CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863.

Ws have received several letters from members of our regiments participating in the defence of Charleston, all of which we could not well publish, for the reason that in the essential facts of the fight at Fort Wagner-assigned to all their due credit, and pointed out the injustice of which benefits at the expense of our interests. our people believed they had cause to complain; and in this It may not do us any harm to scan the looks of the weathsable, by reproducing them in the letters of many subsequent around us. co rrespondents, to keep up or intensify the unpleasant feelthis we cannot afford to indulge such feelings, however just and natural. We must bear and forbear many things. It were well perhaps that our brethren of a gallant sister State were less engrossed in themselves and more apt to concede and give due credit to their neighbors of this State. But our brave men in South Caroline feel that in defending Charleston or any other point they are not defending that point alone. They are fighting for the Confederacy, for the South, for independence, for freedom from the dictation of their abolition foes and to prevent plunder of their homes and their country. We are all in one boat, and each one must bear a hand and pull an oar. Local favouritisms are wrong, they are, in reality, in times like these, foolish, but unfortunately they are patural, and as such must be borne occupied, they were garrisoned by volunteer companies from Wilmington and by similar companies from other sections of the State. After a while the Wilmington compaules were withdrawn, or sent to other locations, and we published-we certainly received-more than one cation complaining of the fact, that after such withdra wal or removal, the little attentions which the garrison received from Wilmington were less frequent, and especially that the visits of the ladies, whose bright eyes cheered the soldier on his lonely rounds, became unfrequent

Now these complaints were not without foundation, but still they were not more than half right-nay, they were not half right. Many of these attentions were given to husbands, brothers or sons, and many of these visits were paid to such, or to those who might expect, or be expected, to occupy the first named relation. They were in fact little private and personal matters, which a little reflection would enable any one to understand. We recur to this as There are little attentions which relatives in which they have not a brother, a husband, a cousin, or a be given. sweet-heart. This, after all is what we might expect.

But in all public matters, and indeed in all private matters, so far as possible, we have a right to expect that all or of care and attention justig due, and

scrious have been east upon the conduct of the ment, which had 350 men in Fort Wagner on the occasion of the attempt made by the enemy to storm that work. We had heard this before. We had even heard that swear himself? Yea, verily, that he will aided and abetted General Tallialerro had not been very chary in expressions of opinion even in public places. But if so, so much for General Talliaterro and others, in view of the fact that eral would set the example others would soon follow, and the 31st N. C. T. lost, in proportion to the number engaged, more men than any other corps on our side.

bones, on too many fields to be querulous about small matters. They are too magnanimous to try to deprive other and Georgians did their whole duty. The North Carolini-

AWAULLY EXERCISED. - The Fayetteville Observer and the ened to be copied into the Wilmington Journal Raleigh Register, so credited and so known; and had written, but for what somebody else had written. Pardon, gentlemen! These be rather hard terms! We tell you then candidly, that when the Observer writes an article we further, if there is to be any contradiction or disavowal dethat disavowal ought to be demanded of the auwall then, Mr. Graham did not. The Standard says Mr. | mountains," he learned from citizens in the valley, that | the boys" who were short of head gear. MOORE did not write it, and the Standard ought to know. a tory named Clifton had been engaged in that section B) Mr. Moore did not write it. Somebody wrote it and of country recruiting for the Yankee army. Immedipublished it, we suppose, or did it write and publish itself? ately Handley devised a plan to capture the bold re-A grave question, which we will not discuss as it would not | cruiter, and went about it in this way. He waited in pay. There has been more than enough fuss made about the neighborhood until the Federal recruiting officers nothing, already. We are done. Got nothing more to say. come down into the country, and he approached them,

Does the correspondence between Mr. Paul, the French Consul at Richmond, and the Confederate Secretary of ried through a circuitous route in the mountains, to a party. State mean anything, or does it mean nothing? It may be stone house, admirably concealed in a sort of ravine, taken either way, but a full study of the text of M. PAUL's where Clifton had established his rendezvous and where letter, and especially of the dispatch received by him from he has been operating for some weeks. Handley swore DEGUNN DE L' HUYS, the French Minister of Foreign Af. | roundly at the " Rebels and Jeff. Davis," and Clifton fairs. From the terms used in that dispatch may probably unsuspectingly took him into his confidence—made him be deduced the spirit in which it was framed, and the con- his private secretary, and set him to work enrolling restruction which it is intended to bear. "With all the lights cruits as they were brought in. During his stay there now before us," we must think that it looks like an ad- and occasional trips down the valley, he blazed the trees vance in that policy upon which Napoleon entered when with his knife in order to find his way to this secret he sought the co-operation of England in a diplomatic me- mountain rendezvous. One day not long since, on predistion in this country, and which he subsequently avowed | tence of going out after milk, and leaving his jacket at to Messrs. Roesuck and Lindsay.

don Railroad, recently destratroyed by the Yankee raiders, he related his adventures. Capt. O'Neal immediately from Nassau, says: has been repaired, and we learn by a dispatch from the mounted and armed six men, and, piloted by the bold travelers need fear no detention.

We have before us a \$5 bill purporting to have been to this place. issued by the Bank of Macon, Ga. It is No. 11, letter A, and bears date Inly 4th, 1831, payable to ROBT. H. TAYLOR, or bearer, signed by Borr. Collins, as Cashier, and R. Coll-MAN as President. It bears the imprint of FAIRMAN, DRA-

PER, UNDERWOOD & Co.

This note, which appears to be from a genuine plate, is count of his expedition. printed on what is known as "bank note paper," but of a very flimsey character. There is no such bank now in existence, and of course the note is fraudulent. We learn that the note in our possession was taken some ten days ago from a wagoner who was pedding tobacco in Sampson, and who had a roll of the bills. Several are now believed to be in circulation about here. All bank issues, no matter how genuine in appearance, ought to be closely examined, as at the present premium few or none of our bank notes get into the general circulation.

of our summer weather, has been decidedly the winter of our discontent. We have lost Vicksburg and Port Hudson,

All these losses can be repaired, and will be, if we avoid the worst loss of all to a people situated as we are. Let ns not lose heart and determination, and all other losses

The month has been distinguished by the great amount

We don't see the intervention ourselves. We don't say that it isn't coming, but we don't see it-that's all. Some of and as clear as mud. Louis Napoleon is the deus ex machina, who is "going for to go" to do-what? Who knows? We don't. We don't think that either Louis Napoleon or Lord PALMERSTON love the United States much; neither would they like to see them started again on their formidable career of aggrandisement. But how much do they love nearly all the same facts were stated. A very few gave all us? How likely are either of them to engage in war on our account without exacting stipulations for their own

belief, so expressed, we fully concurred. Just as those er abroad, but it is best in the meantime, to take measures and proceeded as far as Cave City station, half way, compl aints undoubtedly were, we have not thought it advi-

we? Can there be but one answer Congressional Election.

We would request the Fayetteville Observer to recollect that this is the 1st of August and that the Congressional elections do not come off until the first Wednesday in November. These three months will answer all questions and justify all that we have said. Let the people keep their eyes and ears open, and they will find out things that it will behoove them to ponder, however shrewdly they may be disguised, or however plausibly presented.

DICK TAYLOR is a good fellow-a chip off the old block. With DICK TAYLOR on the rampage on the West bank of the Mississippi, the amount of commercial benefit that the We remember that when our Forts here were first Yankees will receive from the navigation of the "inland Muldraugh's Hill, at fearful speed, but undisturbed; we sea " will be of the smallest.

THE RALEIGH PROGRESS of yesterday publishes official dispatches to Gov. VANCE, from Col. CLARK, Col. BRADrond and Gen. MARTIN. They confirm reports received here and alluded to in yesterday's Journal. A part of Boyle, in signing that dispatch. There were twenty-Ransom's Brigade, consisting of five companies of the 24th, eight of these soldiers, under command of a second lieurepu'sed the raiders near Jackson, the county seat of tenant, whose name I did not learn. They swelled the Northampton county, on Tuesday evening, and pursued them number of passengers on the train to two hundred, on Wednesday. About the same time Gen. RANSOM met about twenty-five of whom were ladies. and repulsed the enemy below Williamston, in Martin Co. The enemy has returned to Plymouth.

THE RAIDS on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, if they do not succeed in breaking up that important line of enemies. They succeed in stealing and destroying properillustrating in some measure the existing state of things in | ty and burning houses, in driving families from their homes, in seducing negroes from their duty, in ruining crops, and Charleston can and do pay to the troops raised there, which | n performing all other acts of vandalism. The runaway they will hardly pay to those from a distance-to corps in | negroes are their pilots -to them no quarters should ever

Jacta alca est. A proverb tells us that "experience teaches," so it defenders of a menaced point of a common country shall staring of blows. We in the Confederacy have been in the isle, gun in hand, and pointed at us, too, saying, facts: Had Gen. Lee concentrated his forces twentyreceive even handed justice. That as far as possible the lais school since the commencement of 1861, but whether commencement of 1861, but whe and not in an unfriendly, country. That his State shall not to bring it forth, but amazed at his own audacity, or overbe insulted in his person by a sneering rejection of its cur- come by reproachful glances of his fellows, he lapses into wounded. Three or four rebel horses lay dead before pell mell back upon Baltimore or Washington. Or, if rency; that the deeds of his comrades and of himself, if speechless dullness, and the spasmodic effort is over. The us. I can only give my own experience during the suclesson that experience has vaiely tried to beat into our worthy, shall receive honorable mention; that no one or two heads is this, -That we are engaged in a deadly combat pet corps shall receive all but the fag ends of the credit to with a fee who is only less savage than a Fijian in that he attend to other than private affairs. My feet touched ed with vigor that night, the enemy might have been which all are equally entitled, and that in cases of wounds eats not his victims. This is before Ged and man the only the ground, and I fell into the hands of a big, dirty driven beyond the formidable position he finally occuor sickness, he shall receive all the attention that the pubes, civil or military, are able to give to others with "Christian consideration," (vide Lee's address to his ous distinction. We speak now of Charles, army.) They have ruined our homes, issu'ted our women, gave him a superior pistol without a murmur, though bave followed, if Ewell's train had Lave turned out on laid bare our smiling land, filled the reeking dangeons of inwardly cursing the fortune of war. The pistol did the side of the road, and Longstreet's corps allowed to ton as a place, and of North Carolinians as an example, se- Fort Belaware—that prison which would delight the soul of merely as an illustration. We doubt if the a Borgia-with the flower of our men; they have betrayed has been meted out to our people either our cause; --Witness Yankee Lovel at New Orleans, and Yankee Pemberton at Vicksburg ; - and yet we are not to retaliate! The lesson is painfully brought home to the good s a matter of favor or private friendship. But Lee, in the incarceration of his wounded son as a hostage we do not care for iterating and reitera- | with Winder for Sawyer and Flynn, and it is brought home ting facts and charges which are already familiar to our to many a North Carolinian by the destruction of every readers, since such reiteration can do no good and may do The die is cast soon; we have thrown away the scabbard, federacy, rather than haul it down? If not, if there be any sessed a pocket knife. I did, and he wanted it, and got here on whom suspicion falls, from birth or other cause, let the oath of allegiance be administered, and if rejected let him be sent whence he came. Will not a traitor forby his patron, the Father of Lies, but the ponishment then rests with a higher tribunal; we can only use the limited means at our command. If one town and one Genthose who, in the language of a Richmond paper, "wield a pen much better than a sword," and at least we should feel there was no longer an Achan in the camp. Do we people or States of their just dues. The South Carolinians that would bang out Yankee Double. And yet knowing race. this, we bow our heads as bullrushes before the blast. We "suffer and are silent." Can any pity us, shall we pity that our hearts fail us for waiting, it will not do to charge andurd are awfully exercised over an article it to the Almighty, whose permission or sufferance is one indeed, such being the case we had almost forgotten it un- make a cloak of a maudin christianity, and that we were just what he wanted," a tooth brush he did not want, and octselves called to account, not for what we surrounded by traiters, and knew we were, but did not dare to drive them forth.

represented himself as a Confederate, or as he had stated it-a rebel deserter, and proposed to join the band. He was immediately taken into the flock, and car-

the quarters to lull suspicion of his designs, he effected his escape, and came up with a wagon train of Morgan's THE Bridge over Tar River on the Wilmington & Wel- division under command of Capt. O'Neal, to whom

> Yesterday Mr. Hanley was furnished with twenty of the lawns. It is litterally 'laying around loose.' mounted men by the Provost General, and will leave this morning under orders from Gen. Jackson of this Department, to make another sortie upon the nest of ton, would seem to be somewhat relaxed, judging by the centrated upon him from batteries not otherwise occultation by the enemy, with banners flying and drums conquest. Tories and Yankees. We expect to hear a good ac arrivals here during the last ten days. The steamers | pied, made it necessary for him to retrace his steps | beating, and now rests on the Virginia side. It is re-

dent of the New York Herald, writing from Gettys- mington and Charleston, with full cargoes of cotton, over the field. McLaws and Hood, Wright and Wil- Applications has been made to the officers of all the other department by a chain of mountains, and burg, thus altudes to the traces of the struggle at the and some have left again for Dixie."

turned. Graves once carefully tended by some loving by which cotton is permitted to pass the blockade at Wright and Wilcox carried the ridge in their front, some who may yet come up, have prevented some of and, therefore, in a Convention, passed a resolution to hand, have been trampled by horses' feet until the vesti- Charleston and Wilmington, in return for which the capturing numbers of guns, and driving the enemy from them from furnishing them. Enclosed herewith you secede from the Spanish Government and have a Gov ges of verdure have disappeared. The neat and well- British Government binds itself not to recognize the their covert behind stone fences and from his perch up- have the casualties in Cabell's Battalion of Artillery. Spain called this rebellion, and traind shrubbery has vanished, or is but a broken and withered mass of tangled brush wood. On one grave withered mass of tangled brush wood. On one grave validity of the blockade. A correspondence occurred a mile and a half on the right, wrested from him the Gettysburg. All the companies composing the batta-THE month of July, now about closing, though the heat lies a dead artillery horse, fast decomposing under the last Fall between Lyons and Seward, in which the form- wooded mountain upon which his extreme left rested, lies a dead artillery horse, fast decomposing under the last Fall between Lyons and Seward, in which the form-July sun. On another lie the torn garments of some er put the question to the latter whether cotton could not doubled his lines back, captured nearly 2,000 prisoners, none more so than Fraser's and Carlton's from Geor- effort of alternate defeat and victory, Spain abandoned wounded soldier, stained and saturated with his blood, be allowed to pass the blockade. Seward pretended to many flags and saveral batteries. The brave and im- gia. Both of these excellent officers, as you have al- the country, and finally acknowledged her as an Indepenand to some extent the moral strength of the vantage ground Across a small headstone, bearing the words, "To the think the proposition inadmissible, but it was no doubt petuous Barksdale was killed within the enemy's works, ready been informed by telegraph, were seriously wound. dent Kingdom, and her rebel Duke as King. memory of our beloved child, Mary," lie the fragments arranged between them privately. In no other way can and some of Wright's boldest and best—Gibson, War- ed, Capt. Waldhaur of the Chatham Hussars, whose a musket shattered by a cannon shot. In the centre we account for the fact that vessels engaged in the cot- den, Ross, Redding, Jones, Campbell, Freeman, Gran- performances I have had occasion to refer to on former Portugal, and the ports of each, all the while under the of the space, enclosed by an iron fence, and containing ton trade are allowed to pass out and in (with return niss, and others—were shot down on the very top of the occasions, lost an arm, and Col. Waring received a sa- strictest blockade, and neither of them possessed of half of half dozen graves, a few rails are still standing where they were erected by our soldiers, and served to support the shelter tents of a bivouacking securad. A family shaft has been broken to fragments by a shell, and | mpts to come in, it is almost certainly captured. Nor | vals, which left the enemy free to direct his converging | and the citizens. of rain which has failen. We thought several times that the only the base remains, with a portion of the inscription of the ins age of Noah was coming back again, but recollected that which nothing could who had been taught to look for the next destruction of the inscription of the inscriptio we had been taught to look for the next destruction of the left to he taken we saint to be ta earth by fire; every saint to be taken up and every sinner to be burned up. The great warmth and moisture have, the sleeping places of the dead. Other dead dwere added maintaining that blockade is perfectly legal and valid. The cavelry was easily repulsed or burned up. The great warmth and moisture have, the sleeping places of the dead. Other dead dwere added maintaining that blockade is perfectly legal and valid. however, stimulated all manner of rank vegetation and to those who are resting there. and many a wounded Chat there is a secret understanding between Seward sional stone sences, or chards and patches of words; a 17 Gen. Pettigrew received a mortal wound, and has caused to spring up a heavy crop of rumors of European soldier still lives to remember the contest above those and the British Cabinet on this subject and that the high ridge, not straight but concave in form, with ad since died. His Adjutant General and some officers, explaint the high ridge, not straight but concave in form, with ad since died. His Adjutant General and some officers, explaint the high ridge, not straight but concave in form, with ad since died. His Adjutant General and some officers, explaint the high ridge, not straight but concave in form, with ad since died.

John Morgan in Kentucky.

our most astute cotemporaries see it as plain as their hands account of Morgan's attack on the Nashville and Louisville railroad

ville, discrediting the cry of wolf, made up a passenger nonneing the blockade null and void. and express train, and started for Louisville on time .-Your correspondent paid for a seat. .

The train, consisting of two passenger coaches (every eat occupied.) a baggage car well filled, and an express car, containing among other valuables a safe and fiftycar, containing among other valuables a sale and intyseven thousand dollars worth of paper money, in charge and the time has come when the truth may be spoken, did our troops retire except under orders; nor did the bled for drill and for conflict with the authorities. A of a messenger, left Nashville at seven o'clock, A. M. the line. At Cave City conductor Sweeny, in charge It would indeed be pleasant to see the clouds rolled of the train, learned that Morgan had indeed captured hence, as you must have observed, I did not deem it ings to which the circumstances upon which they were away from the firmament and the sky once more clear Lebanon the day previous, taking Col. Hanson, Eighwere well calculated to give rise. At a time like above us. But they are not rolled away—the storm still teenth Kentucky, and six hundred prisoners, and was rages. We must it meet or perish. We can meet it will marching toward the railroad, with the apparent inten-Lebanon Junction; perhaps the Muldraugh's Hill tres | present date, will place your readers in possession of all tle works were to be destroyed. Telegraphic communication with Louisville was yet perfect, and the con- nate," as applies to the operation of the army in Mary- men, as Gen. Longstreet is reported to have said it was, ductor resolved to go ahead, not cautiously, but swiftly, hoping to run past the rebel column into Louisville before they could advance to the road from Lebanon.

Appealing to Louisville for instructions by telegraph was yet practicable, and the conductor did it. He soon received a reply to this effect : " All right, come on with your train, no rebs," signed "Smith," which is a name common to Louisville operators, John H. Morgan, and hundreds of other men. On this occasion it was used by John. We passed through the black tunnel, winding down over the great trestle work at picked up, near Lebanon Junction, the garrison of a stockade, who had been ordered by General Boyle, telegraphically, to " Burn your camp and come on train to Louisville." It is, perhaps unnecessary to state that John Morgan acted as Attorney for Brigadier General

The passengers realized their situation as soon as the firing commented. Bullets whistled over, through, under and beside the cars, and the cries and shricks were terrible; the rebels closing around the cars, hallooing and shooting at the now retreating stockaders. The un- late in the afternoon, having marched down the Susquecommunication, certainly do succeed in accomplishing an armed passengers sought the floors of the coaches for hanna from Carlisle to York, and thence to Gettysburg. object which seems to be about as near to the hearts of our safety, and groveled about in the aisles and beneath the Tuese last two divisions joined the former, and togethseats, in a wriggling, trembling, seething mass, for the er they drove the enemy back, inflicting heavy loss night was offensively warm, and the musketry firing but Anderson's and Johnson's divisions, though near

monish" nor anydings else," and reclined upos him till fall. do s, but the lesson is a hard one, and the teacher not we were aroused by a ferocious rebel, croucking along The following deductions flow from the foregoing

The watch was a golden one, worth \$600 anywhere south of the Tennessee line, and doubly valuable to me | constituted no part of General Lee's programme, since for associations, so I ventured to hint urbanely that he be could not afford to fritter a way his strength and was robbing me. He "couldn't and wouldn't belp it time upon the militia so long as an unbeaten army rea watch was just what he had been looking for!" He our walls? Is every man in Wilmington so tried and true next perch, nor did I see him more. The "youthful The question then recurs, whether the distribution of that we know he will die by the 'external beauty to the efore us a letter stating and complaining of the that we know he will die by the tattered banner of the Con- guard" opened the conversation by inquiring it I pos-

it. I finally prevailed upon him to escort me to the line of prisoners with my haversack on my arm, alyouthful guard was advised by his comrades in arms knots of rebs relieving passengers of valuables and monthinned though the number of our inhabitants may be, it ey, and in no case did I see anything taken which was was his desire, doubtless, to place his army at convenis not the fighting element that will be driven away, but not "just what the rebs wanted." One Jew from \$3,000 in money before he reached a place of safety, feel so now? Can we not put a chalk mark on the houses | under the eye of an officer, and narrowly escaped with that would fly open to the Stars and Etripes, the planes his life. The rebels were particularly bitter on the proceed.

Arriving at the line of prisoners, I introduced myself ourselves, whatever disasters may be in store for us? - to a couple of officers, who sat lazily on their steeds, Should our cause be lost, or be so tardy of accomplishment | with each a leg thrown over the pommel of the saddle. They were Major and Colonel; Major proved quickest, thing, and foreordaining another, or to generalize as to asked me to let him see that haversack. A parcel of His punishment of our sins; that lamentable contingency unwashed linen of which I had burriedly divested mycan only arise from these causes, supineness for which we | self of in the morning, a toilet case with soaps, were BRUTUS. | as he gave it to me, and I stood forth plucked as clean as a young robin.

A GALLANT IRISHMAN.—The Chattaneoga Rebel, of | The Colonel, a great good natured provincial, kindly July 22, gives the annexed account of the daring deeds offered me a bite of plug tobacco, or "mule harness, smiled, and softly felt of the hat I wore. He told me An instance has come to our notice of a recent during | his name was Cluke, and pointed out a ragged line of coup of a member of Co. B, First Kentucky cavalry, men in the edge of the grove as "his regiment." My the statement to be disavowed. These seem to be named John Hanley, an Irishman by birth, and a sol- hat, for which I had paid a fabulous price in Nashville, sense notions. Finally, gentlemen, we really do dier by profession, and a son of the South by adoption was not good enough, so he compromised and took a not care who wrote the article referred to by the Register. and choice. A few days since coming through the traveling cap from the haversack, once mine, now the The O'screer says it knows Mr. Graham did not. Very Sequatchie Valley, just off a recent "away over the Major's, saying it would be just the thing for "some of ously along the whole line, but irregularly and spas- ever to conduct a victorious campaign in a populous

> I found General Morgan in the centre of a bevy of ladies standing uncovered in the falling dew, while all around his men were examining stolen property by the light of fires. He wore no insignia of rank, being or inflicted greater loss upon the enemy; and strong as up our minds, sore as the trial may be, to light the batdressed in the common roundabout and pants of the re- the position of the latter was, they surely would have the of freedom upon our own soil and in front of our bel soldiers. The keen and little Basil Duke, who has carried it, though at a heavy lose, if the attack had own hearthstones, with our mothers and wives, maidens, risen to the rank of acting Brigadier, fitted grace- been differently planned. As it was they pushed the children and old men looking on as spectators from the

wagon on which I had taken passage passed through Indeed, the more successful our assaults were up to a Gen. Lee remained in the vicinity of Hagerstown States, whose population did not exceed three millions the head of the Confederate column on the march. We certain point, the greater was our loss; tor the further one week, waiting for Gen. Meade to attack him. He was invaded for the purpose of subjugation by the Perwere hurrying their stock into secret places.

Cotton-The Blockade. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing ground

"Charleston or Savannah, in their palmiest days, wounded four, and captured four prisoners. The pris- large enough to hold half a dozen bales, is crammed deep on all the wharves, vacant lots, and even on some

ago that it was impossible for a vessel to leave Charles-

blockading squadrons off Charleston and Wilmington | vancing and retreating hills of lesser height, and on the cers were also killed or wounded.

The New York Herald's correspondent has a racy in the exportation of cotton, is too clear to admit of covered with timber and the other with immense bould-On Monday, the sanguine railroad people at Nash- trickery that they would not be slow to resent by pro- ry upon any force which should dare to tread those open

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican-

MARTINSBURG, VA., July 14, 1863. The army has re-crossed the Potomac into Virginia, in candor and moderation, in regard to the late unfortunate campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Up to the present time there has been no assurance that my letters would not fall into the hands of the enemy; and communicated the Federal commander. A succinct the material facts, and show that the term "unfortuland, is not inappropriate, unless it be too mild.

No one with that part of the army left near Chambersburg suspected, on the morning of the 1st inst., was quite as preponderating. There was this difference, CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FRENCH CON that the great battle would begin on that day. I was however, in the two positions : at Gettysburg the Consitting on the wet ground with my back against a tree federates had to charge over a much wider field than the writing to you and your readers, when Gen. Lee and his escort passed by in the direction of Cashtown and at the latter place trended off to the right and did not Gettysburg. He seemed to snuff the battle in the breeze, and for the first time it occurred to me that the enemy was approaching our lines. In a few minutes Anderson's division of Hill's corps marched down the same road, followed an hour or two later by Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, which had retraced its steps from Shippensburg. In the course of the morning orders came for Longstreet's corps, except Pickett's division left behind at Chambersburg, to follow on in the same direction, as soon as Gen. Ewell's train, sent back from Carlisle, should pass. This was an immense train, moved so slowly through the Cashtown Gap (in the South Mountain) that Longstreet's corps was delayed until near midnight in reaching a point four miles distant from the battle ground. Pender's and Heath's divisions alone were in position to engage the enemy's advance column on the morning of the 1st. Early's and Rodes divisions of Ewell's corps arrived on the ground Hesitating a moment to destroy my watchguard and enemy had, according to the statement of prisoners, secrete my purse in my boots, as I had seen others fast three army corps present on the 1st, and that night to do, I found when I came to lie down that the floor and early next morning the remainder of Meade's was more than occupied. I selected a fat and shiver- forces were brought up and put in a very strong ing Jew, who was muttering to himself that he had "no position. We did not press the enemy after night-

Everybody got out speedily, in obedience to the order, destroyed the three Federal corps engaged on the first and firing ceased. Thirteen of the stockaders had al- day, and have fallen upon the remaining forces then ceeding fitteen minutes. I was too much harassed to immediately upon their arrival and our advantage presslooking rebel lieutenant, with a United States army re- pied, and from which we subsequently found it impossivolver in his hand. He inquired for my arms and I ble to dislodge him. The same result would probably not satisfy the insatiate person, and he slapped all my | move rapidly to the front; or if the attack had been peckets in quick secession till he felt my watch beneath | renewed early on the morning of the 2d, instead of at a quarter to four in the afternoon.

It is understood that the reduction of Harrisburg mained in the field. Having disposed of the army, he could then march wherever and whenever it suited him. his troops at different and distant points was not un- get it without taking it from his adversary or re-openfortunate, in this that it required more time to concentrate them when the time of battle had arrived. It was a similiar dispersion of his forces, after much hard fightthough several times on the route through the band the ing and marching, that prevented him from beating McClellan at Sharpsburg last year. His object then "snatch that haverbag." Here and there were little was the capture of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, in which he was successful. In the present instance it ient points for procuring subsistence, secure his flanks Clarksville, there were many Jews upon the train, lost against attack by cutting such railway lines as might be used against him, and to draw the enemy as far possible also, to subsist the army long at a time in any into the interior of the country as possible. But let us one place, the inhabitants having driven off as many of

Were we compelled to accept battle at the time and place we did? We were not. Having the start of the enemy from Fredericksburg, and the whole country before us, we might have chosen our own ground and time for making the attack. We might have occupied the pass at Cashtown, or remained on the north side of the South Mountain, or fallen down to Boonsboro' Gap. Having no base to protect, and no line of communica- lacks in numbers. He must have also a firmly estabtion to keep open, but relying upon the districts we cellished base of supplies and open communications, or he cupied for the means of sub-istance, we were free to go where we pleased and to fight them when we pleased.

But the battle was joined at the time and place se- his ammunition trains by captures from the enemy. We lected by the Federal commander. The place, strong possessed none of these elements of a successful invasion, by nature, was rendered still more formidable by a num- except the superior courage and fighting qualities of the space of seven months, during which period he was ber of stone fences which crossed the field, by the open our tooops. And hence our failure; and hence, too, we ground we had to move over to reach it, and by field shall always fail, unless we can command the elements works thrown up by the enemy during the night. The or enforce the conditions necessary to a successful invaattack was renewed by ourselves on the evening of the sion. This we can never do. Our army is too small, 2d, without proper reconnoissances, and not simultane- and our resources and transportation too limited for us modically, first by one corps or division, and then by country like the United States, abounding in supplies another, reminding one of a team of ill-matched horses, of all kinds, reticulated by railway lines and navigable which, refusing to pull together, are unable to move the streams, and having a numerous army and a dense popload which a simultaneous and common effort might ulation from which to recruit its wasted ranks. Let us, certainly accomplish. The troops never fought better, then, dismiss all further thought of invasion, and make fully about, and seemed to be the master spirit of the enemy back, ran over numberless batteries which they party.

The history of all civilized nations of past ages answer this question decidedly in the negative. Greece, a righteous God will give us the victory, and with it Next day, near West Point, on the Obio, the lumber | ed and wounded more men than in any previous battle. | peace and independence. the head of the Confederate column on the march. We met several acquaintances of the previous night, but were not hindered. Morgan had issued orders to press all the horses in the country fit for service, and his orders were being carried out. Secession farmers along the road suffered with the rest, and those who could be the road suffered with the rest, and those who could the road suffered with the rest, and those who could be road suffered with the rest, and those who could be road suffered with the rest, and those who could be road suffered with the rest, and those who could be road suffered with the rest, and those who could be road suffered with the rest, and those who could be road suffered with the rest of the road suffered with the road suffered with the rest of the road suffered with the road suffered with the rest of the road suffered with the road suffered with the rest of the road suffered with the road su

THE CONTEST ABOVE THE GRAVES .- A correspon- two others, have all arrived during that time from Wil- hail of shell, grape, canister and shrappel that swept for the truth of the report, There can be no longer any reasonable doubt that day before, followed by similar results. Johnston slept alties, but the pressure of other duties, and a desire not tire kingdom. Portugal felt, or fancied, that she did not the containing a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending a population less than one fourth of the ending and the containing a population less than one fourth of the ending and the containing a population less than one fourth of the ending and the containing a population less than one fourth of the ending and the containing a population less than one fourth of the ending and the containing a population less than one fourth of the ending and the containing a population less than one fourth of the ending and the containing a population less than one fourth of the ending and the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population less than one fourth of the containing a population Monuments and headstones lie here and there over- Seward and Lord Lyons have entered into arrangements upon the field within the enemy's entrenchments; to give pain by classing among the slain and missing not enjoy equal privileges with the other departments.

have instructions not to interfere with vessels engaged left two very high hills or mountains, one of which was doubt. The matter should, if possible, be brought to ers. This ridge was depressed here and there, and cut the attention of France and other European Govern- by ravines, but its curve was sufficient to enable the ments, as to all of whom it is a piece of bad faith and foe to direct a concentric fire from his numerous artillespaces or storm those cannon crowned heights.

The repeated assaults made by Confederates therefore, though made with the greatest valor and successful up to a certain point, failed to dislodge the enemy of Illinois, on account of the draft. Open resist from his strong position. It is but simple justice to ance to the conscription law and the arrest of deserters, add, that in no single instance that now occurs to me has been proclaimed. Bodies of armed men have assemenemy eyer make the least attempt to pursuit. They force of Federal cavalry has been sent there to quell the advanced and withdrew slike under orders and that too anticipated disturbance. in face of a fire far more furious than that which greeted the advancing columns of the French at Waterloo. In no sense of the word were they beaten. All that several thousand prisoners. The battle occurred soon after prudent to tell the whole truth, lest our mail carrier can be justly claimed by the enemy is that he maintainshould be captured again and important information ed his ground against our assaults, though at a fearful cost of life and limb. This much with the advantages all but one hundred and forty men. The correspondent of marching toward the railroad, with the apparent intention of cutting it somewhere between Elizabetown and and faithful narrative, bringing events down to the he possessed in numbers and position, he ought to have the Herald, at New Orleans, says that the authorities sup done. If our position at Fredericksburg was such as to make Gen. Lee's army equal to a force of 300,000 then Gen. Meade, who already had a superior force at Gettlysburg, possessed an advantage in position which Federals did at Fredericksburg, whilst the line of hills present a concave force as at the former.

Why, then, you are ready to inquire, did Gen. Lee fight at Getrysburg, when it was in his power to accept or offer battle at a different time and place. He acted, probably under the impression that his troops the ship Renaudin belonging the the Imperial navy, which were able to carry any position however formidable.-It such was the case, he committed an error, such how- the government of the Emperor desires that the expression of ever as the ablest commanders will sometimes fall into. its very warm than s should be transmitted to your govern-No general can be always successful. The Confeder- ment as well as to the authorities at Charleston. He (Paul) ate troops can do what any other troops in any period | enclosed a copy of a dispatch received by him from Dronyn of the world's history have done; but there are some | de l'Huys, June 10th, instructing him to inform the governnous of evil. It occupied four hours in passing, and the state of the french Governtoo, that the Supreme Ruler has chosen this means to ment) have been of the kind conduct of the authorities at teach us the iniquity of all invasions, and to impress | Charleston, etc. upon our minds the justice and wisdom of defending our cause upon our own blood baptised soil. Indeed, there are something connected with the late battle which would seem to justify the belief that this punish ment was inflicted by a Divine Hand and for some wise purpose. It is but just to add that Gen. Lee does not pretend to lay the responsibility upon his troops or officers, but takes it upon his own broad shoulders. In this, as in all other things, he is frank, and just and magnanimous. Let us not be guilty of the folly then, enough, were not put into the fight that evening. The of withdrawing any part of our confidence from him, up his hands that he may prevail in the fight.

On Saturday the 4th of July nothing was done bedirection of Washington. All of our wounded who Cummins' Point and Battery Gregg in long, continued could be removed, were sent back through the passes beavy columns of smoke. Subsequently the two Monthe road that crosses the South Mountain at Monterey | sion of the shells, and the reverberations of the cannon the 6th. There is no doubt that the enemy commenced | tery Gregg replied deliberately, their shots being made to retire quite as soon as we did. He had suffered such | with great accuracy; nearly every one striking and taincalculable loss, and was so fearful lest Gen. Lee king effect on the Ironsides. The latter and one Moniwould eventually turn his left wing, or get around him | itor ceased firing about four o'clock. and pass rapidly down towards Frederick and Wash ingten, that he found it necessary to retreat, indepen- ternoon by one Monitor, the battery replying regularly. Gen. Lee had simply remained on the ground a few killed and seven wounded. The damage to the battery hours longer, what now can be regarded only as a drawn | was very slight and easily repaired. The bombardment battle, in which both parties suffered terribly, and es- | was still going on slowly up to eleven P. M. pecially the enemy, would be considered a crushing | The following is the report of casualties at Battery

Why, then, did Gen. Lee retire? First, because he did not know the enemy would retreat; secondly, beborn resistance of his antagonist, and had suffered heav- | C. 1st Begiment B. C. A., slight; Private Benjamin Serrons. ily; and lastly, because he did not have ammunition | Company E, 54th Georgia Volunteers, both legs shot off, ing his communications with Winchester. These reasons for his withdrawal I did not feel at liberty to mention in my letters from the battle field. It was im possible to take with us ammunition for the entire campaign, and a sufficient force to keep open our communications could not be spared from an army, already inferior in numbers to that of the enemy. Our only resource, therefore, was to take it from the enemy, and failing to do this, no alternative was left us but to retire towards our base of supplies. It was found imtheir beef cattle and horses as they could, taken one or more wheels from their wagens, and removed their stocks of shoes, hats and medicines far into the inte-

There are certain well known conditions upon which alone an invasion can be successful. The invader must have an army twice as numerous as that of the invaded of the 18th instant thus notices the departure of this country; or, if it be only equal or inferior to it, it must make up by its superior courage and genius what it must be able to exect contributions of food, forage animals and clothing from the inhabitants, and to supply

Longstreet's corps, were ordered to turn, and many be- occupied up to the time of our departure in entreach- the fiftieth part of the army that entered Greece. Morgan occupied Branansburg, Kentucky, that af- lieve, if other parts of the line had been assaulted at ing themselves. Finding it impossible alike to support England with a population four times more name the same time, that Meade, strong as his position was, himself within his restricted lines in Maryland or to rous than that of Scotland, by taking advantage of the would have been beaten. No effort was made to turn ford the Potomac which was much swollen by recent domestic discord of the country, for more than two cenhis right wing, which rested upon open and less difficult rains, or to draw the enemy out, Gen. Lee determined turies, at various times, attempted her subjugation, to recross the river; and to that end his engineers went and in the reign of EDWARD the 2d did succeed with On the 3d, Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, to work and constructed a substantail pontoon bridge a powerful army in overrunning the entire country ta-(which had come up the evening before,) supported by at Falling Waters, at a sharp bend in the river four king every fortress, their capital and every seaport Superintendent, Col. FREMONT, that the trains passed over John Hanley, the party scon reached the Tory rendez- were never so overrun with cotton as is the city of Nas- a portion of Hill's corps, was ordered to assault Ceme- miles below Williamsport. The river having subse- town, and yet, notwithstanding, her chiefs who field to that river last night. The line is now fully opened, and vous, attacked the Yankees in their den, killed five, sau at the present moment. Every available place tery Hill near the centre, believed to be the key to the quently fallen somewhat, a portion of the troops and her mountains, in a few years assembled a powerful position of the enemy. The order was executed in gal- nearly all the wagons except the ordnance trains, forded army of determined men, and at the field of Bannockoners were placed in charge of Hanley, and sent through full and running over. It is piled up six or eight bales lant style, and some of the batteries on the Hill were it at Williamsport Monday night the 12th and yestercarried; but his success was temporary, though pur-chased at a fearful cost. The want of proper support, the artillery and the ambulance train crossed on the "The blockade, reported to be so effective two weeks | the movement of the enemy upon his exposed and bleed- pontoon bridge below. The army was withdrawn from doms afterwards became united under the same moning flanks, and the terrible cross and oblique fires con- Maryland, as it was from Pennsylvania, without moles- arch, it was the result of civil compromise and not of Coarleston, Lizzie, Fanny, Alice, Raccoon, Kate, Ella, across the open ground over which he had advanced, his ported that Meade was pushing a column across the States and that of the Northern Government presents and Annie, Banshee, Antonica, Beauregard and one or | ranks torn and bleeding, and still suffering from the iron | river at Harper's Ferry, but it is impossible to youch

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

TROUBLE BREWING IN ILLINOIS. THE YANKERS WEIPPED IN LOUISIANA, &c.

RICHMOND. July 31st, 1863. Serious trouble is anticipated in the Southern cities

Information has been received that Gen. Dick Taylor has defeated the enemy at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, taking the fall of Port Hudson. Late Northern papers freely aliude to the battle. The 19th Massachusetts regiment lost press the particulars of the affair.

Lee's army is represented to be in fine spirits. It is now believed that no engagement will take place for some

SUL AT RICHMOND. AND THE SECRETARY OF

BICHMOND, July 31, 1863. An interesting correspondence has recently taken place

between Alfred Paul, French Consul at Richmond, and J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, relative to the assistance rendered by the Confederate authorities at Charleston to got aground in Sullivan's Island Pass. Consul Paul says that

hir. Benjamin, in reply to Consul Paul, says that the Confederate government is much gratified at having had an opportunity of testifying to his Imperial Majesty the sentiments of cordial regard entertained for him and the French people, and the President instructs me to say, that he fully appreciates the promptness which the Emperor has displayed in responding to the manifestations of these feel-

## From the Charleston Courier, 31st ult. News from the Islands.

The firing from the land batteries was continued on both sides Wednesday night at irregular intervals .yond a little skirmishing by either side. The enemy | Thursday morning two of the Monitors opened about did not even fire a salute in honor of the day. Both half-past ten o'clock on Battery Wagner. Shortly after armies withdrew about the same time-Gen. Lee in the Ironsides steamed into position, and opened furiously the direction of Hagerstown, and Gen. Meade in the on Battery Gregg, firing whole broadsides, enveloping at Cashtown and Monterey Springs on Saturday, and liters joined the Ironsides, and concentrated their fire on that night and next morning the army followed, taking | Battery Gregg. The flashing of the guns, the explo

The firing on Battery Gregg was renewed in the afdently of a similar movement on our part. Indeed, if Our loss up to four o'clock in Battery Gregg was two

Gregg on Wednesday : Editors Courier :- Euclosed find a list of casualties of today's bombardment of Battery Gregg: Private Elias Ad cause he had been checkmated and failed by the stub- off, mor ally wounded; Serg't John A. Lauson, Company

> mortal; Corporal Edward S. Mounts Slat North Carolina ELISHA TOLAND, Surgeon in charge Battery Gregg. The tollowing wounded were received at the Trap mann street Hospital, Thursday morning : W. P. Holt, Company D, 51st North Carolina. Isaac Lamb, Company C, 54th Georgia.

M. Cakuup, Company K, 8th North Carolina

J. T. England, Company K, 6th Georgia. Benjamin Servens, Company E, 54 Georgia. Samuel Snells, Company B 61st North Carolina. W. J. Williams, Company K. 6th Georgia. The enemy's battery on Black Island has also been engaged in throwing an occasional shell at at our works on James' Island, but without effect.

Two more transports, supposed to be supply vessels arrived Thursday afternoon. General Beauregard paid a visit of inspection to the

orts and batteries yesterday.

Hon. Pierre Soule.—The Nassau Bahama Herald distinguished gentleman from that port : Among the departues we may mention the Hon-

Pierre Soule and Colonel Zarvona. The former leaves us for Richmond, and carries the best wishes of his many friends and exiled compatriots. One of the first victims of General Butler's tyranny, he was sent to Fort Lafayette, there kept in solitary confinement for not even allowed the poor boon of sceing his son, who had travelled 3,000 miles for that purpose. Finally, ers, he went to Havana. After spending a short time there for the recovery of his health, he came to Nassau. The reputation of this distinguished gent'eman is worldwide, being as well known in European circles as in America. For four years he filled the highly important mission of Minister to Spain. After enjoying the honors and the plaudits of a long life, we now see him an exiled traveler, seeking only the welfare of his afflicted and adopted country

Encouragement for the Timble from the Lessons of

small republic, consisting of not more than a half dozen

But a case more amalagous to that of the Southern itself in that of Spain and Portugal.

Portugal was a department of Spain, separated from

Scotland in her efforts was without a navy-so was the internal resources for the supply of food or arms as It follows, therefore, as a fact, that if we suffer our-

YANKER OFFICERS .- The Confederate Government now P. W. A. Isize of 21 Surgeons and 9 Chaplains.