CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT'R. 5, 1863.

Closs of the Volume. WITH THIS NUMBER we close the Twelfth Volume of the Daily Journal, it being now twelve years since its estab-Heh neut by us in September, 1851. Owing to the quavoid. any former period. able suspension during the prevalence of Yellow Fever This, however, does not in any way affect our subscriber, as their subscriptions begin and end totally irrespective of the beginning or ending of the volume, and as we have made the milextension of time to all who failed to receive | Monitors and the Ironsides. was by far the most severe attheir papers owing to the unavoidable suspension above al-

review of the even's, the history of which has chiefly given incessant roar of heavy cannon had the effect of rousing looked at the beautiful way in which they arrayed them with our readers we have watched the changing fortunes and grieved over our misfortunes; have, at some times, indulged in high hopes perhaps too sanguine, and at other times yie'ded to feelings of depression under which we took too gioomy a view of our situation; but at no time, no, not alone can tell through what tribulations the people of the that they will work it out to a complete and glorious in- tremendous fire was directed. Fire was also kept up codependence, we have a perfect and abiding faith.

The year that closes with this volume has borne hard upupon the publication of newspapers, as the number of papers discontinued, reduced in size and curtailed in matter say without being accused of vanity, that we have been en- | Sumter we e as follows: abled to keep up our paper even better than could have been expected in these days of half sheets, illegible printing, reduced reading matter and other nameless drawbacks. | wounded slightly. We now publish the cheap at daily paper in the Confederate States - we confess we think that it is far from being the worst or the worst looking. This, however, is for our

andcurre the close of the Thirteenth Volume, it is impossi- | tors are believed to be seriou ly damaged. ble for us to foresee. God grant that among the many phanges which certainly will take place in that time, we may have the pleasing duty of announcing the change from | ter and Morris' Island. a state of harrassing and destructive warfare to one of honorable and assered peace.

If materials and the cost of living keep going up, we may be compelled to advance our terms. We will not do so unless we are compelled to resort to this course for self-protection. As yet, the increase on the price of our Daily or Weekly issue bears no proportion to the enhanced cost of | in every direction. tol. Bhett escaped unburt. everything else that is bought or sold. What other thing is there that you could have bought before the war for six dollars, and can now get for ten? What for two and a half that you can now get for four? And amid the general rush for extravagant prices, this is all the advance we have

But we have unconsciously extended what we designed merely as a brief notice, into a somewhat lengthy article. In conclusion we can simply say that we have only one by the floot. promise to make; we will endeavor to do the best we can under whatever circumstances we may be placed, maintaining the Confederate cause, and discharging our duty steaduarly and conscientiously .- Daily Journal, 5th.

If the enemy does not receive all due warning and information about our movements as well as the weight and poation of our yours, it will not be the fault of newspaper correspondents from Charleston or elsewhere. And the enemy does so receive information. Now look at it :-Some weeks ago the steamer Gladiator ran into this port with some very heavy ordnance on board. We saw these immense guas before they had been taken out of the ship, and the taking of them out was no light job. We also got the rebel force on Suilivan's Island. They had been sta. men was formed, who delivered a heavy and well-direct tion of the Constitution by the Northern people, who, for the particulars connected with them. But we thought it tioned where a full view of the effect of our shot upon the ed fire upon the enemy as they came over the wall and a series of years, disregarded our rights and showed a disbest to say nothing, lest it might reach the enemy. We wanted these gons to open on him when he knew nothing the side of the work which is yet hidden to us they saw came over with some regiments from the 1st brigade the bricks go down by cartloads, the guns dismounted, about them-their character or their position. What was the casemates revealed and then destroyed, and they the use of our ret cence? Before the guns or even the first know that Sumter must fall—that, indeed, it was fast that the extreme right of the enemy, which was oppoof them, had got started for Charleston, we find the corres- falling. So these seven men, knowing that victory was site Meade, was breaking badly, and that men were pondent of an interior paper in Georgia, telling all he knew certain to the Yankees, tired of fighting longer for the running to the rear. This greatly encouraged us, and about them, not much to be sure, beyond the broad fact Confederacy, and anxious if possible to get back to we cheered and went to our work with a will. At this that very heavy guns had arrived at Wilmington in the Gib- their homes in the Old North State, procured a pass reliar, and were on their way to Charleston. In the follow- from their commander to visit Mount Pleasant, stole a and the stone wall, which was a little way down the ing, the correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist is boat and rowed cut in the darkness of the night to the hill towards the valley; and at the wall, between fifty up the profits. Oh! how philanthropic at Southern ex the flag should be presented in his name to the Presimore explicit, giving not only the dimensions of one of the Montank. Capt. Fairfax picked them up and sent and sixty yards from us, were the enemy, many of them pense. They have bid defiance to every remonstrance of dent. guns, but even telling where it is to be planted, so that the them ashore in the morning. enemy may know how to look out for it. Here is his account, which we have no doubt is mainly correct, except in regard to the empty shell, which certainly weighs over 650

We had the pleasure of seeing one of the hig guns brought will be placed in position in a few days. It is so weighty that the only way by which it could be carried to the place for which it is destined, was by laying a temporary track through King street. It is a terrible looking mouster, and an idea of its huge proportions can be formed from the following dimensions; weight, 22 tons; circum erence of the breach, ill feet; length, 16 feet; calibre, 13 inch rifled .-The weight of the gun carriage is 36 tons. The chassis is 36 feet, and the height of the carriage is 8 feet. The solid figial. shot weight 800 pounds, and the empty shell weighs 450 pounds we understand that sixty tons of ammunition have ar wed in company with the gus. When in position it will command the entire bay, and the weight of metal is suffi cient to send au iron clad to the bottom of the harbor.

But after all, it don't make much difference what the press publishes or refrains from publishing. The ensmy gets all the information he wants through spies.

The enemy would appear to be occupying the Stafford Heights, opposite Fredericksburg, in force, sitting down on their old ground on one side of the Rappshannock, while tax watches them from the other. They have been making attempts to recapture or destroy the gunboats recently taken by Captain Wood. These boats are at Port Royal, on the Bappahannock, and will probably be burned by our own people as soon as their guns and machinery are

DRAMATIC. -It will be seen by adverti ement in another column, that Messrs. JENKINS & Co., will re-open the Thea. tre in this place on Monday night for a series of dramatic entertainment), having engaged the services of a talented

These gentlemen kept the Theatre open daring a long series of nights even amid the oppressive heats of summer, brigade would desert if they could git a chance." and the support they received afforded the best evidence that their efforts were appreciated, while it gives the best

Now, when we hear of the giving up of important, nay, almost vital points for "strategic reasons," we feel at once that something is wrong and that misfortune is impending. There is but one "reason" that could excuse the giving up of a position like Knexville, involving as it does the control of the great interior line of railroad communication, as well as of the mountain fastnesses of East Tennessee, and, before long, of Western North Carolina. That reason must be the been the difficulty with our armies out West. They have not been an Sciently numerous, nor have they had as good articlery as might have been desired. But even then, there has been too much surrender of territory and of strong powitions for "strategic reasors," "Strategic reasons" are made to cover a multitude of sins and blunders. But we are pleased to believe that no such "strategy" has yet been Wednesday, learns that the "twenty thousand men under Buansibs," turns out to be a force of four thousand cavalry and mounted infantry, who advanced upon Wartsburg and threatened Knoxville. The indefatigable Fornesr adwatced from Kingston upon the rear of the enemy, when they retreated across the mountains in the direction of Jamestown, Tennessee. As late as the 1st instant, it was pretty certain that no infantry force had crossed either of the gaps. The sight of a Knoxville paper would reassure ond respectively. Making allowances for the differences of the diameters of these projectiles, it will be found that

NORTHERN papers announce the capture, on the 16th August, of a screw steamer from Wilmington, bound to Nassan, with cotton and spirits turpentine. This steamer may possibly have been the Cronstad, which went cut on the night of the 13th with a very valuable cargo. She must have been nearing her destination by the 16th. The Yankee cruiscra blockede Nassan and Bermuda almost as ciosely as they do the Confederate ports.

Wg learn that an alarm of fire about 11 o'clock this fore. | ingly increase force. We are anxious for a practical solunoon, proceeded from the burning of a lampblack factory | tion of the problem, and hope to receive it some of these in the Southern part of town. The fire was of brief durs. days. tion, and the loss, we presume, was small.

stronger and more defensive than it originally was, although not capable of mounting so many guns. The lower caseand changes now in progress, the fort will be impervious to the enemy's shot or shell. We have been pleased to learn from what we consider good authority, that General BEAUSEGARD looks upon Charleston as now safer than at

WE extract from the Courier of yesterday (Thursday) last Fall, the yearly volume falls short by thirty-one issues its account of the night attack made upon Sumter, on the scribed, we could see, from where we stood, the enemy of the full average of three hundred and and ten numbers. night of Tuesday, the 1st instant. It was quite furious :-From the Charleston Conrier Sept. 3rd.

THE BOMBARDMENT. made for the reduction of the fortress. The engagements It is hardly necessary for us to attempt, in this place, a nothing in comparison with the fight of Tuesday night. The orms, their hars, or caps, or bare heads Everybody our citizens from their beds and hurrying them to positions interest to the numbers of the closing volume. In common at White Point Garden, which was soon thronged with anxions spectators. The attack commenced about half-past of the war now pending ;-have rejoiced over our successes eleved, the Monitors coming up within eight and thirteen hundred yards of Fort Monitrie, and opening a terrific fire

on the East wall or sea face of Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island, together with Battery Gregg at Cummings' Point, replied for one moment, have we allowed ourselves to despair of kept up for nearly five hours. About haif past tweive the iront, bu as steady as rocks. Just then an officer rode the republic or deam of subjugation. Omniscience Ironsides moved up and joined in the bombardment, when the whole horizon at times seemed to be on fire. The ob-Confederacy may yet have to work out their destiny, but the East wall, and against that nearly the whole of their on they came. When they got within a hundred yards,

casionaly on Sullivan's Island. Some of the enemy's shells struck the Moultrie House, in which was quartered a North Carolina Reg mont. One man on many branches of business, but upon none harder than was killed instantly, another had his leg shot off, and a third still on they came, and we could see their faces and cessary. It is believed neither can recover. These were all the casualties on Sullivan's Island. Fort Moultrie and will abundantly prove. For ourselves, we think we can the batteries sustained no damage. The casualties in Fort

> Orderly Sergeant Foshee, wounded slightly. Private Brown, Co. C, wounded slightly.

Private Alexander, Co. H, 27th Georgia Volunteers, The fire from Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's from the commanding General. The Monitors, it is reported, by those who had the best

The "Nondescript or Devil" attached to one of them was completely riddled and shot away. The "Devil" is reported to have grounded on the reef between Fort Sum-

About two hundred shot and shells were thrown against Fort Summer curing the action. Of these 116 struck the Fort, inflicting serious damage on the scart wall, leaving several of the arches and sand embanaments only intact.

lockout behind a traverse, scattering the pieces around him The firing between the land batteries continued uninterguns in their battery on Gadberry Hill. They are also re- time the enemy were crowding over the stone fence near ported working slowly on their sap, and advancing upon the clumps of trees, and their red flags were waving,

terday was the appearance of an additional Monitor, making | was all right and his men were steady on our left .seven in all besides the Ironsides Up to a late hour Wednesday, everything remained quiet, with the exception of an occasional shot between the

in which the following occurs. It would not be difficult every one seemed going it pretty much on his own to trace these desertions to their producing cause. These hock; but cheerfully, which was a good sign. We had ers, presenting an undivided front, until the great ard glomen, evidently ignorant, had been led to believe, from the | wished for Hall, so he came as wished, and the right | rious work is someummated which is to secure to us our civil movements of traitors and factionists at home, that North | marched by the flank to our left and got mixed with | rights. Carolisa was about to desert the Confederate cause, and our men. go back into the Yankee Union :-

The monotony of the bombardment was broken on Friday by the arrival of a party of seven deserters from easterly face of Sumter was always before them. Upon rail fence towards us. Just then an officer, I think it the side of the work which is yet hidden to us they saw was the same who had gone for Hall, Gibbon's aid.

QUESTIONING THE NEW COMERS. form, as they marched down to the beach to the Pro- short range, which cleared the wall, to which we then slight us, that our company was unpleasant, and every atvost Marshal's office, was sufficient to attract the at. rushed, flags, waving and men shouting. Officers on tention of every one in camp, and by the time they both sides were using their pistols; the color-sergeant over by the after the morning on King street, between reached Col. Hall's quarters they had been subjected to of the 72d Pennsylvania went forward with his colors, Broad and Tradd streets, en reute for the Battery, where it a pretty thorough pumping. The curious and inquisitive sent volleys of questions at them as they passed | diers toilowed him with a rush; no one wanted to stragalong, and to all these the graybacks responded with | gle now. Other colors were borne as well, the wall was from the Northeastern Railroad to White Point Garden, as much good nature as if they had drawn a bead or gained and cross-d, and the work of taking prisoners and dear to us, nor have I heard the first voice from Northpulled a trigger upon their questions. In the hands of commenced. Hundreds who threw down their arms ern men with Southern principles, say to their brothers

and more systematic course of sprouts:

" Eighth North Carolina."

"Woen did you leave your command?"

" Last night, after moondown." " How did you get away ?"

"We came in a small boat, sir, out to the Montauk." "Have you seen Fort Sumter on the Sullivan's Is-

" Well, we saw what was left of it last night." "What effect have our shots had on it?" "Well, sir, you've giv'em a heap o' trouble, sir.

The bricks is all knocked away, and you can see daylight right through the fort."

" Are any guns dismounted?"

they putting in sandbags so that they can stay there?"

" How do they feel about Sumter?" "Oh, the papers is fall o' big talk, like they allus guarantee for the character of their coming entertainments. | was ; but we could see it, an' we knew 'twas comin' down. They're goin' to hold it as long as they can .-Some of our cotemporaries tell us that Knoxville has been | The soldiers over to Moultrie feel pretty safe, but someor will be evacuated by our people for "strategic reasons." how they're kind o' discouraged. Battery Bee will give you uns a beltin " though. She's g

rifles, an, they feel safer's all the rest." " How large a force is there in Charleston now?" "Deed I don't know, sir. It's six weeks since we

was in Charleston." So the questions were plied, and the answers return-State, which, they think, is soon to come back into the ed that when the proper time arrived they should be the price, when the young Deigo remarkedpermitted to go North.

Terrible Missiles.

The following extract from a Federal letter shows the character of the missiles that are being used sgainst Char-The breaching power of the 10-inch 300 nounder Parratt neces any at Knoxville. The Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal of | gun will be best understood by comparing if with the ordinary 24-pounder siege gun, which was the largest gun employed for breaching fortifications during the Italian war. A 24-pounder, round shot, which starts with a velocity of 1,625 feet per second, strikes an object 3,500 yards, with &

velocity of about 300 feet per second. The 10-inch rifle 300 pound shot has an initial velocity of 1111 feet, and has afterwards a remaining velocity of 700 attempted to evade the inquiry by replyingfeet per second, at a distance of 3500 yards. From well known mechanical laws, the resistance which these projectiles are capable of overceming is equal to 32,-750 pounds and 1,914,150 pounds, raised one foot in a sec-

Knoxville as d Richmond have both been suspended by a break in the Railroad and telegraph lines, the work of some their penetration of the 24-politic results of the penetration of the 24-politics. The penetration of the 10 inch projectile will, therefore, be between six and seven feet ino the same material. To use a more familiar illustration, the power of the 10

inch rifle shot at the distance of 3560 yards, may be said to be equal to that of the united blows of two hundred siedge hammers, falling from the height of ten feet, and acting upon a drill ten inches in diameter. Supposing this to be correct, it would be somewhat difficult to arrive correctly at the amount of force to - be exerted by a projectile of considerably more than twice the volume of the 300 pound shot, propelled also with correspond-

No other gain is so certain as that which peroceeds from

the economical use of what you have.

IT IS SAID that Fort Sumter is capable of being made The Pinch of the Battle of Gettysburg\_How near It came to a Confed. rate Victory.

the description shows that if the charge had been sup- death leaves an aching void in the hearts of an entire ported, the day would have been ours. The writer, a generation. Truly we may say of him that-Yankee soldier, who was engaged in the fight on the heights, says :

After an hour and a half of such firing as I have demoving up in three lines from out of the woods. They would come out, marching by flank, till they reached the desired ground, when they would face to the front. The bombardment of Fort Sumter, Thesday night, by six | Their second line was about a hundred yards in the tack, and of longer duration, than of any previous attempts the valley, was a third line. It was a splendid sight to or the present siege, and that of the 7th of April, 1863, were see them. No one looked at their uniforms or no uniselves in order of attack, regardless of the shot and shell which we threw into their ranks. The soldiers on our side again and again praised, while they awaited the approach of the enemy. Nor did they wait long. When they approached to within about two hundred yards, a part of our division, I think it was Hall's brigwith spirit, and the engagement becoming general a con- ade, opened fire, and we could see men fall and others tinuous roll of shot and shell whistling through the air was go to the rear. Still on they came, crowding a little in by and said the Vermont regiment on the left was worject of the enemy was evidently the complete demolition of Tying the enemy. But they did not mind that either; more of our regiments opened fire; but it did not stop them. Some regiments reserved their fire till they got within fifty yards, and then the enemy fell fast; but wounded so severely in the leg as to make amputation ne hear their efficers. It was almost too much for human nature to stand, and a portion of the second brigade, which was be ind the stone fence, began to leave cover -not because the enemy was upon it, but because it seemed impossible to stay.

The flags of the enemy, which are small red affairs, with a white cross diagonal on them, got up to the stone wall, and some crossed the line of rail fence, perseland was admirable, and elicited the highest encomiums haps a hundred or so, led, as I heard, by Gen. Armistend. They were able to do this because, as I have told you, the second brigade did not stand up to the states that H. R. H. the Princess of Wales will not one hundred times. Eve y time a shot struck a stream of line of the stone wall and rail fence, so that the division accompany the Prince on his visit to Halifax, for What changes may occur before we are called upon to fire was observed in its wake. Two or three of the short backward in the centre, as it were, the ends though her general bealth is good, she is recommended have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have been backward in the centre, as it were, the ends on the right and left standing fast; at least so it seem- by her physicians " to abstain from over-exerti ns, ed, for there was a great deal of smoke and a terrific which it is not desirable for her now to incur." noise to confuse one's power of calm observation.

This was the pinch, and the officers knew it. Gen in the immediate proximity to Col. Rhett, who was on the line. So did Webb, who was on foot in the midst of dull, and lower rates may be looked for. the men. Entreaty, command, expostulation, encouragement, were employed. Webb was everywhere. So rupted yesterday. The enemy has opened with some new was Col. Smith, of a Pennsylvania regiment. At this Wagner.

The only change of importance in the enemy's fleet yes. as it it seemed to me, in triumph already, though Hall | To the Voters of the Third Congressional District: Presently some one near me said that the enemy were massing their men in front of Webb, opposite the land batteries. No further demonstration has been made | clumps of trees, and we began to wish for Hall's help. By this time the officers had stopped the falling back, and were driving stragglers to the front, though we did The New York Herald of August 27th, contains a cor- not go forward to the stone wall, yet, but all were think ought not to be cherished at this time by any one respondence from Morris Island, under date of August 23d, facing the enemy and firing heavily-not in ranks, for

(Harrow's) on our left, and from him it was reported time we were behind the crest which was between us over the wall. We now advanced, and could see, as we ours for retainative justice. the Provost Marshal they were put through another and rushed toward us were sent to the r ar. Here and there was a struggle for flags; but the battle was end-

Going back with some prisoners across the wall and over the crest, I saw Gen. Meade, who came on the armor to do or die? ground with his son, who was his aid. He stopped to speak to Gen. Gibbon's aid (Haskell) and said, in his reflection upon others who differed with me in sentiment, sharp way, "How is it going here?" or something that they had the same right to enj y their opinion that I had sounded like it. He was told that the attack was re- they were Union men at that time, that they were not then pulsed, when he repeated, "What, is the assault entire- and are not now patriots and friends to the South, (as well ly repulsed?" When the aid aid again told him he as those who favored early seperation from the old Governthought it was, he said, " ! hank God," and made a mo- men',) when thousands of them together with those who fa- his family your sympathy with them for the loss of one and several others were injured. It delays all trades tion to wave his hat, but he did not, but waved his right hand and hurrabed, while his son took off his hat and hurrahed like a good fellow. We men stood and this disputation arises principally from a spirit of emula stared, and then passed on, as the General gave orders tion for fear one will do more to promote the Southers in a quick, short way, which seemed to be about the "Are they repairing the damage at night? Are placing of reinforcements. The dead-men and horses their Independence than the Southern people are now, and -were lying thick around; there was still some firing if the Yankees thick to subjugate us in consequence of any "'Deed I don't know, sir. When we came by last going on, and we were all-that is, all of us that were division of sentiment, or that we will submit to any other "'Deed I don't know, sir. When we came by last going on, and we were all—that is, all of us that were than an honorable peace, they are very much deluded; night we hadn't time to stop. They was a right smart left—begrimmed with powder and dust, and many were something like man and wife, who quarrel occasionally 'o hollerin' there, like as they was haulin' or liftin' bleeding; but it was a good thing to see our General so themselves, but the good woman does not allow the third cool, so much at ease, and speaking in such a soldierly party to interfere. "How came so many to deser's together? Were you | way, and when he said "Thank God," many of us said | We have passed the Ordinance of Secession; no use in cav-"How came so many to desers together? Were you way, and when he said Thank God, many of us said aling about it now, if we were so disposed, and if we were not afraid to talk to each other about coming away?" "Amen." The reinforcements soon came up, but we to disagree a little among ourselves, we would not let Billy Well, we was all of us neighbors afore the war, had done without them, and in a little while all was seward know it, for it was by an anti-Masonic meeting held at rest; the last forever.

Mobile Market Scene.

The Mobile Tribune furnishes the following : The market continues to be abundantly supplied with every variety of vegetables raised at this season of the year, plenty of good beef and mutton, fish, &c.

Speaking of fish, we heard of a scene that is said to have occurred in the fish market a short time since. It was told to us about as follows: One of the conscript was told to us about as follows: One of the conscript of the group of Generals to whom of the group of the group of Generals to whom to maintain the rights of the civilian and put down tyraning the culmination of the sieze of Charleston. He sieze of Charleston. He sieze of Charleston. ed, until every conceivable subject was exhausted. The subject to the military laws, on the following Saturday ny deserters expressed a strong desire to return to their evening posted himself with a couple of guards in that locality, he placing himself near a fellow who vended inability to hold it from want of men or means, and this has Union. They were provided with quarters, and assur-

"Two dollar a dczen, marm." "My gracious, it isn't possible you ask tw dollars for one dozen crabs?"

"You no lika, "ou no taka : you no want to buya, go away; Ia no want youa money; it is no mora two dimes tree year ago." The lady became disgusted and left. Several other purchasers came up and they were treated in the same stead of produce the tax payer would know at once the uncivil manner. Finally, the conscript officer who

heard all the conversations, stepped up and asked-" Do you belong to the service, sir?" The Deigo knew him and his business at once, so he

"I no cara for a fewa fisha. Youa want him, taka him for one dollar and six bits." " I don't want your fish; I asked if you was attached to any military company ?"

"You wanta de fish, taka de fish for a dollar and a " No, sir. I want to know whether you are a soldier

or a citizen. "Well taka dis buncha for yourself. I no cara for a wanta for nothing;" and attempted to escape, but it was no ro. He was taken up to the Provost Marshal's office to state his exemption or take his place in the

food and protection for years past. CHATTANOOGA NOT EVACUATED .- It has been rumored for several days past that Chattanooga had been evacuated by Gen. Bragg. This is not so. Only the noncombatants have left the city. It is stated in a letter from an officer in Bragg's army that "Gen. Bragg will officers in the Federals at Chattanooga."

L. B. vance, who deserves the commendation of the good officer in Bragg's army that "Gen. Bragg will officers in the Army: It would be ungrateful in demonstration by land and water may be intended.

the immortal "Stonewall" from a Cardiff paper. It The Punch of the Battle" at Gettysburg, which gives in the Policy of the Battle at Gettysburg, which gives in the Battl mates protected by sand dags, a county (Sampson) was thrown among county ( The charge of Pickett's division is well described, and tory. Such a man as he should have lived longer : his

" He is Freedom's now and Fame's, the of the few immortal names That were not born to die." GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

AN ACROSTIC G one! a soldier great and good! E very Southerner makes moan! N one like him the foe withstood; E very field he fought, he won! R outing still the enemy, A mid glad cries of " Victory, L aurel crowned, he life laid down

S addened Southern bearts! ye shed T ears of anguish for his fall! () ft while battle raged, ye prayed N o harm assails our brave "Stenewall. E adeared so, that ye would have paid. W ith joy, his ransom to grim death, A nd, willing victims in h s stead, L oved more to die than see him dead ! L oved yours to lose, to save his breath !

J oin o'er his grave, Con'ed'rate host, A nd, by yoe here's memory, swear, Come life, or death, still at our post, K nells our sad requiem ! for the air S ball ring with paens loud, in praise O t Him who right defends always, N or le's us perish in despair! Cardiff, June 13th, 1863.

GEORGIA ARCUSED .- The Atlanta Intelligencer says that it has reliable information from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department of that State, that in response to the call made recently by the President upon Gov. Brown for 8,000 troops to be mustered into Confederate service for home defence, up to this time 238 companies have been tendered and accepted, making an aggregate of 15,250 men. This does not include if I intended to become a candidate-that my reply was I deseveral informal tenders of companies whose papers sired a communication with Capt. Houston, as we had ever their work. have been sent back for correction.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—The London Morning Post

CONFEDERATE NOTES IMPROVING .- We understand Gibbon had just been hit, some one said, and almost at there has been considerable amounts of gold disthe same time Gen. Hancock was badly wounded, and posed of this week at decline of 300 to 400 per both were taken off the field to the rear. But I recol | cent. Sales were made at 11 and 1200, while last We learn that the shot even penetrated the latter two or lect seeing Gibbon's aid try to rally the men, and do it week it was in demand at 1500 We hope this imhree times near the crown of the arches. A shell exploded manfully too. He did a men's part in steadying the provement will continue. Sterling Exchange is also Augusta Constitutionalist, 2d inst.

SUMMERHILL, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

GENTLEMEN :- By the many solicitations of a number of t voters of said District, both in and out of the army, (more especially the soldiers.) I am induced to become a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confeder- ly that I cannot visit you between now and the election, but ate States; not from any spirit of party feeling, which I who loves the sanny South. While we are battling for our independence, we ought to stand united as a band of broth-

That I was in favor of an early separation from the Uni-As the 3d brigade (Hall's) came up by the flank sted states government, I do not pretend to deny. My there was a disposition, under the heavy fire to which | course in the Legislature is well known. I will here give it was exposed, to edge away from the stone wall, but a few reasons for favoring an early seperation from the old the officers overcame this, and soon a compact body of government, it was in consequence of the frequent violaposition to wrest from us our property in slaves, which they were first to introduce among us, for a valuable consideration, (for Northern men first introduced the traffic in African slaves in the colonies.) When they could no longer make heir labor profitable, they then paimed them off on ed the standard from the color bearer of the Pennsylvathe South and became advocates for manumission; specu- pia Regiment, and soon afterwards fell, mortally wounda'ing on us and trying to cheat the devil at the same time. ed. Should there be any impropriety in the transaction, but | Gen. Ramseur, in communicating the above particuoid so, that the battle was raging in front of the third tic in us to erdeavor to thrust ourselves upon a communi The sight of seven able-bodied men in the rebel uni. division. We delivered a steady fire from the crest, at ty, who in every way possible, has evinced a disposition to

I should consuler it very bad taste, and extremely impoli tempt on our part to associate with them, treated with indifference, and were only our compatricts for the sake of humiliating circumstances? I think not. What is wealth obtained in disgrace? They have clearly shown in the prosecution of this unboly war, that they never had any friendship for us, that their association with us was from sinister sheathe your dagger, pause and reflect, but the whole Yantee nation u ges a vigorous prosecution of the war, disciplining a race of men whom they seld to the South as slaves. "What regiment do you belong to?" asked that of- ed in this part of the field. Lee's great assault had not only to kill their masters, but to immolate their wives and is nocent babes to satiate their fiendish disposition and wild fanaticism. Is this not enough to harrow up the feelings of every Southerner and cause him to buckle on his

Yet, I do not wish it understood that I intent to cast any mine, and it would be ungenerous in me to say because vored becession, are profusely pouring out their heart's so brave and worthy of their esteem. We may wrangle a little with each other at home, but cause than another- not from any unpatriotic motive Never were a people more united and determined to establish

and we knowed who we was talkin' to. The whole brigade would desert if they could git a chance."

How do they feel about Samter?"

and we knowed who we was talkin' to. The whole the rail fence, with their heaps of dead, were once more at rest: the last forever. sons, we ought not to trust him, we wish our Grand Lodge purely Southern, and the chief corner stone Independence He would not be a suitable architect on such a tabric .-Let us go forth as one in sentiment, feeling and spirit, with a determination to establish our independence among the

nations of the earth, if it be the will of God, and by our valor we can accomplish it.

I feel proud of the good old North State—never have troops done themselves more credit on the battle field and fought more bravely than her's. They have won for themselves imperishable renown—they are modest and unassuming, law loving and law abiding, ever mindful that we are

Who would not be proud of such a people? Fellow-citizens, our liberality as well as our patriotism must be tested. War necessarily brings on heavy taxation

meet it like loyal citizens. Yet a tax bill should have as little ambiguity about it as possible. The people will be better satisfied and more readily pay a tax when they understand the provisions of a tax oill, than when it is couched in doubtful language. of the Revenue law which adopts the tithing system— an old Jewish mode of taxation—taking one

tenth of the produce of the farmer and planter to be paid in kind instead of money. It tax was paid in money insity of employing so many in the collection of the taxes; direct taxation would be the best from a principle of economy, if nothing else. I hope we have common sense enough to originate a tax bill without copying the old Jewish law. Every neighborhood has its peculiar manners and customs which suit the inhabitants best. So have nations their pecultarities, and I trust we will not be ashamed of the South if she has hers. Let us then adopt measures that are best calculated to premote our interest and happiness as a peo-

"But woe unto you, Pharisees, for ye tithe mint and rue, and all manner of herbs."

avoid suporting any measure which was in my opinion cal-Confederate States and our own State, believing that it would have a tendency to weaken our cause, and, too, having the utmost confidence in President Davis, believing The fixet, including the Ironsides and six Monitors, did comice to state his exemption or take his place in the him to be an honest and a ble statesman and a gallant soloider, with firmness and decision of character, which are impression that they have hauled off for rest and to repair rare qualities to be combined in one man, and shall con- damages after the severe knocks they received in the bomtinue to support his administration so long as in my humble bardment of Tuesday night.

A barge containing officers the ability and fidelity that he bas heretofore done—ever each Monitor, apparently for the purpose of inspection. remembering that even handed justice is due and should The Yankees advance on Wagner goes on steady, but it be meted out to North Carolina, which will not be likely is to be hoped that they will shortly find that they have ado escape the vigilance of our able and patriotic Governor, vanced too far for their own safety and advantage. Z. B. Vance, who deserves the commendation of the good Considerable Yankee reinforcements, it is reported, have

We extract the following tribute to the memory of the extreme were I not to return you my heartfelt thanks for the very handsome support you gave me two years ago for Congress, although unsuccessful, which was to be atger, it was necessary, for success, that I should have can-vassed the District in order to become acquainted; which

I did not do, it being no time for electioneering I thought; but amends was made in part, if not entirely, for my defeat, by the citizen soldiers of my own County, who knew me best, and who elected me to the Senate of North Carolina without my being a candidate-an honor equal, if not greater, than to have been elected to Congress; for which mark of respect they have my lasting gratitude.-Nor have I ever been unmindful of the toils, fatigues and privations that the brave and patriotic soldiers have had to undergo in order that our country's freedom might be established. I have spent a good deal of time with the soldiers since the commencement of the war-visited many hespitals-and I know something of their sufferings and Cumberland crossed the Tennessee River, near Starons

I was taught, in early life, to respect the soldier; yes, my mother taught me to do sc. (She having a brother who Gen. Reynolds had captured a large Confederate forms breasted the storm of leaden hall in the Revolutionary War. | Shell Mound, and that Burnside is in the neighborhous and whose remains were entembed in the family grave-yard of my native place, and near where I now live.) It is to my mother then, and not me, that the soldier is indabted have done to redound to his benefit.

Piease allow me here to digress a little, in order that I may return my thanks to the soldier of Goldsbore', for the complimen ary manner in which he was pleased to speak if Maximillian accepts the crown. of my course in regard to the war, in an article which appeared in the State Journal, over the signature of " A Boldier." Said article bearing date 3d of August, 1863, in which he remarked as follows in substance : " That in the thousand persons. They consisted of two Protestance beginning of this unholy war, my exertions in keeping back | Catholics, one Hebrew-all foreigners. the invading foe from our homes and firesides had been untiring, and not less persevering in the cause, and though unable to shoulder the musket and undergo the bardships of the camp and march that I had sent forth three of my sons | Governor's Proclamation was Fsued. (I can say to the soldier that five of the family have gone, two of whom have been severely wounded,) to battle with the enemy in a sister State-that my sympathies had ever been with the soldier, and for my efforts in his behalf the more. soldier need only refer to the records of our last and previous Legislatures to become acquainted with them." a postscript to the article alluded to above, said soldier was pleased to speak of my name, in connexion with the late | tion of South Carolina by Union forces, it stills in brave and gallant Capt. W. J. Houston, (saying that he, the of the Government to place Futler in command of the soldier.) " had asked me previous to Capt. Houston's death been warm friends-thus leaving him to infer that both of us would not run." It is true I was a warm friend of Capt. Honston; I thought he was a patriotic, noble and generous hearted gentleman ;-no one regress his death more than I. He always received my hearty support whenever an opportunity offered. We never had the opportunity of having the conference above alluded to, nor do I think that I should have held a conference with him, and he had signified to professes to believe that Nap doon is in any at the same the same of me that he was desirous to run, although I had said I in- cluded, or in progress, with Jefferson Davis, by tended to be a candidate over since the last election, -nor cession of Texas will be received as an equipment was I induced to make this declaration from any unkind feeling towards the present incumbent, for he is a gentleman for whom I have ever entertained the highest regard; language of the European press, the tone of the Lin but I then thought as I do now, that it was an improper organs, and the hints of the Moniteur, Italiana time to hold Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates; that at any time they are calculated to produce heart-burnings, which by all means should be aveided

now. While our great struggle for Independence is going Metaire, on White River. The Federal forces are a on we read our united strength, and opght not to allow any are at Duval's Bluff, on the same river, fourtees removement to be made in our ranks that would be calcula-ted to thwart our great effort for freedom; besides so many of the soldiers are away from home, batiling to repel the A telegram from Boston, the 31st, 1 p. m. sales releptices foe, that th y have no voice or participation in such Conventions, consequently they are left entirely under the coutrol of wily politicians, who rarely select a private the Atlantic Works, where the Monitor turners were for office, but divide the loaves and fishes among themselves. structed. The buildings with four nearly fin shall be Fellow-citizens, should you elect me, what I lack in were destroyed. The flames are rapidly extending the ability, I will endeavor to make up by industry, persever-ance, zeal, and strict attention to every measure that will out the mechanical portion of East Boston. be best ca'culated to promote your individual happiness

and the prosperity of the Confederate States. I am for the from Liverpool, with advices to the 19th mit. The Confederate States. South, right or wrong, elected or not. I regret exceeding. this is no time for canvassing, no time for verbosity, but rival at Queenstown was anticipated. The part a band for action—who could do it unless his heart be as hard as at the instance of the United States Consul, had pare adamant, when every dispatch brings news of the death of tice warning the people against the introduced some brave soldier who has sacrificed his life on the bloody field in defence of the Southern cause, our efforts should be made for the promotion of our Independence, instead of any political preferment.

Your ob't serv't, THOMAS I. FAISON. From the Raleigh Progress, Sept. 3d. Interesting Correspondence.

We are indebted to Gov. Vance for a copy of the collowing interesting correspondence : RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 19th, 1863. H & Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Car-

SIR :- In the action of the 1st of July, near Gettys- Merchants is, on the whole, that Napoleon best burg, the Sharpshooters of Brig. Gen. Ramseur's brig- service in the political and commercial we ade, under command of Lieut, F. M. Harney, 14th N. The Congress of Gorman Princess is in sec-C. Volunteers, dispersed the 150th Penusylvania Regi- fort. ment. That gallant officer, with his own hands, wrest-

The wish of the dying hero has been complied with. in the rifle pits, driving them out across the Badge, wall The flag is in my possession and will be treasured by me as an honorable memento of the valor and patriotic devotion which the soldiers of North Carolina have displayed on many hard-fought fields.

I have thought it due to the lamented officer, with whose family I have not the advantage of being acquainted, to communicate these circumstances to you, as Chief Mogistrate of his State, and to express through you to his State, his comrades and his family, the sincere sympathy I feel with them for the loss of one so Meade's army, were executed near Baggahanno worthy of their admiration and esteem.

Such deeds illustrate a people's history, justify a peo- jail on Tue-day night. ple's pride and sustain a country's cause. I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS. RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 28th, 1863. His Excellency, Jefferson Davis,

President Confederate States SIR :- Your letter of the 19th inst. has been received, informing me of the gallant conduct and heroic death of Lt. F. M. Harney, 14th N. C. Troops, on the field of Gettysburg, and asking me to make known to morning. The injury was small. Mr. Fuller, and are

I do not know that he has any relatives whatever in North Carolina. He was born in Kentucky and saw but everything is remarkably quiet across the river a prosome service as a soldier under Gen. Wm. Walker dur. No further indications of a move on the part of Rosert ing his campaign in Central America. At the com- The Knoxville Register has been removed in mencement of hostilities, he was residing in the town land. of Asheville N. C., pursuing his occupation of carpenter, and joining the company which I had the hon- shot at noon for encouraging deserters in his own or to raise, he was made orderly sergeant, and by good and emberzing money of substitutes. He make as conduct and hard fighting won his way to first lieuten-

Though without kindred in this, his adopted State. assure you she will be proud to see him placed on the same transaction. long list of her heroic dead, and all will welcome his memory among their bravest sons, and mourn him as a noble brother slain for her defence.

> I am, sir, very respectfully yours, Z. B. VANCE.

Major General Glimer. Our reders will find, in another part of to-day's paper the official notice of the assignment of Major General J.

and in command to General Beauregard. At a grave crisis in the history of Charleston, an offi- ton, and thirteen others are in a state of complet cer high in the confidence of the Confederate Govern- all the modern improvements and appliances. They are ment, and of militar. knowledge, prudence and experi- designed to operate against the Yankee Sea Board. Halle a

which State he received an appointment as cadet at West Point in 1835. He graduated fourth in his class. Engineers in the U.S. Army. For a time he acted as Frolessor of Engineering at the West Point Academy. Frankfort on the first instant. In his inaugural hasta At the time of the secession of the Southern States, he had risen to the rank of Major of Engineers, and was on the recent election as a proof that Kentucky will be a I must confess that I have objections to that portion duty in California. He promptly resigned his commission and returned to the South, joining General Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green. He served upon the staff of General Johnston as Major and Chief of Eogineers, participating in the defence of forts for sympathizing with rebellion. At the electron in precise amount he had to pay; it would prevent fraud, save expense and trouble, obviate all difficulties, be the fairest and most equitable plan. There would be no neces. he was ordered to Richmond, and placed at the head of dates to the 23d of August. Nothing is known the Engineer Bureau, with the rank of Colonel, which movements of the Florida, since last seen of position he has held up to the date of his appointment, on the 20th August. Mr. Mason had gone to free a few days ago, as Major General.

> and support of our people. - Charleston Mercury. From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 4th. News from Morris' Island.

Affairs on the Islands since our last have been unusually zette; says it is gratifying to know that the government quiet. Our land batteries on James' Island keep up a slow but steady fire on the Yankee working parties and fortifi-I have endeavored throughout my legislative course to cations on Morris' Island. bacha of fish; taka de fisha—taka as mucha as you culated to cause a collision between the Government of the advanced positions of the enemy. The latter replied yesterday at very long intervals from his stockade defences,

A barge containing officers was observed visiting in turn

BY TELEGRAPH

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year two by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Deplet Court of the Confederate States for the Northern Indicate of Georgia

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Sept. 4th. 1st All continues comparatively quiet. Only occasional firms from the land batteries. The people here are to goe

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN INTEGRICALISM

spirits at the present aspects of the siege.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4th, 1951 on Saturday, at four different points. It is reported that Kingsten intelligence from Mexico, of the 24 h 1

via San Francisco, says that the reported infantion at a for the regard that I entertain for him, and whatever I may | Triumvirate to recognize the Confederate States in the confederate ually foreshadowed by the imperial press. The range tion will take place as soon as the news reaches Most Five substitute deserters from the army of the Plan

were executed on the 29th uit., in presence of twoments Volunteering in New Jersey is progress ng very he is a About five thousand men have been obtained and

The Herald of the 18th announced in firm age as the occupation of Sunter and Wagner by General

The Washington correspondent of the Werald shalein view of the speedy capture of Charleston, and and partment as soon as Gillmore and Dahlgre's have

A letter from the army of the Potestae says in a man Germans of the 20th New York Voluntoers, who tigied and were sentenced to hard labor drains the

have had their sentence commuted. The New York Times of the 20th sages the line ment ought to make preparations for war will have recognition and substantial aid to the Confedera. enough the purpose to intervene in our affairs. Gen. Price, with twenty-five thousand men is a

structive fire is raging in East Boston. It commen

The steamer City of London has arrive foreign enlistment act.

The Times says the decision of the Washington a ment in the Peterhoff case, was looked for with a

The rebel lean had declined to 29 to 17 missions The Mexican and Polish questions were pro-The Memorial Diplomatique announces that Man. accepts, with the consent of the Emperor of Arcrown of the new Mexican Empire

The London Times in a city article, in rate of

The French Government has revoked the confiscation in Mexico.

Wister's cavalry recently made a recommonwant a form directly to Bottom's Bridge, charged a regiment of many Federal loss of one killed and one wounded. The of the the expedition was fully accomplished, and valuables

mation respecting t he enemy's position and age a Gen. Blunt has been defeated in Arkansus, with

Five substitutes for drafted men, who had a on the 29th. Fourteen substitutes excaped from from de

The Vermont State election on Tuesday, Ballana from, are largely for Lincoln Nothing from Charleston or Researchant Great indignation is felt at the capture of the Bone

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

and Sattelite. The cass is to be fully soveetheated by a

Capt J. R. Rhodes, of the lat Confederate intrafer.

The enemy were signalling all night on Waldang a

speech, acknowledging the justness of the ment of the manifested little concern and died without a straggle Col. Adolpold, of the same Regiment, was excharged a conscripted yesterday, he having been concerned in

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN ITEM

A special despatch to the Appeal, from Separ that Gen. Price had an engagement with miles from Little Rock, and optained a victory kees are rapidly reinforcing the Arkansas army. The Chicago Times, of the 29th, says that a measure F. Gilmer to duty in this Military Department, as se- whom the Yankees lately sent to Europe, reports a a C federate iron-clads en route to raise the blockade bl ing the culmination of the siege of Charleston. His says that in three weeks he will have three full corre Jeremy F. Gilmer is a native of North Carolina, from Banks, to mave on Mobile from Pascagoulla.

RICHMOS D. PRINT. .... Bramlette was inaugurated as Governor of Kentuan objects to arming negro regiments; points to the final ternize with rebellion.

Many of the most influential families in the at-Kansas City bave been banished by order of Gon Elia mington, Dal., the whole Union ticket was elected. The Africa has arrived at Halifax with Quant visit to the Earl of Donaghmore. The London Times We cordially commend Gen. Gilmer to the esteem long extracts from the correspondence between the ernments of England and the United States touch strictions upon trade between the Northern parts of United States and the Bahamas. The Army and Nov. 5 not blind to the dangers and difficulties with Ametica indifferent to the perils of a rupture which we true the

sense of all respectable Americans will aid on in av-The Confederate loan railied one per cent. MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., at 8 o'clock, on board Sceamship all all beth, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Capt. THOS. J. 1 WOOD, to Miss NANNIE WADE.

DIED.

In Warsaw, N. C., on the 1st fest., of consumption, Make MARY SOUTHERLAND, wife of John B Santherland, la the 27th year of her age. She leaves five children and an affectionate husband to mourn her death. Fayetteville and Baleigh papers please copy.