THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

WE had the pleasure Tuesday, of shaking hands with Col. E. D. HALL, on a brief visit home from the army of Northern Virginia. We did not have the opportunity of any lengthened conversation with him, but we should judge that neither he nor any other member of that gallant army feels any apprehension of not being able successfully to meet and drive back any force that can advance upon them under MEADE, or any other man. It is a fact that of all the men whom we have seen here on furlough, privates as well as officers agree in repudiating the insidious ideas of reconstruction, through submission, which it is attempted to diffuse throughout this State, and we see not a few of our best soldiers either. This is no unimportant fact to be borne in mind by those at home who are uproarious for peace upon almost any terms.

VIRTUALLY MEXICO is subdued. Her capital is in the hands of the French troops and a large and influential party is devoted to the French influence, alliance, conquest, or whatever it may be called. The French avow themselves the champions of religion, the friends of the church. The French are Catholics, so are the Mexicans, and of course there is much greater chance for a fraternization between the invaders and the invaded than there was between the latter and the heretical North Americans. For the Mexicans almost any change must be for the better, so it only gives a reasonable promise of permanency for the future.

Of course, following out the Napoleonic ideas which the present Emperor attributed to his uncle and adopted for himself, France will not seek to absorb Mexico either as a colony or otherwise, but she will nevertheless dictate its institutions and control its policy quite as much as Rome did that of her allies, and no matter who may occupy the throne of Mexico, should French policy cause it to be erected into an empire, that same policy will stand behind the Mexican throne, mightier than the throne itself, as indeed was the case with all the puppets whom the elder Napoleon elevated, or rather degraded to the royal dignity in Naples, Holland, Spain, Wirtemberg or elsewhere.

A cotemporary, the Petersburg *Express* thinks that some difficulty may arise out of another recognition question.—Will LINCOLN acknowledge the Mexican Empire, and if so, what will become of the so-called MONROE doctrine? If LINCOLN does not acknowledge the Mexican Empire, what will become of the peaceful relations now existing between NAPOLEON III. and ABRAHAM I? This raises a pretty speculative issue, but not a practical one. ABRAHAM will do anything to be free to pursue his vindictive warfare against the South.

How will this thing affect us? Not much at first, and not unfavorably at all. For many years after war is over we cannot afford to be aggressive. For ages, all our labor, all our energies will be needed to repair the ravages of war, and to develop thee vast inheritance to which this young people will succeed. We will have so much to do at home that we will have no time to look abroad. And this will be the case with any government of whatsoever form, that may be established in Mexico. The only really aggressive government on the Continent will be that known as the United States, and it will be well that, in addition to the Confederate States, there should be another stable and strong government to act as a counterpoise to, and check upon, this aggressive U. S. Government.

It is not worth our while to speculate upon the influence which Napoleon's movements in Mexico may have in hastening or delaying recognition. That of course depends upon how far the French Emperor might feel that his own interest would be promoted by the adoption of one or the other course. Not that we deny to him the usual share of kindly feelings. But what did we care about Sebastopol, the war in Hungary or Italy, or even the Indian Rebellion? Enough perhaps to have our sympathies with this side or that, but not enough to have any idea of going to war or doing anything approaching it. It is true Napoleon says that France is the only nation that will go to war for an idea, thereby intimating that France *will* so go to war, but connected with these ideas must be something calculated to advance the glory, the power or the wealth of France.

Whether an Empire in Mexico would do us any harm is a question that need hardly be discussed. We are surrounded by, or come in daily contact with the subjects of powerful and prosperous monarchies, without their examples in any way affecting our principles injuriously. If the Mexicans like the thing let them try it. All we can say is that we would think Maximilian, or any other Emperor, far more to be pitied than any of his subjects. Better live quietly anywhere else

"Than reign in that horrible place."

Whether, without a protectorate an empire would be any more stable in Mexico than a republic may well be doubted. The example of Iturbide is certainly not encouraging to the imperialists. Unsustained by some foreign power the name of Emperor would have no greater power than that of President, and neither would amount to much, as all Mexican history has shown.

WE are no censor, and would not be if we could, but we may be permitted to ask if the course of the Raleigh papers, in their intercourse with each other—if intercourse it can be called—is not rather lowering to themselves, and calculated, in a measure, to reflect something else than credit upon the whole press of the State? Surely some other way of getting along together would be better. We say this in no spirit of intermeddling or officiousness, and without any reference to the merits of the quarrel or quarrels going on. We allude to the mode in which these quarrels are conducted. We can hardly understand how any readers can like such things, but we are forced to believe that some do like them. It must be unpleasant, we should think, to all concerned.

WE have from the publishers, G. H. GOETZEL & Co., Mobile, "A Revised System of Cavalry Tactics, for the use of the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, C. S. A., by Major General JOSEPH WHEELER, Chief of Cavalry, Army of Tennessee, C. S. A." a neatly printed 16mo. volume of about four hundred pages, illustrated by cuts and diagrams.

The high reputation of the author, as a cavalry officer, is a guarantee for the value of the work to those connected with the branch of the service for whose instruction the work is designed.

AN alarm of fire was raised about 12½ o'clock last Saturday night or Sunday morning. It was found to proceed from the burning of a small red tenement on the East side of Fifth Street between Princess and Chestnut Streets.—The house was occupied by a colored family, who succeeded in saving a part of their furniture. The building was totally consumed. Fortunately there was not a breath of air and the flames rose straight up, and the sparks fell stright down, so that the fire did not spread beyond the tenement in which it originated. Its origin was no doubt purely accidental. The property belonged to Mr. L. VOLLERS, and the house could not have been of any great value.

IT is pretty certain that the active campaign in Mississippi is over for the present. GRANT could not pursue JOHNSTON beyond the Pearl River for want of transportation and the difficulty of obtaining supplies or of keeping up his communications. After doing all the harm he could at Jackson, and laying waste the country in his route he has fallen back to the west of the Big Black. He will confine himself to the fortified points on the Mississippi, merely sending out raiding parties. JOHNSTON had at the last dates fallen back to Morton, a point on the railroad from Jackson to Meridian, thirty-five miles East of Jackson. It is said that the pivot of his operations will be at Enterprise, a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one hundred and twenty miles from Mobile, from which position he can move his forces with great rapidity upon any assailed point, while he can sweep and control the country in every direction. Of course with the great transporting power of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at his command, he can throw himself forward for the defence of Mobile long before GRANT could move upon it either from Pensacola or Pascagoula.

The evident hope and design of the enemy is if possible, to overwhelm LEE's army in Northern Virginia. For this purpose all the resources of the Northern army will be brought forward, and it is with a full knowledge of this fact, that President DAVIS so earnestly calls upon all officers and soldiers absent from their commands, to rally at once to the standard of their country. The North is certainly gathering enormous hordes to come down upon us in autumn thicker thicker than autumn leaves. President DAVIS says that if all who ought to be with our army, only come forth promptly to do do their duty, we will be restored to a numerical equality with the enemy, and that in that case, victory cannot be for a moment doubtful. We trust that the President's proclamation will be universally read.

THE correspondence between M. PAUL, the French Consul at Richmond, and the Confederate Secretary of State has been published. We give the only part of which possesses any interest to us, namely, the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, enclosed in Mr. PAUL's letter. It is a mere formal affair, and does not even name the Confederate Government, save as "the Government at Richmond." It reads thus:—

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Political Bureau,
Paris, June 16th, 1863.

Sir: On the 23d of February last His Imperial Majesty's dispatch steamer Renaudin, which had received the order to touch at Charleston, got aground at Sullivan's Pass, and only succeeded in escaping from this critical condition by the aid of the Milan, and of the English sloop-of-war Petrel. On the happening of the accident the Confederate authorities were kind enough to tender to the Captain of the Renaudin the gratuitous use of the floating dock at Charleston; and he was thus enabled to make repairs that were indispensable to the continuance of his voyage. I desire, sir, that you inform the Government at Richmond how sensible we have been of the kind conduct of the authorities at Charleston, and that you pray it to transmit to those authorities the expression of our lively thanks.

Receive, sir, the assurance, etc., etc.,

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The accounts from Charleston all seem to point to returning confidence in the successful defence of that important point, so much so indeed, that it is said BEAUREGARD has intimated that the women and children whom he had notified to leave the city, may now return, with comparative safety. We have seen no official announcement to that effect, but we know from private advices that such is the feeling growing up there, founded, no doubt, upon assurances to which great credit is given. Should this last desperate assault upon Charleston, prove, like its predecessors, abortive, it will do much to inspirit our people not only there but elsewhere, while it must tend greatly to increase the already high reputation of the commanding general, as well to deepen the already unbounded confidence reposed in him.

THE steamship Merrimac, from this port to Nassau was captured at sea on the 25th ult., when about one day out. She must have been chased for a good long way.

The Merrimac, with her large and valuable cargo was chiefly owned in Wilmington, and her capture will entail heavy loss upon many of our citizens who had invested in the enterprise to a greater or less extent. No man, no matter how rich, likes to lose his money, but still it is a comfort to know that those who have lost most heavily, are those upon whom the loss will, in reality, fall most lightly. It is a discouraging commencement, but of course where there are large gains there must be heavy risks. The owners of the Merrimac would have realized heavy profits had their enterprise succeeded. The wheel of fortune took a unfavorable to their interests, and so they lost. We might say "Better luck next time," but we are not so sure of another similar effort being made. Perhaps it may, and perhaps it may not.

Blessed are they who have very little, for assuredly they can't lose much. In that category we are proud to class ourselves. We could not lose much and did not lose anything, not having any stock. Had we been bursting with money, we might indeed have burst out on this transaction.

The reprobates in New York will rejoice over the Merrimac and her cargo; and we hate that almost as much as we do her loss, although *that* is no small matter to our community. Such a ship and such a cargo would have been no small matter at any time. At this time it foots up largely. The news, which was received here on Saturday evening, of course created no small sensation.

IT appears that the army of Vickeburg which was surrendered by capitulation, but immediately paroled, has received furlough for thirty days from the 18th ult., the President acceding to their request preferred through General Pemberton, on the ground of their severe privations and long absence from their families. No doubt they will, by that time be exchanged, if they are not already exchanged.

MOBILE seems to be the next important point likely to receive the attentions of the Federals under GRANT, who will not attempt to reach that point from their present base on the Mississippi. The distance is too great, the obstacles too numerous, the country too poor in supplies.

GRANT, it is said, has returned to the Mississippi, he may take a force down that river in transports and operate against Mobile from two points, by landing troops at Pascagoula, Miss., and Pensacola, Florida, the first being over 40 miles southwest and the other over 60 miles southeast of Mobile. The character of the country prevents any nearer points from being chosen for an advance by land. The fortifications and obstructions defending or blockading Mobile Bay must be overcome by a sea attack before any landing for military operations against the city, could be made nearer than at the points named.

GRANT is a persevering commander—he is essentially a fighter, and will not be apt to stick at small things, but we doubt if even *he* will dare to attempt an advance through the swamps of Lower Alabama, or Florida, at this season of the year. He will be more apt to throw his spare forces on ROSECRANZ's line, deferring his attack upon Mobile until the Fall, or at least the advent of cooler weather. A good deal of work has been done at Mobile, and more is in progress and nearing completion. Indeed, were we to credit the high wrought pictures of the credulous or enthusiastic, we would be led to regard Mobile as impregnable by sea and land. We know, however, by bitter experience, that an impregnable place is very much like a "reliable gentleman," and means a place that is bound to be taken. We don't want to hear that Mobile is impregnable. We want to know whether or not it can be fully invested. If it cannot, then it is safe. If it can, then it can be taken by a party that is able to maintain its lines of investment. Want, we believe, in a large city like that, will do all the fighting that an attacking party needs. As long as we hold the Bay, Mobile cannot be invested. If the enemy can subdue or pass the Forts and obstructions, then the case may be different, and probably will be.

DELENDA EST CARTHAGO.—Charleston must fall, if men and fifteen inch guns can do it. The Washington authorities have made this resolve, and they have in Gen. GILMORE, an able adroit and determined commander ready to carry out their behests.

Nothing but men and big guns can save Charleston. If all the men in South Carolina fit to bear arms should be required they ought to go, for if Charleston is saved so is the whole State of which it is the chief port and representative city.

We wonder why the government does not get more heavy guns from abroad. The government steamers bring in many things, but if they had brought in about two dozen heavy Whitworth or Blakely guns, with a full supply of fixed ammunition, they might have done a better thing than almost any they have done. Suppose the Ironsides or the Monitors had found battery Wagner armed with a few two hundred pound Whitworth's or Blakely's? Suppose these guns could be turned against the enemy's Parrott's? We think it a pity that we have to fight with inferior metal.—We do not know, however, what may yet be accomplished on our side, but we think something more might be. Just look at the efficiency of a couple of small field Whitworth's in making the blockaders keep their distance from our bar.

A communication in the New York Times states that among the passengers aboard the British steamer Emma, from Wilmington, recently captured by the Arago, was ARNOLD HARRIS, who, after the first battle at Bull Run, volunteered to go into the rebel lines, with one McGRAW, professedly to receive the body of Col. CAMERON.

From the Charleston Courier, 1st inst.

From the Islands.

An occasional shot was exchanged between the land batteries Thursday night, until an early hour Friday morning, when the enemy's battery, about half a mile from Wagner, opened a heavy fire upon the latter from their Parrott guns, followed by three other batteries in rapid succession. Our batteries replied, and the cannonading was continued with great spirit on both sides for several hours. The Ironsides and Monitors made no demonstrations. The casualties on our side from the morning's bombardment were reported to be two killed and five wounded. In the afternoon another sharp fire was opened from the enemy's batteries and continued for about two hours, when it ceased.

Fort Sumter and the batteries on James' Island kept up their fire on Morris' Island, and it is believed had the effect of stopping the Yankees at their works, besides doing some damage among them.

A gunboat and a small schooner were alongside the *Ironsides* yesterday, apparently transferring a fresh supply of ammunition to the latter.

The Monitors remained inactive throughout the day.

We have been furnished with the following reports:

Messrs. Editors:—The following is a list of killed and wounded at Battery Gregg, on Thursday, the 30th July, 1863.

Killed—Privates George Gunter, Company E. 8th N. C. V; E. A. Baker, Company E. 8th N. C. V; Ezra Roberts, Company I, 61st N. C. V.

Wounded—Private J. H. Finch, thigh broken, seriously, Company A, 8th N. C. V; Captain A. J. Rogers, forehead, slightly, Company D, 8th N. C. V; Color Sergeant F. Perkins, thigh, slightly; Privates Peyton Moy, knee, seriously; Joseph Kelly, leg and arm, mortally; B. F. Ringold, thigh, slightly; Arlington Burgess, ear, slightly; John Knight, ankle, seriously; J. B. McLeod, rib broken, serious; Rason Faircloth, arm, slight; Thomas Bledsoe, back, slightly; all of Company E, 8th N. C. V.

ELIHU TOLAND, Surgeon in Charge.
Battery Gregg, Morris' Island.

Received in Trapmann street Hospital:

F. J. Perkins, Thomas Bledsoe, B. F. Ringgold, John Knight, A. Burgess, J. B. McLeod, R. Faircloth, Peyton Moye, all of the 8th North Carolina; W. L. Corbett, S. P. Carroll, G. Higgins, W. P. Holt, Jos. Kelly, all of the 61st North Carolina.

Ex-President Pierce on the War.

The Democracy of New Hampshire held a mass meeting at Concord, in that State, on the 4th instant, Ex-President Pierce presided and made a speech on the occasion, some extracts from which we append:

True it is, that any of you, that I myself, may be the next victim of unconstitutional, arbitrary, irresponsible power. But we, nevertheless, are free men, and we resolve to live, or if it must be, to die, such. Falter who may, we will never cease to hold upon high the Constitution of the Union, though torn to shreds by the sacrilegious hands of its enemies. How strikingly significant, how suggestive to us, on this occasion, is the contemplation of that august spectacle of the recent Convention at Indianapolis, of seventy-five thousand citizens calmly and bravely participating in the discussion of the great principles underlying their sacred rights as freemen—neither awed by cannon frowning upon their liberties, nor provoked by threats into retaliatory violence. I would say to you, fellow-citizens, emulate that exhibition of wisdom and patriotism. Be patient, be resolute. Yield nothing of your rights, but bear and forbear. Let your action show to the world that with courage to confront despotism, you have also the discretion to avoid inconsiderate action in resisting its advances. * * * * *

I trust it may be profitable on this occasion, as the call of your meeting suggests, to revive the memories of that heroic epoch of the republic, even though they come laden with regrets, and hold up that period of our history in contrast with the present. Though they come to remind us of what were our relations during the Revolution, and in later years, prior to 1861, to that great commonwealth which we were accustomed to refer to by the name of "the Mother of Statesmen and of States;" and of what those relations now are. Can it be that we are never to think again of the land where the dust of Washington and Patrick Henry, of Jefferson and Madison repose, with emotions of gratitude, admiration, and filial regard? Is hate for all that Virginia has taught, all that Virginia has done, and all that Virginia now is, to take the place of sentiments which we have cherished all our lives?—Other men may be asked to do this, but it is in vain to appeal to me. So far as my heart is concerned, it is not a subject of volition.

* * * * * * *

No matter what may have been done, North or South, to produce it, this terrible ordeal of blood which has been visited upon us ought to be sufficient to bring us all back to conscionsness of responsibilities and duties. The emotions of all good men are those of sorrow and shame and sadness, now, over the condition of their country, when they retire at night, and when they open their eyes upon the dawning day, struggle against them though they may. Why should they attempt to disguise it? Solicitude which hinges upon apprehension of personal danger or personal loss, and that alone, is contemptible. Trifling men may indulge in trifling word and thought, while the foundations laid by the fathers are crumbling beneath their feet; but the artificers who laid down those foundations found no time for trifling while engaged in their grand and serious work, nor can you. They could lift up their souls in prayer; but they had no heart for levity and mirth.—My friends, you have had—most of you have had—great sorrows, overwhelming personal sorrows, it may be, but none like these; none like those which come welling up, day by day, from the great foundation of national disaster, red with the best and bravest blood of the country, North and South—red with the blood of those in both sections of the Union whose fathers fought the common battles of independence. Nor have these sorrows brough with them any compensation, whether of national pride or of victorious arms. For is it not vain to appeal to you to raise a shout of joy because the men from the land of Washington, Marion and Sumter are baring their breasts to the steel of the men from the land of Warren, Stark and Stockton; or because, if this war is to continue to be waged, one or the other must go the wall—must be consigned to humiliating subjugation? This fearful, fruitless, fatal civil war has exhibited our amazing resources and vast military power. It has shown that united, even in carrying out, in its widest interpretation, the Monroe doctrine, on this continent, we could, with such protection as the broad ocean which flows between ourselves and European powers affords, have stood against the world in arms. I speak of the war as fruitless; for it is clear that, prosecuted upon the basis of the proclamations of September 22d, and September 24th, 1862—prosecuted, as I must understand those proclamations, to say nothing of the kindred brood which has followed upon the theory of emancipation, devastation, subjugation—it cannot fail to be fruitless in everything except the harvest of woe which it is ripening for what was once the peerless republic. Now, fellow-citizens, after having said thus much, it is right that you should ask me, what would you do in this fearful extremity? I reply, from the beginning of the struggle to the present moment, my hope has been in moral power. There it reposes still. When, in the spring of 1861, I had occasion to address my fellow-citizens of this city, from the balcony of the hotel before us, I then said I had not believed, and did not then believe, aggression by arms was either a suitable or possible remedy for existing evil. All that has occurred since then has but strengthened and confirmed my convictions in this regard. I repeat, then, my judgment impels me to rely upon moral force and not upon any of the coercive instrumentalities of military power. We have seen in their experience of the last two years how futile are all our efforts to maintain the Union by force of arms; but even bad war been carried on by us successfully, the ruinous result would exhibit its utter impracticability for the attainment of the desired end. Through peaceful agencies, and through such agencies alone, can we hope to "form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," the great objects for which, and for which alone, the Constitution was formed. If you turn round and ask me, what if these agencies fail; what if the passionate anger of both sections forbids; what if the ballot box is sealed? Then, all efforts, whether of war or peace, having failed, my reply is, you will take care of yourselves; with or without arms, with or without leaders, we will at least, in the effort to defend our rights as a free people, build up a great mausoleum of hearts to which men who yearn for liberty will in after years, with bowed heads and reverently, resort, as Christian pilgrims to the sacred shrines of the Holy Land

---

The Armies of Gens. Meade and Lee—The Coming Campaign in Virginia.

A dispatch, dated the 21st, at Hagerstown, Md., reports General Lee to be checked by the Federals at Bunker Hill, they having gotten in his rear. General Averill is reported to be "feeling" Gen. Lee's westerly line of retreat. Gens. Ewell and Hood are reported to be within 13 miles of Williamsport, Md. The Confederate pickets have a front extending from Hedgesville, seven miles from Martinsburg, to the Shenandoah river, eight miles from Harpers' Ferry.

The New York Times has an editorial on the "New Campaign in Virginia." The following is an extract from it:

The information which we, as yet have, both as regards Lee's position and line of retreat, and Meade's line of advance, is too scanty to enable one to forecaste the nature of the coming campaign. The character of the great chess-board is so well understood, however, that a few moves must reveal the general aspect of the grand game.

In an advance on an enemy moving, by the Shenandoah Valley, we have the choice of two lines, and only two. We can move either to the right or to the left of the Ridge mountains. If we move by the right the advance becomes a mere following after the enemy. The chances of overtaking him—he moving towards his base, we from ours—are slender; but should the enemy determine to make a stand, the line of the Opequon creek from Charlestown to Winchester will afford him three or four capital positions.

If on the other hand it is determined to move by the left, that is, East of the Blue Ridge mountains, it becomes, on our part, a strategic manœuvre to seize the lower gap through which the rebel army must debouch to cover its communication by way of Culpeper and Gordonsville. If we take Culpeper or Gordonsville, as what military writers call the "objective point," (and it is evident, Lee has to make this in order to cover his line of retreat to Richmond,) it is obvious that a force moving to the east of the Blue Ridge mountains, and hugging that range will be on the shorter line as compared with a force moving down the Shenandoah Valley. Lee's route must be by way of Winchester, Strasburg, and Front Royal, and debouching, to make Culpeper, through Chester Gap or Thornton Gap. We, on the other hand, marching by way of Berlin, Wheatland, and Warrenton, have a direct line. Lee has two sides of a great triangle to describe. Meade has but one.

Previous to the inauguration of the campaign last autumn it was an anxious inquiry with McClellan which of these two lines of operation he should take. He at first determined to move by the Shenandoah valley, and a reconnoissance in force was even made as far as Charlestown. This line, however, was abandoned and the other chosen. The movement was made rapidly and even brilliantly. McClellan reached Warrenton while Lee's army was still stretched back to Winchester. The delay of ten days which ensued when the change of command was made gave Lee the time required, and when at last Burnside got the head of his column opposite Fredericksburg he found the rebels occupying the line of the Rappahannock.

This line, synonymous with three disastrous failures, we presume, Gen. Meade will avoid altogether. It should never have been chosen. By moving from Warrenton direct on Culpeper C. H., he takes the Rappahanock where it is an insignificent rill affording the rebels no position for defence.

It is as useful to detect error and expose it for the edification of the present and future generations, as it is to discover truth. We must steer clear of the repetition of the former and adhere more closely to the latter.

The errors of the present campaign are now probably visible and palpable to all.

Ten thousand men would have defended Vicksburg longer than the more numerous army we had there, because their provisions would not have been exhausted so soon, and the army outside would have been more numerous and efficient, and the result would not have been so disastrous. If the reinforcements abstracted from Bragg's army had not been sent to Gen. Johnston, in Mississippi, and the force that was sent to him from Charleston and Savannah had been sent up Tullahoma, Gen. Bragg could have whipped Rosecrans out of Tennessee and Kentucky and Grant would have raised the siege of Vicksburg or his supplies of provision and ammunition, going down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, would have been cut off, and necessitated the return of his army to the Northwest, if it could have gotten there, even after Vicksburg had fallen.

The incursion of Lee into Pennsylvania has not been without some good results though, on the whole, the expedition cannot be said to have been a successful one. It has contrasted beneficially and advantageously with the conduct of the Yankee armies in the South. And all the world are now compelled to see that freemen and gentlemen are engaged on one side of this contest and serfs and thieves on the opposite side. Lee's expedition may have the effect to rouse the angry passions of the bad men of the North, who enlist for purposes of plunder and who advocate the continuance of the war from selfish considerations. But, at the same time, the conduct of his army must make a most favorable impression on the men of the North who are governed by principle, and are not entirely destitute of the feelings and sentiments of Christians and civilized human beings. And a still deeper and more favorable impression will be made on the balance of the world who are controlled by a more disinterested and dispassionate judgment than those directly interested in the results of the contest.

We are unable to see any good results that can follow the expedition of John Morgan into Ohio, that will be commensurate with the risk of the enterprise. He may destroy railroads and railroad bridges, and commissary and quartermaster stores, but unless he can give a preponderance to the public sentiment of that State that has been against the further continuance of the war and enable it to resist Lincoln's conscription successfully, the fruits of his expedition cannot be of any solid or lasting advantage.

We fear that his incursion may have a directly opposite result, as we cannot believe the people of any part of the North are yet entirely ripe for a counter-revolution in their country. A large majority of the people of the Northwest, we have no doubt, feel and believe that their interest is to go with the South instead of the Northeast, but they are probably not yet prepared, especially in view of the late successes of the Northern army, to act upon their judgment of what is their interest and duty.

All the armies of the Southern Confederacy are in high spirits and excellent condition in every way. And if we avoid the errors of the past we have an abiding confidence that this campaign will yet conclude triumphantly and gloriously for the cause of Southern liberty and independence.

But we would much rather hear that our military authorities had resolved boldly to confront the armies of the enemy and drive them back than that they intended to perform long marches, either into neutral territory or into that of the enemy to *outflank* them. We think Morgan could do much more good were he now in their rear of Rosecrans army than being in Ohio.

Knoxville Register.

THE NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.—There has been but little change to note since our last. The firing has been maintained principally by the land batteries and Fort Sumter. One or two wooden gunboats engaged Battery Wagner at intervals yesterday, but quickly got out of range on receiving our fire. The only casualties we have learned were two men, members of the 51st North Carolina, slightly wounded. The Ironsides and Monitors remain perfectly quiet, and it is believed they have sustained some serious damage. Two or three transports with troops are reported to have arrived Sunday.

The enemy fired a few random shots at the steamer Chesterfield, Saturday night, but did no damage.

General Beauregard paid another visit to the batteries on James' Island on Saturday. We learn that he expressed himself well satisfied with the condition of things, and appeared to be well pleased.

Since writing the above we learn that the casualties yesterday at Battery Wagner were two killed and several wounded, caused by the explosion of a shell in an old shed near the battery. The wounded were brought to the city last evening.—*Chas. Courier.*

Expensive Luxury.

The Columbus "Sun" estimates that in the Confederate States of America there are not, perhaps, less than a million of dogs, little and big. We regard this as a very moderate estimate. It is quite evident that these dogs must eat; it is evident, also, that every ounce of bread they eat diminishes the supply of food just that much; and, consequently, as the supply is decreased, the price of what remains must increase. Suppose, for instance, that each dog will consume only one-half ounce of bread per day—that is certainly a moderate estimate; but we desire to be clearly within the bounds of reason—then, the million of curs would consume three millions five hundred thousand ounces per week, or fifteen millions, one hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six and two-third pounds per annum! At present prices, the bread thus consumed by these worthless dogs would amount to a sum not less than forty-six hundred thousand dollars!—This is the tribute we pay the dogs in the article of bread alone! How shall we estimate the amount of meat they will consume, the amount of eggs they suck, or the number of sheep they kill? Of how many pounds of wool, at three and a half dollars per pound, have these worthless canines deprived us? How many excellent pairs of cotton cards have our noble women sought in vain to purchase because the million of dog skins have not been pulled from worthless carcases, dressed and turned over to the manufacturer? Does this seem a subject too small to challenge the attention of our legislators, or are our sage representatives willing to pay the tribute for luxury afforded them by a pack of mangy canines? So far as we are concerned individually, we have well nigh arrived at the decision to vote for no man to represent the interests of his county in legislative assemblies who will not pledge himself hostile to this tremendous canine tribute.

A BRILLIANT DASH—CAPTURE OF THIRTY-THREE NEGROES.—On Thursday night last a small party of volunteers from Capt. Kirk's company, Beaufort Artillery and the 11th S. C. Reg't, all under the command of Capt. Kirk, and guided by a daring and well known scout, started on a reconnoitering expedition. They made a dash on Barnwell, or, as it is commonly called, Big Island, divided from Port Royal by only a small creek.

Proceeding to the residence of the Hon. Wm. H. Trescot, the party surrounded the house, surprising and capturing 33 negroes, 5 of whom were members of Montgomery's brigade. While taking them to the boat two of the negroes attempted to escape by jumping from the bank into the creek. One was shot, and it is thought instantly killed. The other's screams were heard by our pickets at a distance of three miles, and was no doubt dangerously wounded. The others were all brought off safely. They are all prime negroes, and were recognized as belonging to J. D. Chaplin, Esq., Mrs. Cunningham, and Messrs. Frips and Trescot—the majority of them to the first named. On the return of the party rapid and heavy volleys of musketry were heard, supposed to be a force of the Yankees crossing the creek in pursuit. The Yankee gunboats since this expedition are keeping up a night patrol on the river. The expedition was well conceived and gallantly carried out.—*Charleston Courier.*

CURE FOR DRINKING.—In Paris they cure delirium trements by subjecting the patient to the constant vapor of spirits.

They soak his food in brandy and give him nothing that does not smell or taste of it. Shut in a cell and breathing nothing but alcoholic fumes nature at last vindicates itself and the patient loaths the smell and longs for the air. A cure is made in about four days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1, 1863.

All quiet. Weather clear and hot.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED CONFEDERATES—NORTHERN NEWS, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 1st, 1863.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point to day, and brought seven hundred wounded Confederates.

Gen. Spalding has been appointed Commissioner of Exchange in place of Col. Ludlow transferred.

New York papers of the 30th, say that the Secretary of War has decided that Morgan and all his officers be confined in the Ohio penitentiary until the rebel authorities release the officers of the negro troops captured some time ago in Georgia. There is another invasion excitement in Kentucky, caused by an advance force of cavalry under Pegram, fifteen hundred strong, towards Lexington. Four hundred Federals were attacked at Richmond, overpowered and badly cut up. The people of South Kentucky River are panic stricken and have fled North. Martial law has been declared in Lexington, and all of the citizens called to arms.

A telegram from Washington, July 29th, to the New York Times, says that Gillmore has been promised all the reinforcements he needs, and that Charleston must fall, if energy and fifteen inch guns will accomplish the result.

The army of the Potomac now occupies practically the same line it did two months ago. The recent active movements will necessarily be followed by a period of comparative inaction.

The Imperial arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans, on the 28th. A national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi.

Two steamers have left New Orleans, with heavy freight.

The steamer Merrimac, from Wilmington, with five hundred and seventy-six bales of cotton, etc., was captured by the Iroquois on the 25th, and has arrived at New York.

The Spanish Government has officially denied the reports to the effect that it was in negotiation with France on the subject of the recognition of the South.

Gold, in New York, on the 29th, was quoted at 127½.

CAVALRY FIGHT IN VIRGINIA—THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA—YANKEE NEWS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2, 1863.

A cavalry fight occurred yesterday near Brandy Station, between Hampton's brigade and three brigades of the enemy, lasting several hours. The Confederates then fell back upon their infantry supports, and the enemy were then repulsed. Our loss is less than one hundred in killed and wounded. Col. Baker, commanding the brigade, was seriously wounded in the right arm; and Col. Black, of the 1st S. C., was wounded in the right hand. Both arrived here this afternoon. Col. Young was also wounded. The weather is intensely hot to-day.

The Baltimore American, of the 1st inst., has a telegram dated Washington, July 31st, which says that information was received to-day from the Army of the Potomac. Lee massed his forces at Culpeper on Wednesday, and has made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpeper.

Gen. Strong died in New York, from wounds received in the attack on Fort Wagner.

Lincoln is about to visit the New England States.

A Matamoras letter of 16th June, to the New Orleans Era, mentions the rumor that seven thousand French troops are on their way there from Vera Cruz.

Vicksburg advices, July 26th, says that Gen. Herron's division has gone to participate in the attack on Mobile.

The rebels under Pegram were defeated in the attempt to destroy the Railroad Bridge at Paris, and were subsequently defeated at Lancaster, with a loss of one hundred prisoners.

Nassau advices state that two steamers have returned there, being unable to get into Charleston. Ten blockade running steamers cleared from Nassau on the 8th ult.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 2d, 1863.

Letters of the 28th June, from Gen. Cooper and President Davis to Gen. Lee, intercepted by scouts about the time of the battle at Gettysburg, are published in the Northern papers. Cooper informs Lee that the President is embarrassed to understand that part of his letter which refers to the plan of assembling an army at Culpeper, under Beauregard. This is the first intimation had of such a plan contemplated. The rest of Cooper's letter relates to the late demonstration of the enemy against Richmond.

The President, referring to operations in Mississippi, says that Johnston continues to call for reinforcements, though his first requisition is more than filled by withdrawing troops from Beauregard and Bragg. He informs Lee that he has no brigades to send him or to form an army, and to threaten, if not capture Washington, as soon as it is uncovered by Hooker's army.

It is reported this morning that the Yankees were in force near Fredericksburg on yesterday.

The weather is clear and very hot.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT—NEWS FROM EUROPE AND THE NORTH—CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT AT CHARLESTON.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3, 1863.

The President has issued an address to the soldiers of the Confederate States. He reminds them there is no alternative but victory or subjugation, slavery, utter ruin. All that is necessary to ensure victory is that those called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart should promptly repair to the post of duty and stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success.

After referring to various causes of absence from the army, the President appeals to his countrymen to hasten to their camps in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty He declares a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay return to duty. But no excuse will be received for delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. The amnesty extends to all accused or convicted absentees without leave, or deserters, excepting those twice convicted. The proclamation closes with an earnest appeal to the women of the Confederacy to use their all powerful influence in aid of this call.

RICHMOND, August 3, 1863.

Liverpool letters state that one of Laird's Iron Clad vessels was launched a short time since—she is most formidable. Will have two turrets and a ram projecting seven feet. It is believed this vessel is dssigned for the Rebels.

Mosby's men made a raid on Fairfax Court House on Wednesday, and captured a number of sutler wagons loaded with goods.

Osterhaus was not killed, as reported.

A serious riot occurred recently at Belfast, Ireland, between the Catholics and Protestants.

In New York, on Friday, gold was quoted at 128¾, and firm.

The Tribune's correspondent gives an authorized contradiction to the report of the Herald relative to discussion of propositions of peace in the Cabinet at Washington and says that Chase, Stanton, Wells and Usher, are of opinion slavery should cease in all sections. Blair, Seward and Bates, claim that the interests of political economy demand that emancipation should be gradual. With the exception of this difference the Cabinet is a unit.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3, 1863.

Slow firing from both sides continued yesterday and last night. Our casualties on Morris Island yesterday were two killed and fourteen wounded. All quiet this morning.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 3, 1863.

The Central train brought no news this evening except reports relating to the movements of the army. The loss of the Yankees, in the late fight at Brandy Station, is represented to have been much heavier than the Confederates.

This has been a very quiet day in Richmond. The weather continues extremely hot. Twelve Yankees, captured near Dumfries yesterday, arrived this evening by the Fredericksburg train.

FROM RICHMOND—NOTHING NEW.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4th, 1863.

Not a word of news from any quarter. The only topic of conversation is the weather. Some anxiety is manifested to hear from Charleston, as no dispatches have been received for several days.

The N. Y. Herald of the 31st ult. has been received, but contains nothing of interest not already transmitted. There are indications that the tax bill will soon be put into operation.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4, 1863.

All quiet to-day. Battery Wagner is in fine condition and far stronger than when the bombardment began. The people and troops are in good spirits.

MEADE IN CULPEPER—YANKEE FLOTILLA IN JAMES RIVER.

RICHMOND, August 5.

The Central train arrived at a late hour last night, but brought no news of importance. It is reported that Meade, had crossed the Rappahannock into Culpeper.

General Meredith is the successor of Ludlow as commissioner. The Confederate authorities received yesterday the official notification of his appointment. A meeting of the commissioners will take place this week.

All the papers this morning have editorials strongly urging the people to respond to the late proclamation of the President.

The New York Herald states that there are twenty five negro regiments organized, and in course of organization for the Federal army.

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

Another Yankee flotilla in James river. Two Monitors and two gunboats came up as far as Sandy Point last night.

Twenty-Sixth N. C. Regiment.

The following is a list of casualties