WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

The Raiders on the Railroad, etc. The Yaukee cavalry r aiders on the Wilmington and Weldon Ba lroad on Monday morning last, succeeded in burn- genuity was required and exerted too, in running the Pru- killed on Friday, was all safe on Saturday when Lieut. ing the bridge over the Tar River about two miles North of Rocky Mount. They also burned the cotton yarn factory the citizen of Mobile who contrived to smuggle some hams on the Tar River near Hooky Mount, belonging to Mr. Bar- from under General PEMBERTON's nose, said hams being are, Acting Adjutant BLAKE, woulded. Lieut. Colvin, with our artillery for certain good reasons. Toward The. What other dama ge they did we are unable to learn. enclosed in a box precisely similar to those in which coffices Company "E," wounded in arm. Lieut. Inwan, Company morning the enemy got out of ammunition and had to The telegraph line is again up and working, and we be are put for transportation. The box was duly marked "D," wounded and taken. Lieut. Tolks of Company make his fire less brisk. lieve that the energetic measures adopted by Col. FRENONT "Private John Hogg" and directed to Mobile. Yet with all "K," wounded. Lieut. Nixon of Company "G," severely will soon put the read n working order, and that in a very this strictness and with the country full of corn and bacon, short time trains will again be running through.

by some of our troops on Monday on the no th side of Tar same predicament alluded to by General Scorr in a speech river, where a fight is believed to have taken place. An- on Western Steamboat-a part of his garments was disarother portion of the enemy's forces is reported to have ranged. been on the Greenville and Contentnes Road on the same day, supposed in pursuit of two companies of Confederates. It is supposed they intended to cross the Big Contentnes Creek at Snow Hill in Green county. The main body of the enemy in this State, said to be ten or twelve thousand strong, appears to be concentrated at Newbern, their forces with the exception of the garrison of Fort Macon, having all been withdrawn from Beaufort, Morehead City, Sheperdsville and other points below.

Henor to whom Honor is Due.

In regard to the defence of Fort Wagner against the furious assault of the enemy on the night of Saturday last, it is proper to state, as we now do on unquestionable authority, that of those taking part in their repulse, about sixteen hundred in ail, over one thousand were North Carolinians. The olst Regiment had 687 men in the work, and the 31st 350. The accounts of fancy correspondents of the Charleston papers speak of all our troops but incidentally and in general terms. But to this we are used. There are other things of an unpleasant character upon which we will not now dwell, and to which, indeed, we will not now refer .-We think it only right to place the above fact upon record however. L t it not be forgotten that two-thirds of the defenders of Fort Wagner were from North Carolina.

WE met this week Captain S. R. BUNTING the popular and gallant commander of the excell nt corps known as Bunting's Battery, which has for a long time been stationed at and near Kinston. We were glad to find the Captain in good health. We learn that Captain Bustine has tendered his resignation as commander of the artillery company .-Being Clerk of the County Court of this County it is probable that his presence at home became necessary. We believe that his resignation has been accepted.

The Ring of the True Metal.

We take pleasure in copying the following editorial from the Fayetteville Observer of the 20th instant, and in endorsing every word of it. It contrasts pleasantly and well with the more than half traitorous expressions issuing from other quarters. We ask our reagers to pender it well, and to remember that the expressions it contains proceed from no "Democrat or " or "Destructive," but from a paper whose party affinities have a ways been of the opposite character, but which has had the mantiness to rise above, al petry distinctions, so far at least as the great issue now demanding a solution is concerned. In the presence of this issue we waive all tormer disagreements or more recent From the Fayetteville Observer, July 20, 1863.

ANOTHER CALL FOR CONSCRIPTS -We copy the President's Prociam tion calling out all men, not exempted by the world knows, never was so different from the present law, between the ages of 18 and 45. This call is rendered Diciator of Europe as the relenters of canards would have proper, and indeed indispensable, by Lincoln's call for 300 conscripts to swell his forces to be employed for our subjugation. His a mies, whatever force they may amount to, must be met, if it should require every man and bo, in the Con ederacy 1 is a bard duty, but it is a duty, which cannot be avoided but with the loss of everything that as individuals and as a community the people of the Confederacy hold dear. The vankee Congress has already pass d laws to confisca e the property of the people of the a too hold in the South shows beyond peradventure that | names. those laws will be enforced if they ever get the power to enforce them. Their soldiers have been promised farms in the Fouch as the reward of their services in cotquering us; and they must be wilfully blind who imagine that of blood and ample liberty to rob and outrage, will ever be permitted to return to the North in case of the conquest of the South. The only hope of preserving the lives and property of non-combatants in the large Northern cities would he in the quartering of those blood thirsty villains at the South. In addition to all that, none but a vankee, or one as vite could live on terms of perfect equality in a community one half white and the other half African. Equalplaces where white men and wowen have been incarcerated for resenting insuits encouraged by the yankee officers and soldiers. One race or the other would necessarily be scenes that would precede the extermination or the exodes of the seebler race; but of one thing we may be assured that the Arrican would have the active sympathy and aid of our Northern conquerors, who have already put arms in their hands whilst taking every offensive or defensive weapon out of the hands of white men in towns of which they

have obtained possession. Under such circumstances, and our readers know that or at least to enter upon negotiations. That they are not Stephens upon a secondary point.

We repeat, IT IS IDLE TO TALK OF PEACE. We must talk of war, and wage war, until the enemy tires of war. History is rull of examples, for our encouragement, of more unequal and even more bloody wars, that finally resulted in the triumph of the people fighting for their rights, their homes, and their lives. It is the will of God asters that can befail a people-immediate loss of property, liberty, henor, and eventual loss of life also. Courage, adversity, not to indulge despair, but to herve themselves against disaster, and to compell victory. Assured that we are battling for the right, nothing but the will of God should conquer us, and that will has been, so far, more mauitested in our favor than against us.

WE find little or nothing in the Charleston papers relative to affairs there that has not already been anticipated by the telegraph. On Monday the bombardment was kept up from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., when the fleet gradually

Nothing of the doings yesterday .- D. Journal, 22d.

Anxious as we all are to obtain something definite in re gard to the reports of European recognition, mediation or intervention, the Yankee raid upon the upper end and perhaps the centre of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, has by stopping the trains on that road for a time deprived us of the chance of getting any Northern news by mail, while of course the tele_raph wires are also cut, and we are thus completely isolated for the time being from the Capital of the Confederacy. Stuart has cavalry which are good to scour Pennsylvania, and which have scoured it, and brought out fifteen miles long of horses and mules. They did nothing, in fact took no part and could take no part in the battles ground Gettysburg, nor have they done much since. A regi ment or two of them, well mounted and held well in hand ready to launch at a moment's warning, would do much to protect prope ty both in currailroads and in the houses, lands, negroes and personal effects of our citizens. This raid ing requires some v gorous measures to be adopted. Gen. MARTIN, staying at Kinston and supposing that the enemy is going towards Wilson, don't stop the enemy from going to Tarboro' and Rocky Mount, and, as we learn, destroying the Bail oad Bridge over the Tar River between Rocky Monnt and Battleboro'. It is also reported that they burned Mr. BATTLE's Factory at the Fails of the Tar River, not far from the hadroad. This will be a great lose to the people of that section, as it supplied cotton yarn to all that part of the country.

Ot course, after doing all the harm they can, the enemy will go back to Newbern or Wasnington, or wherever they came from. The wires will be put up- the railroad commonication restored and the public, excepting the immediate sufferers, wal begin to forget this raid, when, lo and behold, the raiders will make their appearance in a fresh . place. Perhaps they will pay another visit to Duplin and Onslow, or give Wayne a call, or even make a reconnoisance of New Hanover, which is not likely unless they come in to ce. Without pretending to military knowledge anybody can see that we need cavalry, or at least men mounted on good horses, and armed with good gons.

Daily Journal, 21st.

ton, having left that city yesterday afternoon. He informed us on the authority of a physician, who had been on Morris' Island on Sunday giving professional assistance to the wounded, that our people had buried ful six hundred of the enemy, and that there were still more to bury. This would indicate that the loss of the enemy was even greater than had been supposed .- Daily Journal, 21st.

We copy from the Charleston Courier the long and inter esting account of the bombardment of Fort Wagner last Baturday, and of the attempt made to storm that work during the night of the same day. In the absence of gen eral news by mail or telegraph, we hardly knew of anything else that would be equally interesting.

forbade it. He wanted all there was for the use of the -a large proportion of the wounds being comparatively surrender the town, nor would be entertain any more army. So strictly was this rule enforced that great in- slight. Col. Barry, who somehow has been reported as BERTON blockade. Most people recollect the anecdote of Col. McGILL left. after full warning, Vicksburg is caught with little above six The raiders have left the railroad and were encountered | weeks provisions. Verily Gen. Pemberton was found in the

JOHNSTON did find things in a pickle sure enough, when he got to Mississippi and perhaps he could have done nothing else than what he actually did do, but then why the assumed cause is the real one. A few days will, no command here. They covered some six acres of ground, did he not go sooner? He was General-in-Chief of that doubt solve the mystery. The reports reach us through a and were quite extensive and strongly built of brick and whole section and ought to have seen to things.

There are things that we suppose we never will know, and there are others of which it seems to be considered a still a puzzle to us. We don't understand it. We don't like it. It is " all a muddle."

The Wheel of Fortune. Twenty-three years ago last November Louis Napoleon,

the present Emperor of France, left the St. Charles Hotel without paying his board bill. In the New Orleans Bee of of November 20, 1839, appeared the following account of at the North. We hardly know what to think about that the "noble Count's" departure from that city:
Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, whose arrivel in thi city was announced in several of the papers, has left New Orleans in high dudgeon, and for just reasons. He was harles Hotel that it was customary for gentlemen travelling without baggage (the Count was scantily provided in hat way for a man of his titular dimensions) to pay for

ensued : Count -- My name is a sufficient guarantee for my bill. Publican-Your name, Count, is a very good one, but won't buy marketing.

Count-Make out my bill. Publicar-It shall be done. The clerk thereupon presented the bill, made out in the name of (ount L. N. Bonaparts. My name," said the Count, "is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. I wish it so stated, in full, in the account." A second bill was made out, and the entire name written

out in fair, legible letters. "My name is Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince of Segovia. Kamschatka, and other dependencies. Bay so in the bill," responded the sprig of nobility.

and forthwith absquatulated. We copy this thing, which is going the rounds, simply for the purpose of eaying that it is wholly untrue. Louis Na-POLEON was not in New Orleans at the time mentioned. We don't think he ever was in New Orleans at all. It is be all gammon. The Queen Hortense, his mother, was a millionaire. He is connected by blood and mar: iage, (not his own marriage,) with some of the highest and wealthiest aristocracy of England. The man, Louis Naroleon, for he was a grown man when he visited the United States,

us to believe.

never was so d flerent from the man we now know, and all

We learn that the 51st regiment N. C. T. was in the fight on Morris Island on Saturday evening and behaved remarkbly well. None of the field or staff officers were injured One L'entenant in company "E" was killed, one wounded Confederacy, and to emancipate their slaves, and the sav- and a Captain wounded. There was quite a number of priage maniguity of their conduct wherever they have secured vates killed and wounded; but we have not heard the

> We also learn that the loss in company "G" (Captain) Lippitt's) is quite small. This company is mostly from MANY MONTHS ago we took occasion to express our selema conviction that no such cause as ours, supported by | proportion in wounded. such a people as ours, ever had been or ever could be lost.

It could never fail unless abandoned or betrayed. Eince that expression was made we have seen as dark, yea, darker hours than this, and many of them, yet they ity, did we say? It would be worse than that, as we have never once shook our faith in the final triumph of our cause. abundant evidence from Norfolk, New Orleans, and other | On the contrary, even our very defeats or disasters tended attack upon the enemy upon James Island on Thursday, only to strengthen us in the belief that such a people could not be conquered. From each fall there was a fresh reexterminated. We will not dwell on the horrors of the bound exhibiting in the strongest light the indomitable reports of the Charleston newspapers that either of these spirit of our people, and showing of what efforts such a met with any loss. Col. Radel fle commanded that portion people, animated by such a spirit, are capable.

And on the occasion of each reverse to our arms has come forth the voice of the croakers, dispiriting our soldiers and our citizens, telling them that there is no use trying, that we are whipped and they told us so. These we have stated them correctly, IT IS IDLE TO TALE OF people are doing all that they can to defeat the cause in was a periect success. The dist drove in the enemy's pick which the South is engaged They are doing all that they ets and reserves, many of whom took refuge on board the prepared for this is manifest from their refusal even to lis | can to procure the abandonment of that cause. They are ten to so distinguished a commissioner as Vice President | exaggerating all the evils of the struggle, all the reverses | hundred yards. The surprise of the enemy was so great to our arms. They are preaching up peace, when in fact | that they did not return the fire until some ten or fitteen | To test the sentiment of the people of the State on this | Story. no terms of peace are open to us but those of absolute submission to Lincoln and Seward, the disseverance of North Carolina from her Southern Sisters and her alliance with the people of Beast FUTLER, Brute MILROY, Dog ROSECRANZ, that we suffer occasional disasters. Let us not ctc. This is the entertainment to which the soldiers and by our own will permit a combination of all the worst dist the citizens of North Carolina are invited. To abandon the cause now, or to counsel its abandonment is virtually to bethen, Southro.s! Brave and true men seize the moment of tray it. What that is let the judgment of an honest and a virtuous people proncunce.

Peace! At the very name the purest pulses of the heart | would have killed and captured the whole of them with throb. Peace! The return of husbands and fathers to very small loss, if the attempt had been made. The result their wives and children, of sons to their parents, of broth- within twenty-four hou s made a hasty retreat from the Isers to their sisters. Peace! the arrest of human slaughter, land. the stoppege of human bloodshed. Who does not pray for peace! But in the name of the fathers and the b. others, til last naturday, and that an unimportant one at this juncand the sons and the husbands who have fallen in this con- ture. A change was made to day, however, by which he what treason is. Will not the Standard's article be war; but, all things considered, our social system has test, we ask, shall it be said that their blood has been shed takes command of an important post, and will, no doubt, in vain. Why, it would cry out from the very ground be anowed to command the cor teneral has more mintary brigade is of opinion that our teneral has more mintary against a peace founded upon submission to Lincoln and a capacity than any other General in and around Charleston, reconstruction of a Union which North Carolina through except BRAUERGARD, and that he has been slighted and her Convention solemnly and unanimously repudiated bard-after the arrival of his brigade, and his regiments were ly more than two brief years ago. Has the war in its pro- placed under the command of officers whom he outranked. gress developed such amiable traits in the character of "our The writer happens to know the views entertained by Northern Brethren' that we should now be anxious General Clingman previous to the attack upon the enemy to be taken back to their embrace, gory with the blood of been in command, the whole Yankee force would have been have not been deceived. They have knewn that the our people, foul with the mire of plunder and rapine? Shall killed and captured, instead of being allowed to escape, triumph of the Northern army has consisted in not beour gallant soldiers be disbanded and returned home to and that, too, with a small loss on our side. their families only to find themselves and their posterity vassals of the North, tributaries, appendages, worse than

All our people favour peace on fair terms, but he who talks now about conferences with the Lincoloite Government from Carlisle, Pa, July 2d, gives the following account out to have been about equal on either side. Our loss are vastly larger and our population more pumerous. apon fair terms, or upon any terms short of absolute sub- of the shelling of that place by the forces under Gen. in officers is almost upprecedented. Sixteen, and, acmission, moral and physical subjugation, talks wide of the | Fitzhugh Lee. mark. Lincoln has already refused a conference designed A : engagement, as unlooked for and unexpected to were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and the to bring about an arrangement whereby the war could be the rebels as to us, took place here yesterday evening, list of subordinate officers received, who were but hors carried on according to the usages of civilized nations . and continued during the greater part of the night. It de combat, runs up already to several hundreds, which While such a spirit animates the Federal Government, what. we ask, could we expect to result from making our Congressional elections turn on the proposition that Congress got a heavy train of wagons, by a circuitous route, of all who were killed and wound d should be sent to shall appoint Commissioners to meet others on the part of passed around one end of South Mountain and was the War Department two days since; but with the LINCOLN? Suppose Congress should appoint such Commissioners, all the capacity in which Lincoln would agree to receive them would be that of suppliants crawling to his foot-stool ready to cast the honor and liberties of their country under his feet, and offer up for his delectation the heads of President Davis and other "rebels" on a charger. Some may like that sort of thing .- we don't.

We have had enough of angry discussions in North Caromerits of the question before us and before them. We lier than he at first expected, Lie sent in a flag of truce wish to be strictly parliamentary in all we say. We wish demanding the surrender of the town, and in the event to make no attacks upon individuals. We see movements of non-compliance with the demand, requesting the on foot. We examine and characterize such movements. We tell our people plainly and candidly that we know it, it was his intention to shell the town, regardless of there is an organized movement on foot to control the Congressional elections in all the districts. We say promptly replied that he would not surrender the town in all sincerity that if this movement means anything, it means re-construction-submission. We warn WE saw a gentleman this morning just from Charles- the people at home. We warn the soldiers in camp that such is its nature, such its tendency, such will be its result, if successful. We have called their attention to the state of abjectness to which that result would lead the state of vassalage in which it would place us. In their hands are the issues. They are sovereign. Let them submit to Lincoln, Seward and Butles, and, in the name of all that is truthful and constitutional, let us ask them, Where would that severeignty be 2-where their independence ?-

Who so blind that cannot see-who so stupid that cannot understand-who so abject that would submit? Eighteenth Regiment.

We had the pleasure this morning of meeting Lieut. Col. | ing through the houses above them. McGill of the 18th Regiment N. C. T., who is home on furlough, having been wounded in the battle of the 3d inst., I ceased off. About midnight General Lee sent in an-

Among the efficers wounded besides Lieut. Col. McGill wounded and missing, supposed to have been captured. Daily Journal, 20th.

THE news by telegraph this movning is highly interesting and may well be regarded important if true. We must see further before we attach any great value to the reported mediation and recognition news in Europe, or feel certain that supposing that fact established, we have no assurance that very unreliable channel, being founded upon something in stone. the Baltimore American.

EARL RU-SELL'S resignation, if he has resigned, may large drove of horses and mules, all captured propersort of petit treason for an editor to speak of, but for the have been due to the adverse award of the King of the Bel- ty. life of us we can't help saying that the Vicksburg affair is gians in the case of the controversy between the British and Brazilian goverments, submitted to him for grbitration, rather than to any difference between him and Lord PALMERSTON arising out of American affairs.

> The advices from Charleston indicate hot work, with the advantages still on our side. There is little additional from the anti-conscription rio's

affair .- Daily Journal. 20th. WE have intelligence this morning of another raid of the

yesterday morning informed by the proprietors of the St. enemy in the direction of Tarboro' and the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, probably in the neighborhoo! of Wilson or Rocky Mount. The wires are down, and a report reachtheir board in advance; whereupon the following dialogue ed Rocky Mount yester ay that the enemy were in possesion of Tarboro'. We have no particulars, but it is supposed that they either have destroyed or will destroy bridges on the railroad. What General Martin is about all this time that four or five hundred mounted men are thus ravaging county, N. C., while endeavoring to reach the Union the country is a question we hear frequently ask d. Daily Journal, 20th.

Correspondence of the Journal.

ENCAMPMENT GIST Brir. N. C. T., July 19th, 1863.

MESSES EDITORS : - The bombardment of Fort Wagner yesterday was one of the most furious of the war. The attroking force consisted of the Ironsides and five Monitors "I will not make out a third bill," said the clerk.
"Then I'll be dammed if I pay it," said his Excellency, a d two land betteries. It is estimated that the enemy threw about six thousand shells during the day. The defence of the Fort is one of the most gallant on record. Her lina, who was arrested last autumn, on the charge of ed the Attorney General whether such a course would guns were vastly inferior to those of the enemy. In fact treason to the Confederacy, has just been discharged the ten inch Columbiad was the only one which could offer | through the efforts of the Hon. W. A. Grabam. The any effectual resistance to the Monito's. The damage to Raleigh Standard congratulates the people upon the made out of the whole cloth. As for his destitution, etc., the Fort, it being an earthwork, was very sight, and our result, and republishes, with approving comment, the in New York, even, as sometimes reported, we believe that loss during the day was four killed and fourteen wounded, article made the pretext for his arrest. although the firing of the enemy was very accurate. It may be said that the Fort was defended throughout the day

About dusk in the evening the fleet crowded down upon when the signals were given from the fleet, and immediateto assault the work, under the mistaken idea that all of our gons were disnounted except one. As they advanced up them with terrible effect; but they continued to advance. nevertheless, (some of them showing a degree of courage highly commerciable) until they had reached the Fort, a portion of them climbing over the parapets, and taking and maintaining one post ion inside of the Fort for about Two North C rolling regiments participated in the defence, (the fist and 31st) and behaved handsomely. The conduct of the 51st has been particulary mentioned on all sides as exhibiting great gallantry and being very effective. This regiment met with a loss of sixty five killed and wounded, being one half of our entire loss. The 31st also lost a few of its men. The entire loss on our side will not exceed, in killed and wounded, one hundred and thirty, while that of the enemy in the assemi was not less than six hundred silled, and no doubt the usual

It is very unfortunate that there is but one heary gain mounted at Wagner, and that the enemy are aware of it.-Five or six Brook guns, or eleven inch Columbiad . would enable it to destroy or whip off the whole Yankee fleet. do not believe, however, that the enemy can take and hold

Wagner with their present force. Two North Caretina regiments also participated in the the 16th inst. They were the 61s and 31st, the former in all four guns. The Pawnee and another Steamer were ging close to Grimbali's Landing, with an open field in front of the landing. The at ack at this end of the line Pawnee. The field pieces were then put in position, and opened on the gunboats at a distance of about four shots had been made. The first four out of six shots st uck the Pawnee. Both of the ganboats retired down the river shelling our artillerists and the 61st Regiment, all of whom were much exposed in an open field, without any protec-

of them, but the Pawnee in particular, badly crippled. The attack on the other end of the line, at Legare's, was successful in so far that the enemy were badly frightened, and some sixty or seventy killed and wounded; but there is no disguising the fact that our forces ought to have attacked the enemy's main body at Legare's, and that they

either of these fights, and was not given any command unon James Island, and he positively asserts that if he had Very Respectfully Yours,

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Shelling of Carlisle, Pa.

seems that Fitzbugh Lee, after having cut the Balti- number will be greatly increased when the full returns more and Obio Railroad, and toraged until he he had come in. Gen. heade promised that an accurate list hastily proceeding to join General Ewell, not being ap- usual cruel, tantalizing reticence, and disregard of the prised of the latter's departure from Carlisle, came in popular wish, which characterizes Mr. Stanton, it has contact with the Union forces under command of Brig. not yet been communicated to the public. It may be Gen. W. F. Smith, said forces having just commenced safely calculated, however, that the Confederates and to enter Carlisle, footsore and legweary, on the Harris- Federals lost in the neighborhood of 25,000 men each, burg pike, while Lee's men were pressing upon the with the advantage in lavor of Gen. Meade of not hav-

York pike. At first Gen. Lee was somewhat puzzled to know the cause of this unexpected turn of affairs, so he entered lina-enough of partizanship in all conscience. We depre- into a slight skirmish with our men in order to try and cate, we avoid both; We appeal to the people on the ascertain our strength. Finding the Union force heavwomen and children to be removed, for, as he expressed all consequences such action might entail. Gen. Smith under any circumstances whatever, and would take occasion to have the women and children removed at once. Thus matters remained for some little while, General Smith notifying the citizens of their danger. It appears that General Lee was reluctant to shell the town. and sent in another flag of truce, making a demand

> similar to the first one. Gen. Smith also made a simi- gaged. lar reply, and the flag of truce returned. Immediately the enemy opened on the town with shell and grape and canister, but principally shell. These cult; five by wing or company should be resorted to in. tering efforts in behalf of moral progress; and the accu-troops. The discharged regiments were to have returned to the tering through the streets, penetrated public and private stead. During the battle, the officers and non-commission mulation of trials and difficulties should only stir them consequence of this disregard of his authority may lead to buildings, destroying furniture, &c , to a great extent. Trees were cut down in the streets in all directions.-The people took refuge in their cellars with their chil- strip or rob the dead, nor even to assist in removing our

WHY VICESBURG was only victualled for forty-seven days | The Colonel was struck down by a other flag of truce, asking Gen. Smith to reconsider his | The Decision of the English Courts in the Case of must always remain a mystery. General Pemberron had wound in the neck while the battle was actually going on, former answer and surrender the town; also requesting long ago made the most stringent rules against allowing and of the latter part of the fight of that day he is unable the bearer of the flag of truce to tell Gen. Smith that any provisions to go out of the department of Mississippi. to give any account, save what he received from others .- Gen. Lee thought Gen. S. very mean because he did The people of Mobile were not allowed to carry off a He left on Saturday morning, the 4th inst. He believes not come out to fight him instead of compelling him to bushel of corn or a pound of bacon :- General PEMBERTON that the regiment lost about 8) men in killed and wounded shell the town. Gen. Smith again said he would not

The enemy thereupon again opened fire and continued it at intervals till about three a. m. During all this time heavy skirmishing was kept up with infantry on our side. We did not reply heavily While shelling the town Gen. Lee sent his train off

by the mountain road, and at daylight withdrew his en-

tire command, which consisted entirely of mounted men, estimated at fifteen hundred, and six pieces of artillery. The rebels set fire to the barracks. These are now destroyed, but the walls are standing. They also fired one building of the gas works by shell, and also set fire accidently to two or three barns by shells. The barthe English Seward, EARL RUSSELL has resigned; or, even racks were built when Carlisle was a British post, anterior to the Revolution. Major Andre was once in

Lee had about one hundred and fifty wagons and a

From the Raleigh Register. Aid and Comfort to the Yankers.

the Baltimore American of the 6th inst :

Important from Newbern N. C .- Growing Dissatisfaction with the Confederacy. NEW YORK, July 5 - I'he correspondent of the Associated Press, at Newbern, N. C., writes as follows: NEWBERN, N. C., June 30 - An elaborate article appeared in the Raleigh Standard on the 23d, believed to be from the pen of the Hon. W. A. Graham, denying the right of Secession from the Federal Union, affirming the right of coercion by the Federal Government, exclaiming against the propriety of and any just cause for the pending assaults against the Union, and

will from the Confederate States. The wife and little daughter of Charles Henry Foster were intercepted last week, near Windsor, Bertie lines, by a company of Georgia cavelry, and refused permission to proceed. The people of the courty were arming them for the purpose of sale to any one, belliggreatly exasperated at the outrage, and a strong Con- erent or otherwise, who chose to purchase them. In federate guard was placed around the house in which Mrs. Foster was imprisoned. On Thursday Mrs. Fos-

The Ruleigh Standard, of the 23 J, favors a Convention of all the States to procure thace, either by reconstruction of the Union or by reaceable separation. The Rev. R. J. Graves, of Hillsboro' North Caro-

Affairs at Vicksburg-A Block of Buildings Burnt. FORTRESS MONROE, July 3 .- The Portsmouth Virginian, July 2d, says: "Reliable information has been received erent as they had to sell gunpowder or cannon, or other here that the return of North Carolina to the Union is an munitions of war. In this, however, before the Court, be reporters of the Tribune, were roughly handled. One the Fort, and fired at short range with remarkable vigor event which may be daily expected. A disaffection to it cid not become necessary to apply these principles in was killed. After making due allowance for the sensation and rapidity. They had almost ceased a little after dark. and the G. versment of Jeff Davis, radical and wide spread, exists in the State, and overtures have been made

the beach our atillery fr. m Wagner and Sumter played on | been done by certain parties in this State. From the | within Her Majesty's dominions for purposes of aggres- | Northern cities. President Davis' administration, manifested by the the defendants were entitled to a verdict. taken in connection with the course of the Logislature, of the trial, and it may possibly illustrate the interpre- ted that Napoleon had authorized him to say to the House One f deracy, by securing a Union State in its heart. The pointed out that in her case the act was not infringed. affairs. and doings are snapped up by the Yankees, and still, with English Crown possessed no jurisdiction. It may mier on the question of the recognition of the South. severe. People in other States look with amazement Foreign Enlistment act will prove a dead letter on the condition of things in North Garolina. They It the Chief Baron's views of the object of see her troops poured out in shoals to light the battles which that act was framed-namely, not to proof the Confederacy. They see them fighting as bravely tect belligerents, but to prevent vessels equipped losing one killed and one wounded, and the latter five kill- as the braves', on every battle field, and yet the course for the rival Powers in neighboring docks fighting ed and wounded. It does not appear, however, from the of the Legisl are and the Organ of its majority, would whilst still in our harbors or in our waters—is correct, of the forces which were ordered to make the attack at State. Surely a condition so anamalous never before protection of the commerce of a friendly Power, it cer- The accused is a native of Ohio, and became connected by Grimball's (the enemy's extreme left) consisting of the 61st existed. The Historian of this war, if he writes truth- ly seems (to say the least of it) that its provisions can marriage in Europe with one of the most wealthy and res Regiment and a section of the Chatham Artislery, (Captain Wharton's) and a section of Capt. Bake's Battery, making have tarnished, and blurred the lair fame of the Old neither judges nor juries have anything to do. It is, forwarded by the blockade runners, constitute the evidence

Since the above was written, we have seen the Baron has acted in accordance with a high American | An officer from the Valley this evening, states that Raleigh Standard of the 17th inst., in which we find authority in his interpretation of the law, and it will Mende's army is still in Maryland. an editorial article which fully warrants us in charg- be impossible for the American Government to quesing the edito of that paper with being in favour of tion the soundness of his opinion without also impugnpeace on any terms, and a reunion with the Yankees .- ing that of the greatest of their lawyers, Mr. Justice mond, has not been confirmed. subject he proposes to make the question of peace an issue in the approching Congressional elections .--Thus while the souls and energies of the people of natural constitution and from habit, are accustomed to The artillery contest was kept up for two hours, by North Carolina should be bent on frustrating the look on the dark side. And it should create no sur. yesterday evening, no troops except about two thousand efforts of the Yankees to subjugate us, this prise when we see persons, as we sometimes, do, who cavalry, had crossed Pearl river. Our cavalry are said man proposes to divide the people and to encourage the look upon us as a ruined people - who complain of the misking with theirs beyond Brandon. Citizens who came Yankees, by an issue which resolves itself into this : way in which the government is administered-who out since the evacuation of Jackson, say that a flag of "Shall we fight on, or shall we stop the war by consent | speak as though our social system were perfectly un- truce was sent by the citizens to Grant, formelly surrender ing to counte with the Yankees, and take such terms binged, and the whole country rocking to ruin. These ing the city. Grant answered them that private properly as they will give us?" On which side of this issue the persons are honest in the expression of their fears, we would be respected. Their cava'ry came in at 8 o'clock Editor of the Raleigh Standard will be found there allow; but they are either not familiar with the history and took possession. of the attack was, that the enemy were panic-stricken, and needs no ghost to tell. This proposition, too, is put out of revolutions, or have been slow in receiving instrucby the Editor of the Standard at this time for the pur- tion from its teachings. pose of embarrassing the execution of the President's Proclamation calling for conscripts up to the age of 45 | admitted; and it is not to be expected but that a na-If such conduct is not treasonable, then we know not tion will retrograde in its civilization during a civil

The Late Battles.

article in our next issue.

The New York Daily News is the only Yankee journal which seems disposed to tell the truth in regard to the late battles in Pennsylvania. That paper says: " Amid this din of false rumors, however, those who have held fast to General Meade's authentic despatches ing defeated, and that to have repulsed the attack of the Even Washington, who was by no means narrow-mindis the extent of our victory.

"The less in killed, wounded and prisoners during cording to some accounts, eighteen, Federal Cenerals ing compelled Gen. Lee to relinquish for the moment the effort to destroy the army, which interposes between himself, Baltimore and Washington."

General Instructions for Battle.

We reprint from the pamphlet lately issued under authority of the General of this Department the following hints, which should be carefully studied and remembered: 1. Field and company officers are specially enjoined to instruct their men, under all circumstances, to fire with deliberation at the feet of the enemy; they will thus avoid trom the field.

2. Officers in command must be cool and collected in acuseless, aimless firing. The men must be instructed and sider it a duty to attend, if possible. required each one to single out his mark. It was the deliberate sharpshooting of our forefathers in the Bevolution of

3. In the beginning of a battle, except by troops deployed as skirmishers, the fire by file will be avoided; it excites the men, and renders their subsequent control diffied officers must keep the men in ranks, enforce obuedi- up to nobler strivings. ence, and encourage and stimulate them if necessary. Soldiers must not be permitted to quit the ranks to dren, &c., while in many instances the shells were tearing through the houses above them.

own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest

C. H. WILEY, Sup't Com Schools of N. C. The enemy kept up a steady fire three hours and then field; the most pressing, highest duty is to win the vectory. way to protect our wounded is to drive the enemy from the

The London Post of a recent date contains a synopsis of the decision of the English Courts in the case of the Alexandra, which vessel was seized on the suspicion that she was intended for the Confederate service. The Post says:

chants were the rightful owners of an unfinished ship : but, practically, the matter for adjudication was whethto preserve intact our commercial rights, and on the other those which make it incumbent upon us to pre- dred. We captured over 200 prisoners, including some vent our ports and dock yards being made available for the equipping and fitting out of ships or armaments burrying the dead. for the purposes of aggression against a friendly Power. Passing from the purely legal consideration of the case, it is manifest that, on grounds of expediency, a maritime nation like Great Britain, possessing commercial relations with every quarter of the globe, is bound faithfully and strictly to fulfill the duties appertaining to land batteries of five guns, fired foriously all day on bat strict neutrality. We are neutrals to day; we may be tery Wagner ;- 4 killed, 14 wounded, and 1 gun carriage beiligerents to-morrow; and as we do to others so we disabled. must expect to be done by. The issue raised in the case of the Alexandra was one consequently not less important in its consequences to ourselves than to those rious bembardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted more immediately interested in the result. We have battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly, beginning at established a precedent to which, when we are at war, dark. Our people fought worthily and repulsed the atneutral nations may successfully appeal. It is thus tacks with great slaughter. A number of prisoners have that we accept the law as laid down by the Lord Chief been captured. Our loss is relatively slight; however, val-Aid and Comfort to the land of The Judge interpreted the particular statute intended by the Legislature to prevent the equipment of ships God is sgain with us. for the purpose of aggression against a friendly Power : and the jury, applying the principles thus enunciated to the facts disclosed in evidence, decided, without a mo- FROM BUNKER HILL. -FIGHT AT SHEPHERDS ment's hesitation, that the act had not been infringed In this verdict we entirely concur.

* * * America has for upwards of half a century had a Fereign Eulistment act similar to our own, and the decisions of American Judges afford a key to its interpretations. In a case brought on appeal before the strongly asserting the right of any State to withdraw at Supreme Court of the United States, that great jurist. Mr. Justice Story, laid it down that although by the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act the subjects of a neutral State were precluded from equipping or arming vessels for the purpose of aggression against a friendly Power, they were not precluded from equipping and other words, a neutral may equip a ship-of-war just as he may construct a cancon, if he intends not to use or ter was compelled to return to her home in Murirees. have it used against a miendly Power, but merely to sell it. Adopting this ruling, the Chief Baron laid it down that a British subject might equip a ship-ol-war with a view of selling it to either beiligerent without infringing the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act. is dead. Indeed, in the course of the triafthe learned Judge asknot be legal, and as the latter declined to reply, it may

The Chief Baron went so far as to say that the object of the Foreign Eulistment act could not have been the protection of belligerents, for otherwise the exportation of contraband of war would equally have been prohibited, and that consequently English shipbuilders had as much right to sell armed ships to either belligtheir fullest signification. The Chief Baron lef. it to al character of the reports, the New York papers say that General Coster, which will shortly lead to important re- the jury whether the Alexandra was "equipped, armed, it is evident that the riot was the most formidable of any furnished or fitted out," or wiether it was the intention outbreak of the kind that has ever occurred on this conti-It is impossible to calculate the mischief that has of the defendants to "equip, arm, turnsshor fit her out" nent, and will encourage similar demonstrations in other very on set of the war, the Yankeev bave been taught sion against the government of the United States. The to believe that there was a strong Union sentiment in act does not promibit the "building" of ships of any de-North Caronia which would sooner or later detach ner | scription ; and as it was shown that she was not, at the from the Confederacy, and reannex her to the Federal time of her seizure, "equipped or aimed," and there Union. In the embittered and persistent hostility to was nothing to show that it was intended that she tre Confece ate Government, and the measures of should be so equipped within Her Majesty's dominions,

Raleigh Standard and its "conservative" followers, The Alab, ma was frequently referred to in the course the Yankees find reasons for believing that they have only tation which must be put on the Foreign Enlistment of Commons, that he had instructed Baron Gross to proto continue the war with vigor in order to paralyse the act when we say that the Chief Baron, in summing up, pose negotiations to England for mediation in American Standard and its followers, are well aware of the effects | She was built in an English port, but she was equipped | The London Herald says it is reported that Lord Russell of their conduct. They see how greedily their sayings and armed in Portuguese waters, where of course the had resigned on account of a disagreement with the Preeyes open to the mischief they are working, they per- be said that, according to this interpretation the lead them to believe that disaffection was rife in the it will not. It, on the other hand, its object was the charged with communicating information to the enemy at all events, a satisfaction to feel that the Lord Chief of her guilt.

Effects of the War on our so tal System. Many persons, (says the Columbus Sun) both from

That we have suffered socially by the war, is freely "nuts" for its Yankee friends? We will publish the stool the shock admirably. It we compare ourselves with the English during their long civil commotions, we lose nothing by the comparison. From the decapita ion of Charles the First, to the accession of William | por's the enemy in force at Caston. of Orange, they scarcely had any thing that could properly be called peace; and their society was apheaved from its very foundations.

If we contrast ourselves with the French during their celebrated revolution, we have everything in our favor. And our social condition even compares well with that of our fathers during the first American revolution .- | a short time this afternoon. All quiet this evening. Confederates, though with prodigious loss to ourselves, ed and Puritanical, had to complain of the moral defection of the people and their want of patriotism.

There may be more speculation and selfishness now are vastly larger and our population more numerous. says that perfect order reigned throughout the who There is, it must be confessed, much corruption in on yesterday. practice; but our theory of buman life and society is The wards where the highest excitement prevailed, were undergoing no dangerous reforms. It is a little re- filled with large bodies of military, who patroled the street markable that in the multifarious excitements of revo- entirely unmolested by the populace. lation, no essential principle of our moral and social philosophy has attacked-no new-fangled notion of social life brought forward.

The French during their revolution, not only at tempted to break down the existing form of government, but the prevailing social and religious systems. They attempted to angul the Bible and dethrone its Author; and such was the condition of their social and political system, that no man could feel secure of his ife for a single day. But our society rests on the same great ethical principles that it did before the war. The Bible is still our book, God our hope, and there is still enough moral integrity in our society to prevent it from falling to pieces from its own weight.

State Educational Association of North Carolina. The next Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, will be held in Lexington; the session to commence at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th day of August next.

This Annual Meeting is called at an earlier day in overshooting, and, besides, wounded men give more troub the year than usual, in order that it may precede the e to obr adversary than his dead, as they have to be taken meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in the month of September ; and tion, hold their men in their hand, and caution them against it is to be hoped that the members of the body will con-

The Association has by the blessings of Providence been kept alive during this trying crisis, and has been 1776, and at New Orleans in 1815, which made them so local kept alive during this trying crisis, and has been tormidable against the odds with which they were en. made a means of great good to the State; and through its agency teachers and friends of education can do order was countermanded. A regiment of regulars with a much for the independence and prosperity of the country! battery of artillery has been dispatched to New York This class of persons should set an example of unfal- their stead, as Gov. Seymour had discharged the State

The delegates to the Association will be carried by ecutive. the Railroads at half the usual fare, and will be enter-

> C. H. WILEY, Sup't Com Schools of N. C., J. D. CAMPBELL, Rec. Se'y Association, W. J. PALMER, Corr. Secretary. Executive Committee.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 18th, 1863 The bombardment continues unabated. FROM CHARLESTON BOMBARDMENT OF BATTERY

WAGNER-DESPERATE ASSAULT OF THE ENEMY -THEIR REPULSE. Nominally, the point left for the decision of the in CHARLESTON, July 19th, 1863. ry was whether the Crown or a firm of Liverpool mer-The bombardment of battery Wagner yesterday was terrific,-five monitors, three iron sides, seven wooden gun boats and two Yankee laud batteries maintaining a coner the ship builders of this country are precluded from stant fire for 11 hours. At dark the enemy, numbering ten constructing ships which may eventually be devoted to regiments, made a determined assault en our works. After warlike purposes against a State with which we are at a desperate struggle, lasting until 11 o'clock, P M., they present at peace. On the one side exists the obligations were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss is about 100 gill. ed and wounded. The enemy's is estimated at fifteen hun-

> FROM CHARLESTON-OFFICIAL. CHARLESTON, July 18th, 1863.

black troops engaged in the assault. All quiet to-day,

GENERAL S. COOPER :-

The ironsides, five Monitors, five mortar gunboats, two

G. T. BEAULEGARD. CHARLESTON, July 19th, 3:40 o'clock A. M .-- After a fumanding on our side. Our pickets are now well in advance.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

TOWN, VA.

RICHMOND, July 18th, 1863. A special dispatch to the Whig from Bunker Hill, the 17th, says: Our Cavary had a fight yesterday at Shephe: datown, lasting several hours, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, who retired to Harper's Ferry, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We took a number of prisoners. General Pettigrew died this morning.

FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, July 18th, 1863. I was unable to get a message through yesterday. All quiet in the army. Nothing from the enemy. Heavy Skirmishing on the 16th at Shepherdstown. The enemy attacked our cavalry with cavalry and artillery, and after a sovere fight the enemy were repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We captured seventeen prison. ers, and a number of horses. Our army is in splendid condition, but few sick and no stragglers. General Pettigrew

> LATER NEWS FROM YANKEEDOM. RICHMOND, July 18, 1863.

The New York Tribune of the 15th, is very severe on the Herald and World. It charges that their counsels excited the riot in that city. Not a werd of comment on the outbreak is in the Herald, except the preface to descriptive scenes. Greely made a narrow escape the fl st day. The crowd was informed that he was dining at Windurst's and proceeded to that place. Greely was apprised of their approach and escaped in a hack. Several men, supposed to

LATER FROM YANKEEDOM AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, July 19th, 1863. A special dispatch to the Whig from Bunker Hill, near Winchester, gives a summary of the news of the Baltimore American of the 16th. It has mostly been anticipated. The only thing new is the following, but it is not stated whether it was brought by a later arrival or not : Roebuck sta-

The Yankee cavalry advanced from Williamsport on the

RICHMOND, July 18, 1803. Nothing important has transpired to-day. The chief

The report that the enemy has been landing troops from

their transports on the James River, 16 miles below Rich

MORTON, July 18, 1863. Our army is still slowly falling back. Up to 4 o'clock,

MORTON, July 19th, 1863. Gens. Pemberton, Stevens, Bowen, Barton, Smith, Lee and Commings, all field officers captured at Vicksburg. have been exchanged. The men have straggled all over to country. Gen. Bowen is lying dangerously ill at Chaton. unable to be brought through the line. Gen'l Jackson s cavairy has just returned from the River. Grant capture and destroyed a train of 100 commissary wagons. He re The enemy crossed the river in heavy force yesterda)

and are moving on us steadily. BOMBARDMENT OF BATTERY WAGNER CONTIN CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20th, 1563.

The bombardment of battery Wagner was renewed for

RICHMOND, July 21st, Iso

Northern dates of the 18th inst. have been received. The riot in New York has been suppressed. The Heral

A circular from the Provost Marshai General, at Wash ington, announces that the draft will be enforced, and that the Provest Marshals will all be sustained by the military forces of the country.

Gen. Wool has been superceded by Gen. Dix, in coll mand of the military forces of the city. Archbishop Hughes addressed five thousand on the 17th

begging them to be quiet and not to resist the enforcement Gen. Kemper was not killed and bids fair to recover. A telegram from Cincinnatti, July 17th, says that Mor

gan has passed through Piketon, going in the direction the River via Pomroy and Gallipolis. YANKER OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ATTACK OF

CHARLESTON, &c., &c. BICHMOND, July 21st, 186 General Gilmore's official dispatch, relative to the attack on Charleston, says: He assaulted Battery Wagner on the morning of the 11.h and was repulsed. Federal loss 13

killed and wounded. He claims to have taken II pieces d heavy ordnance, and a large quantity of camp equipage on Morris Island. Meade's army is in the vicinity of Berlin, Maryland Five regiments of New York troops were to have its drawn from the army of the Potomac and sent home Wednesday, but no transportation was provided and the

tering efforts in behalf of moral progress; and the accu- troops. The discharged regiments were to have returned. grave complications between himself and the Federal Ex

A special dispatch to the Whig says that the enemy is force and is reliably reported to have crossed into London County on the 19th. Nearly 500 Yankees, commissioned officers, are in con-

finement here [Richmond.]