

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C. SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1863.

The Atlanta, Ga., Daily papers charge \$3 a month, or at the rate of \$36 per annum. We let soldiers have our paper at \$1 per month, while they and the public in general can get it for the whole year at ten dollars.

Most people will recollect one Col. ERYAN, at least a person calling himself Col. ERYAN, who figured here as a partner in the Confederated Sward Factory, but whose honesty and fidelity were very much doubted, and from whom his partner, Mr. FRIEDMAN, was compelled to dissociate himself.

Gen. Grant's army has been broken up into several divisions, part of General Sherman's, part of General Banks, many of whose troops have served their time out, and have been, or will be, mustered out of service.

The moral of all this is, that we cannot be too careful. Year after year we have seen our soldiers, mercenaries, and our citizens, who have been, or will be, mustered out of service, and who have been, or will be, mustered out of service.

The war on the lower Mississippi is evidently over for the present, and if Meade does not advance, and is not attacked, popular interest will center on Charleston, where Gilmore is struggling to overcome the manifold difficulties which beset him on every side, and which are even now taxing his engineering skill to the utmost.

More than thirty days have elapsed since the Federal troops landed on Morris Island; two assaults upon Battery Wagner have been made, and both were repelled with such severe loss that correspondents are constrained to say that the further attempt to carry that work by force is now abandoned.

Let us understand that some cables of late and price at the auction on Friday last, was as high as \$10 and \$12 per dozen yards. This, we think, is rather higher than we have yet seen or heard of.

The Washington Herald has announced Hon. T. S. Ashe as a candidate for re-election to Congress, in the seventh Congressional District of North Carolina, at the election to be held in November next.

Our correspondent from Richmond, Ontario County, informs that information has been received there direct from the Yankee lines, that the aforesaid Yankees are fitting up an expedition with three hundred wagons especially for Richmond. The expedition is said to be about ready to start out from Newbern by way of Smith's Mills.

Our correspondent suggests that the points at which these marauding expeditions can be best met and stopped are Smith's Mills and Trenton, these being the two outlets through which the Yankees gain access to the interior. We confess that we agree with our correspondent in believing that these points are the best places to be held.

The Petersburg "Express" of Tuesday learns from a party who has seen an individual just from Fortress Monroe, that the late Yankee gunboat expedition upon James river suffered very much from lack of provisions.

The Military Situation—A Northern View.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 6th inst., in its summary news, has the following: Since the battle of Gettysburg, and the capture of Pennsylvania and Vicksburg, the Federal forces under Meade, and Grant, and Rosecrans, and Banks, respectively, appear to have subsided into comparative inaction.

The Army of the Potomac rests somewhere in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, worn out by long marches, and greatly weakened by its losses at Gettysburg and Pennsylvania, by the return home of the Pennsylvania militia, of the New York troops, hurried forward by Gov. Seymour, and of the many regiments whose term of service had expired.

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The Pop., the Emperor, and the Enter for Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star, writing on the 14th of July, on this subject says: Today's Monitor does not think that M. Hubert Delle has received any communication from the Emperor to Mexico, and that the Emperor's policy is to remain neutral.

The Austrian Ambassador in London has once more brought forward his proposition that Maximilian be a candidate for the Mexican throne, on the condition of being created a Duke of Mexico.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM THE NORTH—MADE TREASURES HIS RESIGNATION—THE FEDERAL CABINET, &c. The New York Herald of the 10th inst., asserts that Meade has twice presented his resignation.

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FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA. FROM THE FRONT, Va., Aug. 13th, 1863. Yesterday the Yankee cavalry surprised our pickets near Fauntleroy, killing one and capturing four; per contra, our side on the same day captured two Yankees and killed and wounded several.

FROM MISSISSIPPI—CAPTURE OF NEW YORK PLANTERS BY GEN. DICK TAYLOR. MEMPHIS, MISS., August 12th, 1863. The Fourth and Sixth Texas Cavalry captured twenty-two Yankees, four wagons and eight oxen on the other side of Big Lake yesterday and brought them all off safe to this point.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT—THE ARREST OF GENERALS PRICE, TAYLOR AND SMITH—THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS IN THE FIELD. MEMPHIS, MISS., August 12th, 1863. A small officer of Kirby Smith has just arrived here with four transports, laden with troops, passed Rodney, 50 miles up the river, on Friday.

FROM THE NORTH—GOV. SEYMOUR'S RE-POSSESSING THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK—TROUBLE IN CALIFORNIA, &c. SACRAMENTO, CALIF., August 10th, 1863. The Baltimore Gazette, of the 13th inst., contains the response of Gov. Seymour to the reply of Lincoln. It is distinguished from his previous letter not less by its brevity than by the greater boldness of its tone.

FROM VICKSBURG—YELLOW FEVER. MEMPHIS, MISS., Aug. 14th, 1863. Several parties just arrived from Vicksburg state positively that Grant was at that city last Sunday, and that no more than 2,000 Federal troops are left in the city.

FROM THE WEST. CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 14th, 1863. Col. Dibble, commanding Stearnes' old Brigade of Forester's old Division, was attacked by four thousand mounted Rebels at St. Louis, Mo., and five regiments were captured.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1863. The New York Herald publishes a list of members of Congress elected, showing a majority of six against the administration. It says in consequence, the opposition will elect a Speaker, and the committees appointed by him will investigate the conduct of the administration since Lincoln's accession to office.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, August 14th, 1863. The bombardment for the last two nights has been incessant and spirited. Two monitors and one of the Yankee batteries on Morris Island were firing at Fort Sumter yesterday, at 1000 yards distance.

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Meeting of the Sixth North Carolina Troops.

At a meeting of the officers and privates held near Orange Court House, there being a full attendance, the motion of Captain Turner the meeting was organized by calling Capt. R. W. York to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting in a clear, forcible and eloquent manner.

On motion of Captain Lee, a committee of ten privates and three officers were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed the following committee: Capt. Wm. K. Parrish, John C. Q. Grayson, David K. Silver, Jas. R. Lyons, C. L. Williams, R. H. Dickey, L. H. Walker, A. Bright, A. Hamilton, D. H. Frantz, J. H. Johnston, J. H. Hall, J. G. Lunsford, L. H. Walker.

While the committee were absent drafting resolutions, Lieut. S. P. Hill, of company I, being called upon, made an eloquent and pointed address. The resolutions were then reported to the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the officers and soldiers of the North Carolina troops have witnessed with regret and indignation the course pursued by the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Federal Government, and its correspondents, in the treatment of the Confederate soldiers, is a gross violation of the laws of God and man, and a disgrace to the American name.

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been so for ages. Such odds had never been known of in war. The people whom Frederick ruled over in Prussia were being called upon to fight against him. He had long scattered his forces, and his position, to defend themselves with great success against immense forces.

Frederick, with his twenty, struck the sixty thousand Prussian troops over and over again. His long, scattered forces were now concentrated in the hands of the King, and completely defeated. The year 1766, the first year of his reign, was the year of his glory.

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