour, but !

are assured were hounding them on in each case. .

fore they infect the whole land. We say with the Progress | ces easier. that if the wives and children of soldiers are in want they must be provided for as long as there are provisions for anybody, but that communities are to be given up who are skulking from conscription or the sheriff to plunder honest, respectable citizens, is supremely ridiculous. It is the duty of every community to protect its poor, and it is also the duty of every community to protect its peaceable citizens from the violence of mobe and from the ravages of thickes and assessins. The majesty of the civil law must be maintained at all hazzards, and the longer the lovers of law and order give way to these disgraceful outbreaks, the harder will it be to arrest the evil.

> For the Journal. WILMINGTON, April 10th, 1863.

more than any other good Scuthern man should do, still I think it my duty to find fault, when there is a necessity to do so, and that for the public good. The bue and cry is now the scarcity of food of every kind, throughout the wide spread land, "when our country shounds with it." And I owask why? The reply is, the government and all the municipal authorities are in fault. In the first place the government have depreciated our currency, by giving young and inex- burned by the Alabama. perienced efficers in charge of responsible Departments to is Speculators and Extortioners. Who are they? Why merits of the scheme. the Government and her agents are the Speculators. Ou wise City Fathers of this town promulgate all kinds of tom feel's orders and laws; they drive al the commerce out of this place into Charleston, and get the Legislature to pass of noxious laws, and the Governor prohibits the exportation of sait; and in retaliation our sister and we poor devils are compelled to suck our paws, like the Polar bears, to get something to keep body and soul together. All done by bad legislation, bad officers and in fact bad

be a guard and a flag to every train, wagen or dray load of ammunition that passes through this town; and particularly when it is landed on the wharves; but hone such is used here; and you find men with pipes and cigars about sufficient ammunitien to destroy a large portion of this town, if not all of it. Is it not the duty of the Ord-nance Officers to look to the safety of this dangerous public · property. If not, let our Town authorities attend to it. When there is to be any such moving of ammunition made, let them place a guard over it. The recent loss of a vessel nearly full of fixed ammunition is caused by It says "its flagrant indecency and immorality will care to keep well out of danger themselves. sheer neglect; leaving a vessel load of ammunition laying at the wharf without a proper watch over her. Who is responsible for this? and who is responsible for not having fish, flesh and fowl in our market?

FROM THE BAR. - Six Monitors and the Ironsides were still inside the bar up to Thursday evening ; no material change baving been made in their positions. Another Nondescript or "Yankee Devil" No. 2," having the appearance of a large rait, about one hundred and firty feet long, with masts and rigging, came up to the bar last evening. Nothing positive could be ascertained as to its real character.

Chas. Courier, 10th inst.

close.

The canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which has been so long talked of, is half finished. By next year it will have progressed so far that all the coal destined for the work will be completed, at a cost of \$40,000,000, and the ancient track of commerce be again resumed.

The Auditor of Accounts of the State of Mississippi has given his salary \$2000, to be distributed among the desti-

Europe. We subjoin its summary We have advices from Europe three days later, by the arrival at Halifax of the steamship Canada. She left Liverpool on the 21st and Queenstown on the 22d uit.
Intelligence of still further depredations by the Alabama reaches us by this arrival. The ship Washington, from Callao for Antwerp, had arrived at Southampton, and reported having been captured by the pirate on the 20th of February, but released on giving bonds in \$50,000. She had on board the crews of three vessels which had been

The rebel cotton loan had caused considerable exciteling was expected to close on the afternoon of the 21st. much more having been offered than needed, particularly But Captain Ericeson, of New York, has devised a plan by in London and Paris. in Liverpool the offers were not which this difficulty is obviated, and has already sent down very heavy. The London T mes says that very little polifour of these machines, three of which were lost in a gale | tical feeling was manifes ed in the matter, it being regard of wind, while the remaining one with difficulty, the steamer ed simply as a cotton speculation. The Star and Daily News denounce the loan in most decided terms, as aiding and abeiting the Slave Power

> Mr. Seymour In agerald had given notice in the House of commons of his intention to ask whether the Pritish Government had accepted, or intended to accept, a proposition made by President Lincoln as to measures to inquire into any just complaints of the violation of neutral

> There was not much change in the aspect of Polish at fairs. The debate in the French Senate was concluded on the 19th. It was decided to send all petitions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs,-leaving the whole matter virtualy in the hands of the Emporor. A popular demonstration if favor of Poland had taken place in Paris. The latest news from Poland is regarded as showing that the revolution is becoming general. With regard to the success of Langoewicz disput hes are contradictory. He is said in he to have defeated the Russians, and in another to have been himself defeated.

There had been but a slight advance during the week in the Liverpool Cotton marke . Breadstuffs were declining

The spirit of the Norfolk Ladies.

We have been permitted, says the Richmond Examiner, to quote some passages of a private letter from Norfolk. It was written by one of her fairest and most beautiful daughters, and addressed to one of our most high spirited and gallant officers. What a noble, de ant with hope, and sternly lit with the joy or battle, whil

GORDON HALL, March 25, 1863. Cartain Rebel Hall, Fort Norfolk. DEAR SIR: I have sent you three novels, which I

hope will interest you. I intend writing to your friends o-day. I have just commenced a letter to General come down. I expect I shall be sent to Fort Norfolk for writing it, but I do not care. My motto is independence and freedom of speech, let the consequences I hope you will all try to make my time pleasant

during my imprisonment. I feel to day as if I could defy the d-, and would be willing to be hung for the sake of seeing dear old Norfolk free. I hope never to see another city given up. I would rather see my home. last night, were not caused by any night engagement laid in ashes than live as we are now living. What is wealth compared with freedom? I am will to work from sun to sun for the sake of acting as I please.

Excuse my seemingly unladylike expressions, but my hand trembks and my blood boils with rage when I The girls all join me in love to the rebels. I hope

Yours truly,

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO .- The New York Tribune has There is a complete lall in military movements since ders. It is further asserted that so far from having have an opportunity, ere long, of selling their bonds at the defeat of the Yankees at Charleston. The Yankees taken the city of Mexico, or advanced within eleven a premium. Eight per cent. bonds of the hundred milcoming into the City of Mexico from the several States. new currency. With the aid of the citizens already under arms, these We learn from the Raleigh Progress that a number of troops were considered strong enough to defend the

> PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION -A merchant of Charof the Bulletin, of that place, five hundred dollars for

I have had some little experience in the camps, and they concluded, after demonstration, to put it off until Ea- knew by observation what is the bardest part of a soldier's life. I have seen them open their letters from In both cases, we learn, the women represented them- home, and have witnessed the tears trickle down their selves as soldie's wives, but in fact most of them were not, checks as they read from home and hear of their sufferselves as soldie's wives, but in fact most of them were not, but on the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come have not sold the soldies and the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come have not sold the soldies and the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come have not sold the soldies and the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come have not sold the soldies and the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come have not sold the soldies and the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come have not sold the soldies and the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come have not sold the sold the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come have not sold the sold the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. I tell you, if you will come have not sold the sold the contrary the most degraded and worthless charing or destitute families. acters that could be congregated in the neighborhood from forward and bring your liberal subscriptions for the whence they came. Profligate, unprincipled men, too, we support of their wives, you will make them better men and better and braver soldiers, and our country will be It is time such proceedings abould be put a step to, be saler; our money better; and, above all, our conscient common sense is the only guide we use in the construction

> beating rains and cold weather that have followed, will say their corn has rotted in the ground-others that it [try t and] s sprouting and bids fair to make its way through the surface. Every farmer should carefully examine the corn he has planted, as there is no time lost, yet, that | c. etion, regulate the tariff of prices, for example, "on the | easily reach Vicksburg. The bombardment was to have | December last he may replant as soon as the weather moderates, in siding scale" (truly a Yankee divice), and may consecase his seed is destroyed.

Since the fruit trees have bloomed, we have had two or three freezes-one severe-but so far, the fruit has ride, iras much as it is more sweeping in its requirements, suffered but little or no detriment.

There is a very fair prospect for a wheat crop in our district; the wet weather, however, has operated to some extent, against the low and spouty lands—the red It is time to open the government's and people's eyes, as uplands are- considered very promising. From the everything is in ethivien, not that I want to do any thing prospects generally a heavy wheat crop is anticipated in this district .- Abbeville Press.

From Europe.

The New York Herald of the 5th inst., contains the following European news : rived at Southampton on the 20th of March, having

sent out her agents throughout the country to buy up every | been captured by the pirate Alabama, February 20, but thing in competition to each other agent, and thereby raise | released on a bond for \$50,000. She brought the crews | the prices one hundred fold more than necessary. They of the ships Golden Eagle, Olive, Jane and Palmetto, The Confederate loan would close on the afternoon o

buy up produce, sugar, molasses, cotton, and all other the 21st of March, the bids having greatly exceeded the staple articles without limit to price or quality. Seize all amount needed particularly in London. Report says the son) said that such a 'aw was 'not only inconsistent with a Republican loss of 3000 since last year. transportation, sell and speculate with sugar, cotton, &c., applications in Liverpool were not very heavy, and there the spirit and provisions of the constitution, but also, with to private individuals and fill their pockets under was considerable diversity of opinion there as to the the government's name; and with all of this the cry was considerable diversity of opinion there as to the Third That it is the cry

The London "Times" city article says:

"Very little political feeling is manifested in the busin ess, and it seems evident, so far as London is concern-.tates do the same thing, and refuse to take N. C. money, ed. that it is in viewing it as a cotton speculation that any attractions it possesses are to be found. In other respects there can be no doubt the majority of merchapts and capitalists would have wished it had not Another important necessity is, that there should been introduced. As the affair will not be officially recognized on Change, the dealers agreed among themelves to fix the 24th of April as the settling day. The London "Star" cannot believe bona fide invest-

> of cotton, which it may never be in the power of Jef. Davis & Co., to deliver. The London "News" editorially denounces the loan. strike and scandalize most Englishmen who care for the reputation of their country. Those who subscribe to the loan are aiding and abetting the slave power in a most direct and emphatic manner, and all who have batteries, cut off from his squadron, and our gamboats

better security than that offered by the hypothecation

exchange." loan on Friday, the 20th of March, and after touching to the guards with provisions for the army of Port at five and a half, it closed that day at 41/2 a 43/4 pre-

The Paper Supply:

The Augusta Constitutionalist fears it will be compelled to suspend, owing to the destruction of the Bath Paper steamship companies, which have now to be transported around the Cape of Good Hope, will be sent to the other mills to take fresh orders. For the present, therefore, Red. Sea by canal. In three or four years the whole work will be completed, at a cost of \$40,000,000 and per or the Field and Fireside until he can announce definite arrangements for the future.

A Good Chance to Invest Profitably.—The entire outfit of the Horry Dispatch, including press, type, &c., all nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Buy while you can. Apply to Gilbert & Darr, Sumter, S. C.

From the Charleston Mercury, 9th inst. The New York Times has three days later advices from The Movements off the Bar-The Keckuk Sunk-Further Details of the Fight.

Yesterday passed without any further demonstration on the part of the enemy's fleet. At nine o'clock the glorious news reached the city that the do b e-turreted Monitor, Keckuk, the last built and by far the most formidable of the enemy's iron-clads, had sunk just one hour before, of Morris' Island, and about a thousand yards from the beach. It is supposed that she was kept affoat during the night succeeding the engagement by her steam pumps, but that the warter gained steadily upon the pumps, and soon after daylight all hope of saving her was abandoned. Just previous to her sinking a tug sent from the fleet fook off her crew. The Keokuk now lies in the position where she sank, her smckes ack and pi-

lot house being still visible above the water. It was noticed on Wednesday morning that one Monitor, besides he Keokuk, was missing from the fleet, leaving only s ven Menitors and the Ironsides remaining. It is beleved that the missing Monitor was so badly injured in the action as to render it necessary to send her to Port Royal for repairs. Altogether, the widence is complete and sat-

they may have, are not invulnerable.

the machine which he had brought with him for the purpose of feeling for our torpedoes. This nendescript contivance, or "devil," as the Yankees term it, floated ashore on the Morris Island beach on Wednesday forencon. earn that it is simply a long and substantially built scow. having a bow boun ifully supplied with hooks, etc., and with a forked stern, so constructed as to fit the prow of one of the Monitor gunboats. In coming up the Main S ip Channel to the strack, the Monitors advanced in single file the Pa saic slowly leading the way, and pushing this same "devil", with the hope of c using a premature explosion of our su marine defences. The Menitors, in delivering their ire, steamed round in an elliptic course in from of the east

ce of Sumter, the closest range into which they came,

pelog estimate at six hundred yards. All the batteri s in the harbor were commanded by Gen. Ripley, admitted to be probably the best artiflery officer in the onfederate service, whose appraved arrangement of works and of guns for the detence of the water approach o Charleston have at length been put on trial. He expected to have made his headquarters at Fort Sumter, and hurried off from the city, but the suddenress of the afternoon attack and the storm of concentrated fire ppon the fortress prevented all approach He therefore stationed himself at Battery fee, on Sollivan's Island, during the action, buoyvoted, self-sacrificing people are the women of the giving his directions and watching the grand and novel struggle. Fort Sumter was commanded by Col. Alfred Rhett, 1st S. C. Regulars; Fort Moultrie by Col. Butler, 2d S. C. Regulars; the powerful works of Battery Bee by Lieut. Col. Simkins, 2d S. C. Regulars; Battery Wagner, on Morris Island, by Major Cleland K. Huger; the Cummings' Point Battery by Lieu'. Lesesne, 1st S. C. Regula's. and the Beauregard Battery, Sullivan's Island, by Capt

Sitgreaves, 1st S. C. Regulars. General Beauregard himself, accompanied by General Jordan and Staff Officers, was a radiant and confident spectator of the fight from the East Bay battery promenade This seccess ul repulse and first destruction of the dreaded iron monster of the deep, must add new laurels to the fadeless wreath he already wears, and again unites his own triumph with the distinguished and so far successful services of Gen. hipley to the people of South Carolina and

At dark last evening the Monitors were still within the Bar. The heavy reports however, heard about 11 o'clock Our reports from James' Island and the Stono represent the state of sflairs in that quarter to be still unchanged.

Fund Your Notes.

On the 22d inst., all the Confederate Treasury notes, dated prior to Dec. 2d, 1862, will cease to be fundable in eight per cent, bonds, but will be fundable until the ducement to fund in eight per cent. bonds before the boat in the Coosawatchie River. a despatch from Washington which professes to give | 22d of this month, when the privilege ceases, is that a correct version of the state of affairs in Mexico, the the holder of Confederate bonds will be exempt though doubtless much of it is a fabrication, designed from taxation to the amount of the bonds so held. A for effect in the North. It represents that the Mexi- bond which yields eight per cent. interest is, of course, cans are in the best spirits, and have unabated confi- better than one which yields only seven per cent., and dence of success in the war against the French inva- those who now invest in eight per cents. will, doubtless, leagues of it, General Forey had fallen back twenty lion loan, long dates, are already selling at a premium ed; among the killed is the famous Kansas outlaw, Montmiles, still it was anticipated that Puebla would be of five per cent., and when this premium advances to gonery. attacked on the 15th March, the birth-day of the Im- eight or ten per cent., the bonds now issued, bearing perial Prince of France. Heavy reinforcements were eight per cent., will also command a premium in the

> Fernando Wood and Henry Wilson-Emeute between the Mozart Hall Democrats and the Radi-

Henry Wilson has written a letter to Fernando Wood, lotte, N. U., who has been in the army, and is now at as "the recognized brain, heart, soul, guide and philoso home on furlough, has placed in the hands of the editor | pher of the Mozart Hall faction" of New York, sais he ances of his liege clausmen who do his bidding. Wilson nfamously raise-a toul slander and damnable libel upon the law and its framers.

Wood has published a reply, in which he says : I regret that you do not concur with Mozart Hall in its prized that we should have misunderstood, and consequent y misrspresented a law, (if a law ) intended for our special sade down South, as you understand the objects of the war. of laws you should verlook the error which you so warm-

To whom you refer as "the red-handed traitors, whose have the best-right to know, what foundation there is for THE WEATHER, CORN PLANTED, &c. - For several souls are stained with the blood of our murdered coundays past we have had a great deal of cold, wet and tymen," I cannot say. In New York, where men are in to a few dissolute, base characters because they are disagreeable weather. A large number of our farmers the habit of t acing effects to causes and of thus placing women, to rob and steal, and to enable their "rals," have planted most of their uplands in corn—but the the responsibility of guilt upon the man who perpetrates days since near Dumfries is to be tried as a spy. it, either directly or indirectly, common public senti-ment would point to Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as prevent a large amount of "it from coming up. Some one of the primary leaders in this band of "r d banded the late movement on Haines' Bluff was a failure. The flect

Is reply to the allegation that the Conforintion bill makes istine ion between the rich and the poor, you say that it ioes not, because the Secretary of War may, in h s d's grently fix it at ten dollars or less, as he may please. You say further in its defence that it is more merciful than the State Muitia laws, which it is intended to ignore or overhaving fewer persons on the "free list." And, in conclu sion, you state that the act is "evidence of the patriotism, justice, and humanity of the Thirty-seventh Congress." These are the only grounds of your defence of the act from the charges of our resolutions aside from the slang l have quoted. To which I say :

First-The fact that the Secretary has this power cannot after the princi le to which we object. The rich can pay, but not the poor, consequently it does discriminate favor of the former to the injury and oppression of the lattef class. But the first answer is found in your own averment that one of the objects of the law was "to lighten the builders of the Treasury." If this be so, of course the maximum of three hundred dollars will be re-The ship Washington, from Callao for Antwerp, ar- | quired by the Secretary of War, especially in Democrat-

> Fecond-The declaration that the act was intended o override the State Mili in laws is an admission which a better lawyer would not have made, for such authority was never conferred upon Concress. Whilst you are right hat it does thus extinguish State rights, you are wrong in he assumption that c nstitutionally the Federal government had power to do so. The ablest lawyer and constitutional expounder which New England has produced (Ma-

> Third-That it is "evidence of the patriotism, justice and nanity of the Thirty-seventh Congre monument to the memory of that assembly of patriots -But I fear it will not. The act itself, like the fell spirit pass away amidst the execrations of the American peo-

Sir, let me express the hope that it may be submitted to judicial determination before the national exigency may require its enforcement. Notwithstanding its edious feathies, if it shall be declared valid under the constitution we will respect and obey it. Indeed, as is our duty, we shall support its authority until otherwise judicially settled -But we will not yield our rights to denounce it as an unwarrantable interference with the reserved power of the States, and as unjust and oppressive to the people. We hope the administration may not feel bound to enforce it. ers will be found to take the loans even at par, without | An army of conscripts cannot be available against the South anless the government repudiates the fanatical teachings of men like yourself. Americans will fight and die for their country, i's unity and the preservation of its institutions, but not to gratify the partizan ambition of mistaken zealots who, whilst bounding on others to a bloody grave take

A Vicksburg letter, dated the 21st ultimo, sags : Poor Farragut, he is in a tight place-between our an enlightened regard for the true reputation of Eng. after him with a sharp stick. If he is not captured and land will regard this open assistance to traffickers in his boat destroyed or added to the Confederate navy. human flesh as a desecration and pollution to English then I am no prophet. He thought, doubtless, to cut us off from supplies by blockading above, but yesterday There was rather less excitements in regard to the several large transports arrived from Red river, loaded Hudson, and are now quietly discharging their cargoes. mium. The bids reached £10,000,000 sterling, and were expected to be £15,000,0000 to £18,000,000 at the Yankees can't take Port Hudson. With our gallant commander, veteran troops and fortifications, we defy all the legions of Banks and Farragut, and even double their numbers in Yankees and negroes.

> LESSONS OF SUFFERING .- The Baleigh State Journal remarks that "many a boy, whe now shivers from cold and whose cheeks are wet with the tears wrung from him by the knawing of hunger, shall heareafter, from the discipline of the hour, thank God for the lesson of suffering, and convince his countrymen that patriotism, endurance and brave ry, as they are the duties of life, so they are the means of lasting greatness and the only teachers of a noble race."

The most sympathetic chord to touch in a poor man's heart these times, is to give him a cord of wood. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

· FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, April 8th, 1863 -8 o'clock, P. M. All quiet thus far to-dey, our people and troops are in high spirits at the results of yesterday's fight. The Keckuk is certainly sunk. The fighting was chiefly at a disout coming within 500 yards. The impression is very en eral that the enemy will renew the attack after repairing form. All quiet at Columbia. Twenty more prisoners sank one Federal man-ol-war, captured another, and the rest of the coundred to the country to the country to the coundred to the country to the c damages. Seven Monitors and the Ironsides are still off reached here yesterday. The Yarkee scouts burned the put the rest of the squadron to flight. In the long

the harbor 10 o'clock, P. M .- The latest official intelligence from the bar states that only two iron clads have gone couth leaving seven remaining, besides the Keokuk, which lies sunk about 1000 yards from Morris' Island. The Yankee isfac ory that the Yankee iron-clads, whatever other merits | machine called Devil, designed for the removal of torpedoes, has floated ashere and fallen into our hands. All are still in sight. The haste and confusion of the enemy in his retreat may tre inferred from the fact that he did not take time to secure | quiet now. The enemy are constantly signalling, but no renewal of attack anticipated before to-morrow. The Yankees have been busy all day repairing damages.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 9th. 1863. All quiet. The monitors were still in sight yesterday evening. Many pieces of the Keckuk's furniture, with wpy glasses, etc., washed ashore on Morris' Island Reach. The impression prevails at our batteries that the slaughter sion. The House ros poned the Supreme Court and Court mitting vigor. The Federals hope to turn the Missi aboard of the Keokuk was terrib'e.

CHARLESTON, April 9th, 1883-P. M. Accounts from Fort Sumter reflect the highest credit on the garrison for coolness and bravery in the recent fight .-When the Monitors were discoverd approacting, the mea PRESIDENT DAVIS' FORTHCOMING PROCLAMA were at dinner. At the sound of the roll they sprang to their gurs, cheering. The battle flag was run up to the air of Dixie, played by the hand on the parapet, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired Col. Alfred Rhett was com- morning, urging the people to direct their agricultural labor manding officer of the Fort; Lieut. Col. Joseph Yates cem | mainly to the production of food crops. He takes an enmanded the Barbette batteries and Major Ormsby Bland- couraging view of the present situation of affairs, and urges ing the Casemated batteries. The enemy fired eighty shots | the raising of food for man and beast as a means of avoidat the Fort, of which thirty-four struck. The garrison are ing the only danger the Government regards with appreeager for the next chance at the Monitors.

[SECOND D SPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 9th, 1863. Six Monitors and the Ironsides still lie within the bar, about two and a half miles from Sumter, evidently waiting for a new machine to remove torpedoes. Everything is in readiness for another attack.

Senor Monida, Spanish Consul, who recently left here in a Spanish War Steamer, returned to-day, via Richmond, having left Washington on Thursday last, on hearing of the a'tack here was imminent. Neither the French nor English Consuls are here.

[TRIED DISPATCH ]

An official dispatch from Hardeeville, announces that early this morning, Gen. W. S. Walker, with his light, artillery, destroyed one of the enemy's gunboats in Coosawatchie river.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.] Ist of August in seven per cent bonds. To sacilitate officer, from Morris Island, boarded the wreck of the Keo- here to-night. the funding of these notes, the Secretary of the Treasu- kuk last night, and found her turret had been pierced ry has established depositaries in the principal cities through by a ball. Pieces of funiture from the wreck are baving been liberated from their guards by citizens of and towns of each State in the Confederacy. The in- floating ashore. Gen. Wm. Walker has sunk a Yaukee gun | Mount Sterling, Indiana.

FROM FLORIDA.

FAVANNAH, April 9 h, 1863. A letter to the Morning News, from Palatka, Fla., says On the 27th u't., the Yankee gunboat Ben Deford was attacked in St. John's river, by Capt. Dichinson's Cavalry battation, driven off and many Yankees killed and wound-

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. -RICHMOND, April 9th, 1863. Nothing important in open session te-day. The Senate,

n secret session, passed the substitute for tax bill. FROM THE UNITED STATES-FEDERAL LIES.

PETERSDURG, April 9th, 1863. New York dates of the 6th have been received. The news is unimportant. A despatch dated Washington, the side. 5th, says': A report reached here via Fredericksburg, dethe purchase of corn and bacon for the destitute fami- says that Mczart Hall as erts that the conscription act rived from reliable sources, that Charleston was bombardlies of soldiers in service. In a note addressed to the | "mak a in infamous distinction between the rich and the ed by the indered fleet, and attacked by land forces, on farmers, to which he appends the signature "X," he poor." "Sir, this accusation is false, wickedly, wantonly. Thursday last, and is now in presession of the Federals unin reference to the contemplated a tack upor Charleston, which it is not yet proper to divulge. It is certain, howeyer, that these who possess this information are confident philanthrophy" of this "bu mane act," but it assured as in reference to the capture of Charleston until disaster can be no longer concealed; but reports which have arrived are definite and positive, and are believed by those who

Passengers who reached Cairo on the 3d inst., state that

and transports returned to Young's Point. 4-pounder parrott guns levend the .evee, in position to | tion of the Keckuk, taken from a New York paper of commenced on the 27th, but a storm prevailed.

The Yazoo Pass expedition has been abandoned.

arragut had captured the rebel gunboat Vicksburg, which floated from her moorings during the storm. Gen. Pegram lost in Ky., killed, wounded and prisoners. 350 men; 20 con missi ned officers are now in Federal hands, also 400 cattle many horses and fire arms, Gold, on Saturday, was 153; Cotton 73.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES. FREDERICRSEWRG, April 9, 1803 Northern dates of the 7th have been received.

The rumors of the capture of Charleston created great excitement in New York, on the 6th, and gold sudd. nly fell. A Cairo dispatch of the 6th says : all is quiet in Rose-

The election in Connecticut resulted in the success of the Republican ticket for State officers, and three out of four Congressmen. The Legislature is stro-gly Republican .-Buckingham's majority over Seymour is about 3.00, being

The steamship City of Cork brings Liverpool dates of the Paris telegrams say that the loan was quite the your ideas of these qualities. I admit. Let it rem in as a green of the Connede ate loan to its close in Loud n, Paris, Liverpool, Frankfort and Amsterdam. The bids amounted that conceived and moulded it into shape and being, will to fifteen million sterling and the premium averaged fully four and a half per cent. Leading English papers comment favorably on the loan.

Gold in New York fell to forty-nine and a half en the reception of the Charleston stories, but rallied, closing at fifty two and a half. Middling Cotton, 71 to 73.

FROM THE WEST. JACKSON, Fiss., April 8th, 1863.

A special despatch to the Appeal, dated Memphis, April 8th, says that the Mississippi river is rising. More empty boats from Memphis. The Steamer Vicksburg is to be cotten-clad to land troops at Vicksburg.

The boats have returned from Steele's Bayou, badly damaged Humphrey Marshall is at Winchester with a heavy infantry force. Gen. Quimby has ignominiously beat a retreat, robbing

and burning everything on his retreat. More families have been exiled from Nemphis for raids on the Railroad. The navigation of Steele's Eayou is more difficult than

the Yazoo Pass. FROM PORT HUDSON. PORT HUDSON, April 9, 1863.

All quiet here. The enemy's fleet above and below have disappeared. The former is above bayou Sara. Forty exchanged and paroled prisoners from New Orleans arrived here yesterday. Our troops are in excellent spirits, vigilantly watching the Yankee vessels. The excitement here last night was caused by a log on fire floating down the river. We captured this morning a skiff with ne-

FROM ST. JOSEPH'S, LA.

groes attempting to pass our batteries.

Rodney, Miss., April 9th, 1863. son's pickets are skirmishing with the enemy. Three flats are engaged in discharging supplies for and in receiving this time, he introduced the poor, with the appropriate the poor ap

son's pickets captured a negro bearing dispatches from the THE LONDON TIMES ON THE PROGRESS OF Lewer to the Upper fleet. The nature of the communication has not been made public. The negro was hung today. The enemy has been reinforced with three regi

THE ENEMY OCCUPY LEBANON, &c. CHATTANOOGA, April 9th, 1863 The every occupy Lebanon with the division under Gen. Reynolds. He is also in force at Carthage. The news from but the possibility of maintaining a blockade along two tance of 900 yards. The Monitors cannot pass Sumter with-

> Pailroad bridge north of Mc Minaville FEOM VICKSBURG.

Everything quiet here. Two more transperts left this

af ergoon bound up the River. A number of transports

VICKEBUIG, April 8th. 1863.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHWOND, April 10th, 1863. Senate-The report of the Committee of Conference recommending that the Senate agree to the amendment of the opening of the ports to proclaim the removal of the House bill exempting rail contractors from military ser- blockade; and the partizans of the Confederate cause vice, was consurred in. The House bill amending the argue that no capture can be legally effected until a copy right act, and Senate bill abol shing all ports of deliv. Iresh blockade has been formally notified \* ery in Confederate States, except such as are also ports of entry were passed. The Senate then went into secret ses the various campaigns are still prosecuted with nonof claims bills till next session; passed the bill to recog- sippi into a chancel where ships will be out of range.

RICHMOND, April 10th, 1863.

President Pavis will issue his Proclamation to-merrow hension. He administers a just rebuke to speculators. BAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LYNCHBUIG, April 10th, 1863.

The train which left here this morning on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, with 400 exchanged Confederate prisoners, ran off the track rear Loury's Crossing, wounding eleven soldiers, five seriously.

ALL QUIET AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 10th, 1863. There is no change in the position of the evemy since yesterday. All quiet. The Steamers Emma and Anna, formerly of New Orleans and Galveston, arrived here this morning from Nassau, with a cargo of merchandize, including a large quantity of Havana Fugars.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, April 10th, 1863. Nothing additional from the front to-day. Eighteen All quiet-no prospect of a fight to-day. A Confederate prisoners, captured near Franklin, by Van Dorn, reached has evidently resolved to put forth its strength in a final

Burnside is at Louisville, with twenty thousand men.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, April 10th, 1863. An official despatch states that the enemy, four bundred in number, mostly contraband troops, larded at Pascagoula on yesterday, and were attacked by our cavalry .-The enen y lost 15 killed. Our loss was one Lieut, and one private slightly wounded. The Yankee Gunboat put back to Ship Island with their wounded. Beinforcements have Mr. Chase's project; but, for the present, the Senate been sent to the scene of action.

FROM RODNEY.

RODNEY, MISS., April 10th, 1863. Maj. Harrison moved up near the enemy, above St. Joseph's, La., and opened with 12 and 6-pounders. The enemy replied with one piece, which was soon silenced .-The enemy then withdraw. Several shells from our guns army have been discharged by the last issue of Treasuexploded in the midst of the enemy. No casualties on our

> From the Charleston Mercury. Our Forts and the Fleet.

Since our last issue the enemy has made no move- to feed and to pay, the Treasury will be relieved der Hunter and Dupont. The report is fully credited by ment of importance in this vicinity. On the Stone his nor is it necessary to provide for the cost of the officers of the Government who were in possession of facts operations seem to progress very slowly, as if he were awaiting the issue of the final contest between the iron majority in the incoming Congress will correct the fleet and the batteries of our barbor. The Monitors, grosser errors of its opponents, and the Republicans insix in number, with the Ironsides, still lie at anchor dulge in factions violence with less reserve, because within the bar, and at a distance of about three miles it may be that intellects of plain men like on selves are tions upon the publication in Southern papers of adverse southeast from Fort Sumter. Whatever the motives present both parties affect to desire the continuance not at fliciently brill ant to comprehend the "justice and n ws, are so s'ringent that it is not expected to find much for their delay may be, there are good reasons for be- the war, and to believe in the possibility of conquest lieving that they will not deport until they have made but the Western States are beginning to hint the inone more effort for the reduction of Charleston.

During Wednesday afternoon many pieces of the Ke- pean mediation. The Confederates, on their part, deokuk's furniture, with the spy glasses and other effects cline all conceivable negotiations which might purpor Maj. A. J. Shephard, of Stuart's staff, captured a few of her officers, were washed ashore on the Morris Island to restore the Union. beach. Most of these articles, when found, were covered with clotted blood. That our readers may have serve closer attention than its pretexts or even correct information of the strength and character of the its merits. If the North cannot conquer to Gen. Grant had succeeded in placing a battery of eight iron vessel we have sunk, we append a minute descrip- South, it is a weste of time to discuss the reason

The Keckuk, t e invention of Mr. C. W. Whitney, an iron men nor modey. All thinking Europe has long and merchant of this city, is of an entirely novel construction. lore seen that secession would succeed, and it was the Three hundred bosts were at Young's Point on the 4th Her dimensions are as follows : Length over all, including he ram of five feet 159 feet 6 inches; breadth of boam, 3 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 6 inches; draft of water 9 feet. than with sympathy. The singular class which had Her sides present a very peculiar appearance, being con- unlly amuses itself with religious and secular meeting structed at an angle of 37 degress, so as to cause the shot has no concern with actual events. If Exeler Ha to roll off. With the exception of a few inches of wood on deck, which is looked so as to keep it tight, some minor pieces between decks, and the necessary joiner work, the gated coats, it would meet to appland a pro land vessel is exclusively built of 'ron, with an armor extending | that the hopard should lay aside his spots. Modest pr sone four feet below the water line, while her flush deck is about five feet above the water line.

The hull of the vessel, including frame and beams, are exclusively of iron. It is constructed of half-inch rolled iron plates. Three keelson run the whole length, while and the dissenting preachers were exempt from two bulwarks, fore and aft, form an inner vessel, which enables the structure to fluat, should the outside be riddled with shot. Two bulwarks one fore and one aft-can be filled with water in fifte n minutes, and emptied in forty minutes, so as to settle or raise the vessel as wanted in red English opinion, and they have even failed to it action as much as one foot. These compartments also erve as a security against a leak caused by the wrenching off of the ram. The had is covered with an armor of bars of four one-inch iron fet edgeways, one inch apart, and beween each a strip of yellow pine, over which are three five-eighth inch putes, the whole riveted with It i ch

The vessel har two fixed turrets, each carrying one gun, pierced with three port heles each, but the gun is on a re- that a profession of faith in the American Go 21st. Further successes of the Russians over the Polanders volving slide. They are built on a base of a inch rolled trament is a demonstration against slavery. It is plates, and covered in the same manner as t obtaining for the turrets a thickness of 64 inches. The port holes are provided with heavy shutters, so constructed country which will shortly be controlled in its po as to work in two halves. The slides for the guns, which not in its administration, by the habitual and persist will be of 11 inch calibre, are placed 20 inches below the ailies of the Southern slave owners. Democratic agi level of the deck, which secures a greater height for the tators would not be slow to complain that England was turrets, which are of a copical form, 20 feet diameter at the base and 14 feet at the top. Their length is 8 feet 8 inches. They are strongly braced by five 1-inch iron bars set edgeways. The size of the ports allows the guns 10 with the restoration of the Union. It is well to be prodegrees vertical and 8 degrees lateral range. The ventila- vided with the answer that all Englishmen claim and tion of the turrets is admirably provided for by an arrangement by which the lewer portion of the turrets can be opened, and as there is a communication between the two turrets a draft is produced, which removes the foul air suring intolerant mobs that those who dispute the ex

> engines of five hundred horse power. Both rudder and propeller are guarded by an overhanging guard of wrought iron on the after part. Mr. Whitney, who had conceived the idea of building this vessel about four weeks after the outbreak of the war, is quite sore of her success, both as regards easy navigation gentleman of rank, one day dired with him. When and proof against shot. The requires a crew of 100 men, and can carry in her magazines 260 11-inch shots, 150 11-

The yessel will be propelled by two propellers and two

inch shell, and the necessary powder, &c. The propellers and engines of the Keokuk are so arranged as to allow one to work forward while the other can be reversed, so as to turn the vessel on her own pivot. The gans of the ship are worked on a pivot similar to the arrangement of the pivot guns on a gunboat. The ship sits on the water with all the grace of a regularly built wooden vessel, thus putting at rest all the fears expressed by many nauti-

The New York " Herald " of the 3d, says : or Europe, has just passed out of Texas by way, of pany, that they would please to be on their guard; and Brownsville and Matamoros. Our readers will bear it that if any oath or curse should escape them, he hoped in mind that we have heretofere shown that this is the they would consider his legal animadversion upon it a only practicable route by which the Rebels can get out a regard to the duties of his office and dictates of his a mail for foreign parts without the risk of its being conscience, and not as any want of deference to them overhauled. Mr. Stanton is very accommodating to The commanding officer immediately supported him in leave them this route open, and that, too, without re- this declaration, as entirely becoming the station quiring them to reciprocate by withdrawing their forces | which he was assuring him he would be ready to pa

cal men that she could not float.

run a mail line into Secessia. By the very latest advices from Mexico it appears he himself undertook to be the guardian of the law in that just now there are eighty vessels lying off the his absence; and as one of the inferior officers offended Reliable information from St. Joseph's, La., says: Barri- mouth of the Rio Grande, the greater part of which during this time, he informed the colonel, so that the

THE WAR.

The London Times has an article reviewing the sit. uation of affairs in America. We make some extracts

The extraordinary energy of the Confederates he been proved by several advantageous conflicts with a naval force which was supposed to be irresistible. The North still possesses overwhelming superiority at sea tyranny of the Union Democratic Convention as dits platdiate neighborhood the Alabama, shortly afterwards decryed the Hatteras away from her consorts and in mediately sack her. On the last day of the year fire or six steamers from Charleston attacked the blocked ing torce of thisteen vessels, and, after sinking or dea troying about half the number, drove the rest to sen A ship of eleven guns had, the day before, surrendered to one of the forts in Charleston barbor. General Ma. gruder, at Galveston, and General Beauregard at Charleston, acting probably under instructions from their Government, took advantage of the temporary No important event has taken place on land, though

nize a Medical department, and concurred in the report the guns of Vicksburg; and ait ough the project form of the Committee of Conference in relation to examption of neering difficulty. The military possibility of success probably depends on the question whether the works are commanded by the fire of the gunboats. One Fed tral iron-clad gunbout has success'ully passed in front of the Vicksburg batteries to a position below the town. There are no tidings of decisive attacks on the leston, or Wilmington, or on Savannah; and if the exrespondent of the Times in the South can be trusted Charleston at least ought to resist all the efforts of the invaders. The Confederates can scarcely hope to repall the expeditions which are directed against their eas tern coest. The ill-fated Army of the Potomac is way ing for fine weather, and for the disclosure of the near General's plan for marching upon Richmond. General Hooker is probably a brave soldier, and he may poss bly be an able commander; but he well understand that popularity is more certainly attained in the North by talking than by acting. Admiring biographers cord with enthusiasm his persistent testimony to own military qualities. He is said to have obta ned first command during the war by assuring the Par dent with an oath that he was better than any other General in his service. As a Brigadier, he into his friends that he ought to be Commander-in-Chi and he has loud y boasted of the victory which be world if it had so happened, have won at Advietam. Ameicans are strangely constituted; and perhaps a brage re-General may succeed in keeping up the courage of his troops. Both for personal and political reasons, Gen Hooker will probably attempt a forward movement as soon as the roads are open. The Federal Government effort at all points of the line before the pressure to peace becomes irresistible. The finanical condition of the North becomes daily more

embarrassed and more unintelligible. No provision has

yet been made for the necessities of the war, but the

amendments introduced by the Senate into the Finance bill as passed by the House will probably be adopted -Mr. Chase wisely declined the powers to issue £60 000 000 of additional notes, and he has apparently been more anxious to carry his scheme for superseding the bank circulation than to obtain authority for the large loan which he recommended. The premium which bank notes now command in comparison to Treasury paper may perhaps her-after serve as an a gument in layore passes over both the plans for taking the banks and the proposal of the House for a large issue of demand notes. Two loans, amounting in the whole to £260,000,000 are to be contracted at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in two different forms. If the money can be obtained American capitalists must be endowed with super human confidence. The arrears due the notes, and the contractors are perhaps willing for the present to jurnish supplies on credit; but all parties feel that, after the present spring, the proportions of the war must be largely reduced, as the consequence eithof victory or of defeab. As there will be fewer men negro army, which is to be levied only as a menance or as an expression of spite. The Democratic they know that their factious votes will be reversed to fore they have done irreparable mischief. For the pediency of peace, and the ex reme Abolitionists, to the annoyance of their moderate allies, almost invite Euro-

The naval, military, and financial prospects of the war

appear, to calm and impartial observers, to de

which might justify the conquest, or the purpose which the Federal triumph might subserve. Philan thropy is pleasant and laudable, but it provides neither the fulfillment of its calculations with curiosity rather thought that it was wrong for animals to have value tests on behalf of possibility and the nature of this would be denounced as malignant beresies, and the world would be called to take notice that the middle class odicus prejudices of their responsible countrymen. brawlers of the Emancipation Society have gratified own love of noise and clap-trap, but they have not s pose on their triends in the United States. The North perfectly understands that a cause which cannot fish balf a dozen members of Parliament to support it powerless in England, although it may command the cheers of crowded assemblies. The philanthropis bolts, with eight countersuck beacs of about one foot have got hold of a truism which no one dispute and they can easily persuade an ignorant audies exercise the right of talking the idlest nonsense. Pro fessional sponters cannot be legally prevented from a rediency of continuing the American war are actualed by a disinterested passion for negro slavery. COL. GARDINER PUTTING DOWN PROFANITY .- DE ing Col. Gardiner's residence at Bankton, the com

deal of respect, and yet with a very frank and deter mined air, and told them that he had the honor in the district to be a justice of the peace, and consequently that he was sworn to put the laws in execution, an among the rest, those against swearing; that he coul not execute upon others with any confidence, or ap prove himself as a man of impartiality or integrity his own heart, if he suffered them to be broken in his presence by persons of any rank whatever and that, therefore he entreated all the gentle Another large "Rebel" mail from Richmond, Va, mem who then honored him with their com from some points so as to permit our Government to the penalty if he inadvertently transgressed; and when Col. Gardiner on any occasion stepped out of the room.

mander of the king's forces, with several Colonels and

the company assembled, he addressed them with a great