Schall w we think that things might be better than they are if people would only try and make them so. But we fear that they don't. Take this in tance, and it is no fancy sketch :- A farmer comes into market with a load of baprice \$ 50 or say \$1,60 per pound as an extreme. Party in

We state a case wi bont mentioning individuals, but all against the common enemy. Statement as applicable to more than one or two, or three. or half a dozen instances. There ought to be some remedy. he Progress, and Mr. Holden of the Standard There must be some way of getting thing- right, for at their present way of going a point will soon be reached when no man can ars wer for the consequences. There is an old proverb which is a good one, since, like a good rule, it works equally well both ways. The proverb says-" What can't be cured must be endured." Reverse it, and say that " what can't be endured must be cured" and you have a very good practical proverb, and one very applicable to our present circumstances. If the class of difficulties to which we are now referring were inevitab e,-if they were the act of (led, or even of the public enemy, the case would be different, but they are not. They result from the insane eculation and grasping which is abroad among for the devoted patriotism and splendid gallantry of our troops-deserters excepted -and the piety and elegacrifice of many noble women, and some few men at home, we might well begin to desnair of the D vine favour and protection to us as a reople.

Assault on the Guard. We learn that last night three of the town guard (municipal not military) were pretty severely injured by a par-

ty of Texas soldiers belonging to Hood's division.

It would seem that a party of soldiers, to the number of eleven, had got into a house in that portion of the town. on the river front, between the Wilmington and Wel-Road Depot and the Farmer's Hotel, known as " Paddy's Hollow," and were considerable noise and disturbance. under the influence of liquor. The three guards nemed HARKER. SHELLY and FUIRSL, hearing on them. HARRER, a man between fifty ars of age, was badly beaten; Furner got a sehe side of the head from a stick or club, and ribs, and secondly, in the side higher up, the buile striking against a rib and glancing. For anately not her the cavity All that need now be added, is to announce the tempora-Daily Journal, 111's.

We are without mails from Charleston or Raleigh, and teles, aphic column will be found a despatch in reference to the disturbances there on Wedne day night and Thurs-We look upon it as dangerous, of evil tendency, and already productive of evil consequences. But we deprecate moblaw now as we have done before.

That two wrongs do not make a right is an old and a true saying, and while we deprecate the course of the soldiers who attacked the Standard effice, we cannot excuse that of the civilian mob, who resterday morning is broad day-Ight, at the ringing of the town bell, proceeded to destroy the office of the State Journal. Because Jones strikes Brown, is no reason for Brown's friends beating Robinson, urless, indeed, we explain it by the greater safety of the operation. It is an unfortunate aff or all through, Daily Journal, 11th.

Capture of the Cronstadt.

By the steamers Lee and Banshee, we are kindly placed in pot ession of Nassau papers up to the 2nd instant, and of Bermuda papers up to the 1st instant. From the Bahama (Nassau) Herald of the 26th ult., we extract the subjoined particulars of the capture of the Steamship Cronstadt from this port, bound to Nassau. The Creestadt left this port on the night of the 13th of August, with a very valuable cargo. Unfortunately the ship was not fast, and that some days since we expressed our opinion that the proj ller steamship reported as having been captured on the lath uit., on her way from this port to Nassau must have been the Cronstadt, as no other propeller steamship had left this port about that time. A gentleman interested | in the Cronstadt, in conversation made a calculation of the probable whereabouts of the Cropatedt on the 16th, which agrees su prisingly with the facts as now ascertained. As we remarked last week, the Federal cruisers watch the British West India ports, especially those of the Bahama and Bermuda groups, just about as strictly as they do this or any other Confederate port. The following is the account given in the Herald :-

The following particulars of this event have been kindly furnished us by a passenger The S. S. Cronstadt, Captain Jones, left Wilmington. July 13th and proceeded safely on her voyage to Nassau up to the morning of the loth, (Sunday.) when at 8.0 a. m., a steamer was sighted. At this time the Cronstadt was I about 25 miles from Green Turtle Cay, the man-of-war ly ing directly between her and the la d. After a vein at again the knode island giving chase. A little after 11 a. m., it became evident that the distance between the two was becoming lessened. The thief Engineer, Pilot, 2nd Mate, 2nd Engineer, and Carpenter, took to a beat and got away. At 2 . clock the Bhode Island opened fire, but out of range; at 3 30, having previously fired, she sent a shell ran up alongside, when Captain Jones hove to, and his vessel was captured, after a chase of about 7 hours.

The crew and pastengers, with the exception of the Captain. Mate, two engineers, and Porser, were transferred to the Phode Island, and after two days' cruise landed, at their request, at Harbour Island. They arrived here on Green Tartle Cay at 10 a. m., Monday, and arrived here on Saturday. The Fronstadt was sent in charge of a prize sisted of 500 bales of cotton, 550 tierces and be xes tobacco, when the meeting for the final order will take place. and 200 hogsheads turgentine. The Rhode Island is one of the fasiest steamers in the U.S. Navy. It will be remembered it was this steamer that chased the Sirius into our Port, and a so ran the Margaret and Jessie ashore.

The Riots at Ruleigh, opinions and surmises of the writer that we are unable to | were of a highly meendary character. make room for it as it stands. The main incidents bare already been given in our telegraphic columns, the dispatch

having been furnished to the Associated Press by the Pro-

It would appear, in short, that on Wednesday night about ten o clock, some soldiers belonging to Benning's Brigade, then passing through the city, we suppose, but detained sometime waiting transportation, went to the office of the Raleigh Standard and commenced guttirg the establishment, throwing the type in the street or knocking it into pi, destroying some printed work said to be for the State, and, as alleged, carrying off some stationery -Neither the building nor the power press was injured, and Mr. Holden expects to resume the publication of his paper in a few days, so that the destruction could not have been so very great after all. But great or small, the thing is deeply to be regretted, not that the course of the Standard has not been productive of unfold evil, or that it has not had the effect of creating discontent and depression among our soldiers, and as, far as its influence had gone, we have the assurance of more than one officer charged | stroyed. with the defence of critical points and the guardianship of important works. But these things cannot be successfully righted by mob violence, and even if, in one case they could be so righted, the precedent would be a most dan. gerous one. No portion of the soldiers that we have mot since the occurrence, no matter from what State they may have hailed, approve or sustain the course of the lew who attacked the Standard office. The offence should be strict-

ly examined into and promptly punished. Besides it gives the mobbed party a chance to claim the herors of martyrdom, and, in this case, to make capital out of the fact that the attack was made upon his office by soldiers raised in another State. Upon this, no doubt, the changes will be rung with all the plausible and practised dexterity of the experienced demagague and politician of thi State in particular.

It seems that Governor Vance being sent for addressed any time. - Richmond Enquirer.

the troops, pointing out to them the impropriety of their ! course, as well as the disast; our consequences which were likely to ensue to the secred cause of liberty. The soldiers promptly desisted and went to their quarters. The Progress alleges that officers led the attack on the Standard

rung and a crowd gathered, amounting, as the Progress states to from one to two bur dred The office of the State J. r. rnal was completely ruined, and so determined was the con. All rich and poor, want a piece. Highest market mob in carrying out its work of destruction that although Governor Vance, Mayor Hannison and others exerted themtown comes up to farmer, offers him \$2.00 and takes the selves to queli the outbreak on Thursday morning, no hing whole. The market is raised, not by the farmer, for he could be done until the State Journal office had been gutdid not expect any such price. One party, whether for ted. The Releigh Register was also domed to destruction speculation or whatever other purpose, absorbs the whole | but at the request and solicitation of Governor Vance in amount which might have relieved, for the time being, the was spared. It is a pity that so much flery valor as was pressing wants of many. What must be the result of this displayed upon this occasion in a orming printing offices, had not found a more legitimate vent in the army, fighting

who have watched things will recognize the truth of the | As a sequel to this aff-ir we give the cards published by Mr. SPELMAN, of the State Journal, Mr. PENNINGTON, of

> A Card to the Public. It is our pain'ul duty to announce to our readers and the public the total de truction of the FTATE J. DRNAL (FFICE, with its presses, ty; es, fix u-es, paper and ever, thing e se pertaining to it, except the spirit of the Editor and Propri-

> I had been absent with my family in Petersburg an Richmond, Va., from Saturday evening last and returned this morning in time to learn that my office had been just eutered and destroyed by a number of the follow-re of the standard, and amongst them some of the employees of the

On arriving I learned that on last night a body of soldiers said to belong to a Georg a regiment made an assault on the Standa d office and did some it jury to the type by scattering it ever the floor and pitching a quantity of it into the The extent of t is injury I hav not learned With this assault on the office of the blandard I had nothing whatever to do, nor do I sympathi e with it. I was n t i Raleigh when it occurred, and had I been I would have done all in my power to prevent it or arrest it. For this attack. nowever, my all e has been destroyed as above stated -My presses, three in number, are ruined; mr types will take several weeks to assort and put in work mg order, if ad ca es to put them in. bu a l my cases are dem lished everything, in short, is a wreck, and con'd not be replaced people." for twenty-five to thirty thou and do lars. The work f destruction has been skillfully performed. Practical printerled the destroyers, and they knew the vital points in which

to strike a practing office. So far as I can learn no arrests of the parties engaged in his affair have been made. The reas n of this may be furnished by the read r. Their na es are known. We presume som. s eps will be taken in this matter. he proper ey of course will be made good by the city, whose citizens festroyed it. The number sugaged in destroying the office d not, I learn, exceed twenty- m st of the a boys. The ponce force or the city, it is theu, ht might, with the asassuance of the law and order portion of the people. have put a stop to the proceedings. Why did they not

The most diabolical feature of this affair was an attempt epaired to the scene of disturbance, when an as | made to complete the destruction of my office by fire. One of the econodreis ergaged in it light d a bu dle of paper and thoust the flome between the building occupied by me and that adjoining-both frame buildings, and apart not more than twelve inches. The flaming paper was with SHELLY was out with a knife, first, in the side, below the | drawn in time by a bystander. Had the attempt to burn been successful a large portion of the city would undoubtedly have been destroyed

of the chest nor abdumen was penetrated, and the wounds, ry suspension of the State State Journal. I am not yet put the cause I have suffered in. The State Jou nal will be again publish d as soon as I can procure another press, and that i h p : to succeed in in the cour-e of a consid of weeks. In the meantime I ask the indulgence of my friends, consequently are without details from either point. In our and I beseech them not to be a ast down or discon aged. out to press on firmly and tearlessly. The loss of a press or two, or the loss even of a few of the lives of those who conduct them, cannot affect the cause of the South. Gov. Vance on hearing of the assault promptly male his appearance and addressed the crowd assembled and suc

> reded in dispersing them. I would is ue a small daily for my subscribers, but have no press on which to print it. I will shortly have one. Respectfully jeur ob t serv't,

JOHN SPELMAN. A Card.

It is well known to Gov Varce, and the citizens general y, that I had nothing to do with the assault on either of he printing offices that have been mobbed in this city, but hat on the comus y I did ail I oculd to save both, and that I have denounced the mob that attacked the Journal office in unmeasured terms. It is said in an Extra from the Jourcal office that some of my laids were engaged in the at tack upon that office. Of this I know nothing more than hat my hands deny any participation in the matter i have never counselled mobs, and I shall never be engaged institution in detail. That paper says: in one I have lost one all est the hands of the infamou-Yansees; it those who ought to be my friends, citizens o soldiers, want to destroy the one I now have, they can do it. I shall endeavor to do my duty as a law-abiding civizen. J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1263. To my Friends and Readers.

On Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock, a body of soldiers belonging to General Benning's Georgia Brigade, was besides pretty desply loaded. It will be remembered | with arms in their hands, and commanded by officers, attacked my office, destroyed a part if its materials, and threw the ty, es into pie. As the result of this I shall be compelled to suspend the publication of the Standard for Hew days; bu I trust I will be able soon to resume pubication. No efforts or expense will be spared to serve the paper to you as heretofore.

At the carriest moment practicable I shall put the public a possession of all the fac s connected with this outrage. is sufficient to say, at present, that a free and loyal press has been trampled down-that the state has been i sulted - hat the maj sty of the civil law has been set at deflance : and that are ou rage has been committed on my Constituional rights which has no example, in the language of Gov. Vane who addressed the soldiers, " even in the dominions a Abraham Lincola" lappeal to my friends to be as calm as possible, a d firm and determined; and I hope i is not necessary that I should assure them that I am undismayed, and as firm y determined as ever to maintain at all hazards the right of tree speech and a free press. W. W. HOLDEN. Sept. 9 1863.

THE COST OF THE MERSIMAC .- We find the following item in the Bahama Herald of the 26th ult., which we copy because of its reference to a vessel which so ne of our pootemp to make the land, the Crosstaut steamed out to sea ple have rather too much cause to remember. We presume sists of course muslin shirt and drawers, cotton socks into the interior of our State, might eventually reach their the sale referred to was that to the Confederate Govern- in summer and woollen in winter, and coarse prison homes and deprive them of their puny wealth, to save

A G.GANTIC BANKEUPTCY .- In the London Court of Bankruptcy, on the 27th mit., Zachariah Charles Pearson, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard Street, and of Kingston upon-Hul fully a mile in advance of the Cronstadt, and shortly after (trading under the title of Z. C. Pearson & Co.,) came up upon his adjourned first examination. This was one of the argest failures which ever came isto the court, not exceptthe Royal British Bank, or the great speculators in leather, Messis. Lawrence, Streatfelld & Morimore. The it is called, almost destroys the intellect of a ten years our lives should be sacrificed on the altar of our country; debis were more than £345 000, and the deficit acknowledged to be £413,574. The bank upc's spe utati hs were The officers in the boat succeeded in reaching | various fr in a sale of the celebrated vessel the Merrimac for £131,785, to £1,764 of acceptances to Mr. H. D. Seymour on account of the Southern Times. The case was adcrew to Port Royal, and thence to Boston. Her cargo con- | crued for examination of accounts till October 29th,

now within four miles and three hundred yards of the city of Charleston. He is busy putting up works and will, no doubt, again bombard the city from a position almost a The mail this morning brings the Raleigh Progress and | mile less distant than that from which she is have already an extra from the office of the State Journal. The account been thrown into it. Bis object will possibly be to set it given by the Progress is so long and so mixed up with the on fire and render it untenable, as the shells formerly thrown

> INFANTICIDE .- We learn that yesterday morning the body of a new born white female infant was found in the Cape Fear River just above the wharf of the Wilmington & Weldon B. R. Co. It was wrapped in a new piece of flan. nel, neatly trimmed, with a piece of flannel round its neck, also a rope to which was attached a piece of iron, which proved not sufficient to keep the body down when it swelled and thus became buoyant. We have not heard of any particu lars that have been discovered leading to its identification, but the circumstances, especially the rope or cord and the iron weight attached as a sinker, leave no doubt of foul play The infa t could not have been over forty-eight hours old An inquest was held by Coroner Perein, but no facts elici- On the second floor is a hospital ward, with drug dis- erate soldier. Indeed no witnesses appeared or could be found, save those | the other. The furniture of the hospitals is of iron .-by whom the body was discovered.

FIRE. -- A fire occurred a little after eleven o'clock this forenoon, by which some cotton stored hear the river and tended to demoralize commands; for that it has done so, below the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot, was de-

> FROM TENNESSEE. All eyes are now anxiously turn- workyard. In the latter the heavy work in wood and ed towards East 1 ennessee, where the next great battle stone is performed. In the western portion of the yard is likely to be fought. The enemy in their advance, are situated, first, a large engine and fixtures for a mamanaged to capture three telegraph operators-John chine shop, foundry, &c., then a large carpenter shop, in Crowiey, Superintendent of the Southern line to Chat- which all kinds of furniture and wood work are made. tanonga, and C. K. Nelson and Ned Montgomery, office | Next is a shoe manufactory, in which substantial work

boro', but we have no means of astertaining the number. The latest information received was to the effect that 15 car loads of Yankees were at Johnson's Depct, which is about twenty miles beyond Bristol. That number of cars would not accommodate, we suppose, at nearly eight hunded prisoners. These cells are nine than at any time before. The residence of the later genmest, more than seven or eight hundred. A train of feet long, six feet w de and twelve feet high. The door | tleman was occupied by them, and the fencing around cars which left Bristol Saturday was near being cut off is of bar iron, latticed so that the keeper can see clear- the yard and flower garden, which had been previously The paper whose course has done so much to jeopardize near there by a body of about thirty men who were en- ly into the interior of the cell. A cess pool box is placed miraculously preserved, was destroyed, and the houses the safety and honor of the State, will constitute itself the deavoring to get behind it. They were discovered in in the far corner, over it a basin is hung, and a wa- much abused. especial guardian of that bonor and demand that an assault time, however, for the train to make good its escape, ter cock in the same corner, supplies it with hydrant upon i's types be made a quasi curus belli against the but not without carrying off several Yankee bullets water. A coarse towel hangs convenient. The bed- enrolling officers for Nansemond county were captured. other Southern States individually and the Southern Con- which were fired into the engine. Our forces, under steads is of iron, and narrow, kept neatly covered with These soldiers were all from the Six eenth Virginia federacy generally, to say nothing of the "Destructives" Jackson, occupy Zollicoffer, which is only ten miles this clean bedding. The beds are jointed at the head and Regiment. Mr. Little lost about \$2000 in tin, which

Politics in South Carolina.

It appears that the next elections in this State are to turn mainly upon the issue of sustaining this Contederate Government, or waging war upon it. Mr. Lewis M. Ayer has addressed the people of the 3d Congressional District, distinctly accepting this issue. The Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Thursday, the town bell was close of his address is as follows :

Is it the pesire of the people of this Congressional Dis rict to wage war against President Davis at all imes, in and out of season, and to create, stimulate and urge on a factions and most mischievous opposition to as Administration? If such be the case I am, most truly, not the man for your purpose. But I cannot believe that any considerable number of our people are for any such talse and fatal policy. It, however, such s the desire and purpose of those who oppose me, let the issue be but fairly made, and I will as fairly

I by no means make President Davis my idol, and have, thus far, as the records will show, advocated or opposed his favorite measures according to my own vest judgment, and shall continue to do so if returned to Congress. But we must reflect that any man, however great, placed in such a position as that which Mr. Davis now occupies, in a crisis like the present, needs all the support and encouragement that can possibly be imparted to him from any quarter. And who can esimate the moral power with which a gallant, greathearted and magnanimous people may inspire their leader, by giving to feel that he firmly rests upon their aflections, their faith and unswerving constancy! It is now for you, fellow-citizens, to decide for yourselves the course of policy you would have pursued in this matter. I am, respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

LEWIS M. AYER. On the other hand, the Charleston Mercury, representing or leading the anti-Government party, springs o meet the issue, and does not scruple to commence ts leading article of Saturday last with these words: of secrecy by Congress, enough has been disclosed by dent Davis to govern the affairs of the Confederacy .- | criminality. He has lost the confidence of both the army and the

judge of the people of Virginia, and the army general- risms of the inquisitorial period, when dungeous and of judgment, and even now and then for bad appoint- the most terrible imaginings of hell their methods of ments. It is a great and a complicated task which the punishment. Without the courage or spirit of a sold-Confederacy has imposed upon its Government and ier, he knows no chivalry. With the spirit of an as President. Few men in this world have ever had cast sasin and a coward, he invents for one of our best sold- lines. apon them so operous a duty and responsibility as Mr. jers a punishment which will be a hissing and by-word Davis has now resting upon him; and it is too much against the nationality of the United States whilst to expect that in this mighty movement all things | history lasts. should be guided precisely aright. Surely it is enough my, and also the people, (that is, the people of Vir- kissing her hand to him wafted him adieu. Surely tions their faith and unwavering constancy."

send a delegation to Congress committed to the policy war. of general suspicion and opposition. At the same time, approved of the secret sessions, and believe that the | welcome came from Northern women; but at last the | three handred women, who inhabited it. government and the cause will gain much more than prison doors of the Ohio State I enitentiary close on they could lose by the open and above board discussion our soldiers. He is treated as a convict, and the press of all questions that are likely to arise.

Richmond Enquirer.

Because of the imprisonment of Gen. Morgan in this latter day Bastile, and the interest thus created in all that appertains to the pri on, the Atlanta Confederacy has deemed it of sufficient importance to describe the may be the more terrible when the day of doom comes.

near the Scioto River. The building is of hard blue or grapite limestone; the front, three stories high, and about four hundred feet long. The entrance from the Streight, or some other victim to balance those outstreet is through a handsome iron gateway, at which rages on Morgan and his men. one or two sentinels are constantly on post. A beautitul yard filled with shrubbery and flower plats, occupies he space between the outside wall and the building. The entrance to the house is through a large and plain doorway into a small hall, on the left of which is the loyal sentiments of a cer ain portion of the people of North office where the books are kept, business transacted and passes sold (25 cents per ticket) The next room to he left is the sitting room for ladies especially, but used by all visitors. When a sufficient number of per- twenty non-commissioned officers and privates was apsons accumulate, the guide carries them through the pointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments hall, at the end of which is a triple barrel, bolted and of the meeting, viz: locked door of small size. Immediately the door closes behind you the glocminess of the establishment becomes apparent. Every article of furniture is of iron and hard, rough wood and stone. The prisoner is carried to the barber shop, where his head is shaved on one side, and his whiskers shaved close. He is then stripped paked and washed, during which time his clothes are starched and all valuables taken away, an invoice of which is made in a book. These articles are placed in the office safe and returned to him when his term of morisonment expires. His clothes are packed, labelled and placed in charge of the proper officer. After bathhalf way round the suit, the other side remaining a minded on no pretence whatever are they allowed to speak to each other or to visitors, the severest corporeal

The victim is now given the number of his cell. His trade is noted on the book, and he is taken immediately Standard of the 2d inst., upon he authority of his Charlesto the shop, where his handicraft is applied. If, how- | ton correspo. dent, " that the Thirty-fi st Regiment North ever, the prisoner has no trade, he is set to work as an apprentice to learn one, or else made to cut or saw THE enemy, by the possession of commings' Point, is stone, or perhaps he is worked on the State buildings W. W. Holden in the Raisigh Standard, or his supporters. tic highways and other labor under the gross and brual requirements of armed overseers.

The prison yard is surrounded with a wall from for our subjugation. weive to eighteen feet high, on which sentinels are posted at short intervals, so that escape seems impossible. drains the cesspools and fifth of the prison; its debcuchare under the wall is strongly ironed, and arranged to Resolved. That we cheerfully endorse the acts and adprevent escape by that outlet. The prison yard is very ministration of Zabuion B. Vance, our Governor, and while large and commodious, and the various buildings attached to the prison are scattered through it. Attachlieving that be will ever hold sac ed the charge committed ed to the main building, and running back from its to his keeping, and that while he controls the helm of State, centre, there is a very large three story building with her honor will ever remain untarnished. various offices in it, the kitchens being in its rear, where

State, and while we are absent from our native

State, and while beating back the myrmidons of Lincoln a steam engine does the work of cooking, boiling water, from the gates of Charleston, we are fighting in a common cleaning, etc. Immense caudrons are placed over a cause, and should stand shoulder to shoulder in this great range of furnaces, and in a number of them the laundry | struggle. washing is done-in the others the soups, weats and general cooking is done. The lower floor is used as a dining room, each man having a fixed place at table. and that the thought is one to be spurned by every Confedted beyond those cornected with the finding of the body. - | pensary on one side, at the north end, and museum on | The beds have bard mattresses, coarse muslin cloths for | world. sheets, etc. The most fastidious cleanliness pervades Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be printed in every part of this department. One of the first physiians in the city is in regular attendance, and the ton Journal and other North Carolina papers, who favor the druggist, nurses and attendents are au fait in their

To the rear of this building are the workshops and is made, though mostly of a rough coarse quality. The Burnside's forces are reported in possession of Jones. next shop is a long building, on each side of which are long tables, on which a great many tailors sit crook legged and stitch, stitch away, their silent, solitary the remaining furniture from the residence of Nathaniel

The cells are in the main building, and accommodate ry Riddick and the Rev. Wm. B. Wellons, suffered more side of Johnson's so a collision may be looked for at turned up against the wall during the day, and let down be was removing when he was captured.

The discipline is most rigorous, and enforced severely. Each prisoner is labelled with his number-which is the same number of his cell and place at table-and he pever known by any other name during his imprison | Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, ment. On the day of his discharge he hears his name for the first time, perhaps, during years, and is permit-

ted to return thanks for his kind treatment in utterance: which have been denied him during the years of

is confinement. At daylight the bell signals-turn out : the prisoner s permitted a short period to dress and arrange his room At another signal his number is called, the door is unlocked, and he steps into line. By military drill he s carried to his proper place. Breakfast signal sounds, and he falls in line : is marched to the dining room ; files off to his proper number; is halted when opposite; nother signal, and he takes his seat. The chaplain FROM THE NORTH-CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN pronounces grace, and the men begin their repast. After the specified time is passed, a signal is soundedach number takes his place in file, and marches to the door. Here they are formed in squads and marched to

heir respective places of work. Dinner and supper pass in the same manner; then dress parade; the roll is called, and, separating into squads, they are carried at sunset to their respective cells; the doors are locked and bolted, and the prisoner is left to his musings or If a prisoner dies during his term of confinement, and

no relative or representative calls for his body, it is given to the medical college for dissection. In summer ime, however, when there is no demand for subjects, they are buried in the convicts' corner. His effects are kept a certain time, when, if not called for by the proper representative, they are sold by the State, and the proceeds turned into its exchequer.

Usually, about three fourths of the convicts are men of most desperate character, who have been sent to the penitentiary for gross crimes, and serve long terms of the extreme to a man who has the sensitiveness of a " Although carefully covered over with the mantle | gentleman. Hence, we can easily appreciate the feelings of John Morgan when he looks over that crew tern rearries to show the total incompetency of Pres- amongst whom he is cast and punished as one of equal

Beast Butler has dwindled into insignificance. has been left for the insane Burnside, the rhyming Gen-We beg leave to doubt these assertions of the "Mer- eral, and Jack Ketch, of America, to consummate the cury," at least insolar as we have an opportunity to most gross indignity of the age, to revive the barba-All of us are obliged to make allowance for errors the ingenious tortures of revengeful spirits drew from

See the difference. Let us draw a parallel. Colonel we are suished that the President is faithfully labor Streight makes a raid, and is taken prisoner. He is ing to achi ve his noble task with his best judgment and treated courteously, and rather receives an evation as with every faculty and talent that God has given him | he proceeds on his way to Richmond. In Augusta, an We do not make an idol of the President, any more pristocratic lucy (?) whose brother had been killed by than Mr. Ayer. He has made some appointments Yankees, not three months before, visited the prisoners, which we flatter oursely s we could fill with better men; took one of them in her own luxurious carriage to her and he has a creadful Secretary of State. But on the home and feted him, one of the most villamous cutwhole, one would feel some difficulty in replacing the throat dogs of Streight's thieves. She loaded him with President with advantage; and we apprehend that the flowers and boquete, then carried him to the train, and ginia.) desire to confer upon him that moral power abandoned woman could more effectually have dishonwhich, as Mr. Ayer rightly says, he would derive by ored herself. And have the people branded with the being made to feel that he firmly rests upon their affec- in amy they deserve the parties who were guilty of such practices? We hope so. Streight's crew of miscre-We venture to suggest to the people of South Caro- ants were sent to Richmond and furnished quarters in ina to consider the matter very maturely before they the usual prison for officers, and treated as prisoners of

General Morgan received no caresses, no kindness we must agree with the "Mercury" in deprecating that his passage after being a prisoner was not a triumphant of the North laugh over the act with fiendish glee. Whose head will be shaved in retalliation? Who chief is liberated? Has our President not yet given up of the Alexandria is disposed of.

will be incarcerated in one of our penitentiaries and the hope of humiliating the Northern barbarians. Perhaps we had better suffer yet awhile that the vengeance But let me tell you, my fellow-soldiers, that it is in our The prison is situated in the northwestern suburb of good right arms the power of retaliation lies. Revenue Columbus, Ohio. Its site is on a low, level surface the wrong of General Morgan. Shave Yankee heads. but see to it that they are shaved close off under the ears. Meantime we await impatiently the doom of

Thirty-Pirst Regiment N. C. Troops. CAMP 31sT REGIMENT N. C. T.,) James' island, Eept. 5, 1863. The member of the 31st Regiment, N. C. T., met for he purpose of expressing their views in relation to the dis-Carolina, held in certain counties, and given some publica tion in the kaleigh Standard. Sergeant Corbin, of Company E, was called to the Chair, Sergeant M. J. Holly and Serg't. I. Stegal, appointed Secretaries. A Committee of

Company A - Corp'l. Wishart, Private Bird. Company B-Corp'l. Bennett, Private Dumas. Company C-Sergt. Ballentine, Bergt. O. borne. Company D-Sergt. Bicks, Private Merchiner. Company E-Bergt. Faucet, Fergt. Pope. Company F-Corp'l. Enorn, Private Manning. Company G-Sergt. Hays, Sergt. Beale. Company H-Corp'l. Strickland, Private Scarboro. Company I-Sergt. Mc Allister, Corp'l. Stuart. Company K Sergt. Meadows, Sergt. Muson. The Committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, There is a certain faction of croakers and exempts in our beloved State, who have assembled at different places, expressing sentiments in favor of peace upon some terms not mentioned; these men, fearing that the ing, the prisoner is habited in prison attire, which con- enemy, who have of late made several destructive raids shoes. The pantaloons and round jacket are striped which they would tamely submit to the hirelings of despotism: Therefore, we, true and loyal sons of North Carolina, assembled on the plains of South Carolina for her deplain dark brown. The rules of the establishment are fence against our common toe, do resolve that we denounce then read to the prisoners, and they are especially re- these traitors at home as unfit to be called sons of North Carolina; that they would cast a stain upon the fair escutcheon of our State, which has been rendered glorious by the blood of her thousands of dead and wounded, on ounishment being the penalty. This silent system, as more than a bundred battle fields; that we are willing that but we spurn and despise those who remain securely at home, and court an alliance with the Northern States. Resolved, That the statement of W. W. Holden, in the

Carolina Troops almost unanimously endo se the course the Standard," basely misrepresents the Regiment. Resolved, That we can see no feasible plan presented by as a laborer, or is hired to contractors to work the pub- for bringing about an honorable peace; and, therefore, we think his course projudicial to the cause, in dividing the people that should be united, in producing dissatisfaction in the army, and in encouraging the enemy in his efforts

Liesolved. That we have full confidence in our Chief Magistrate, Jefferson Davis, and under such men as General A sewer rucs through the middle of the enclosure, which | Beauregard, Johnston, Hill, Bragg and others, we will never tamely submit to the advance of the merciless foe, but march forward to victory or death.

Resolved, That we would mirgle our bones with those who now quietly " sleep the sleep that knows no waking," rather than tamely submit to a re-union with the North Resolved, That we will only sheath our sword from war when we have gained our independ nce, and stand free and untrau meiled among the recognized nations of the

cause, will please copy.

J. C. CORBIN, Co. C, Chairman. Sergt. M. J. Holly, Co. G., Secretaries.

FROM SUFFOLK.

Several gentlemen arrived here yesterday afternoon direct from Suffolk. From them we learn that the Yankees have again evacuated this place, the last of them leaving on Friday last. During their stay a great many fresh depredations were committed, and the citizens in town and the surrounding country were greatly annoyed. The store of James B. Norfleet was broken open and robbed. A steamer came up and took off all

Riddick, Esq. The handsome family residences of Hen-

Joseph Little, Thomas Locksey, and Jas. Harrison,

Petersburg Express.

BY TELEGRAPH.

R. ports of the Press Association. by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON-EXPLOSION OF THE ENEMY'S MAGAZINE.

(HARLESTON, Sept. 11th, 1863. The enemy have mounted two guns at battery Gregg. on 1863, 665. Cumming's Point, bearing on Morris' Island. There was but little firing to-day. One of our shells, from James Island, expleded the enemy's magazine at Battery Grogg, 1863, 709. causing great confusion there.

FERNANDO WOOD AND LINCOLN-DIFFICULTY WITH THE JAPANESE-EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11th, 1863. The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night .-She brought no returned prisoners.

New York papers, of the 9th inst , have been received. The correspondence between Lincoln and Fernando Wood, on the peace question in December last, is published .-Wood says that he was advised that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided a full and general amnesty was granted to per mit them to do so, and urges a cessation of hostilities. Lincola replies that if the people of the Southern States would cease resistarce, and re-inaugurate and maintain the national anthority within the limits of such States, the war would cease on the part of the United States; and if, within a reasonable time, an amnesty were necessary to such an end, it would not be witheld.

The ship Pembroke having been fired upon by the Japanese forts, the gunboat Wyoming proceeded to the scenes imprisonment. Their very appearance is d sgusting in of outrage, silenced the forts and destroyed two war steamers belonging to the Japenese.

Western telegrams report the Confederate army under Steele Cooper as having retreated to Perryville, at which point the commissary depot was destroyed. Lincoln says that he will not make the release of an offi-

cer of the negro regiments an indispensable condition to

the renewal of exchanges. The Herald copies an article from the Times favorable to the nomination of Lincoln for a second term, and says that it was evidently written by Seward. The Times on the tollowing day was silent on the subject.

Nothing important from Tennessee except reports that a large number of deserters are coming within the Federal

European advices state that the ship Anglo Saxon was burnt by the Fiorida on the 21st ult., thirty miles from Kinsate, Ireland. She had a cargo of coals. It is reported in Liverpool that the Alabama had gone in-

to Cherbourg for repairs. The Mexican question was to be debated before a Congress of soverign Princes at Frankfort. Lord Clarendon had arrived in that city. He was to warn Maximillan, in the 10th, 1863, 759. name of angland, of the dangers of the Mexican situation. The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant.

ADDITIONAL NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS. 1863, 674. RICHMOND, Fept. 12th, 1863. The following additional news is obtained from Northern i es of the 9th instant.

he steamer Sunbeam foundered during a heavy gale on Lake Superior on the 4th. All on board, except the wheelman and thirty-five others, were drowned. The text of the second notes addressed by France, England and Austria to Russia on Polish affairs is published .-

The language is firm against the policy of the Czar. The

crisis is spoken of as one of great gravity. The Turkish Seraglio was recently burned to the ground. mantle of secresy" in Congress. We have always dis pageant; his pathway was not strewn with flowers; no An exciting scene occurred, during the conflagration, among

The Mayor of Leavenworth has been arrested by a squad of soldiers, and hurried off in the direction of Kansas City. The arrest caused intense excitement.

Several of the London journals contend that the iron ram The Chie Penti nelary_The Cutrage to which Gen. kept at hard labor and under prison discipine until our be detained by the government until the appeal in the case and all other vesse s building for the rebels in England,

It was thought that the United States' protest against Napoleon's action in Mexico would be presented in France

during the week after the sailing of the Scotia. The imperial family of Austria have resolved that the Arch Dake Maximilian in the assumption of the crown of Mexico, must renounce his political rights as a scion of the house of Hapsburg.

The American Consul at Frankfort still displayed the Mexican ilag.

FROM ATLANTA.

A1 LANTA, Sept. 11th, 1863. Rosecranz is moving from place to place, making no decided forward movement. Skirmishers are thrown out by the enemy in various places from Ringgold to Alpine .-Fifteen thousand to twenty thousand of the enemy are about forty miles from Rome. Their prisoners say that they are waiting their wagon train. A general engagement is not expected soon, unless Bragg attacks.

List of Confederate Soldiers Buried in Cypress Hill Comercry. The following is a list of Confederate soldiers who have been baried in this Cemetery, with the particulars of the company number, date of burial and number of grave : Adams, A B, Company K, C S A, August 6, 1863, 748. Bailey, William, 1st Ga., June 20, 1863, 148. Barker, R C, Company K, 12.h Mississippi, August 16, Baker, Gelford, Company D, 1st Georgia, July 15, 1862, Benson, J W. Company B, 45th North Carolina, July 28, 1863, 688. Bi-mingham, John, Company D, 11th Mississippi, July 828.

28, 1843, 686 Boarns, James, Company A, Florida Vol., June 30, 1863. Black, ---, Company K, 38th North Carolina, July 30, States can be attended to by applying to A. J. Case, Un-1863, 789 Bake. E P. (Carpenter's Battalion) Virginia, August 16, 1863. 789. Blanknership, John, 37th North Carolina Vol., September Blemons, W C, Company F, 11th Louisiana, August 6th, 1863. 748. Blood, L W, Company G, 13th North Carolina, July 15, delense of the city, but took the earliest moment, at 1863, 783, Blunt, S H, Company D, 3rd Georgia, August 9, 1863,

Bradshaw, J P, C S A, August 12, 1863, 772. Builis, D W, Company F, 52d North Carolina, August , 1863, 742 Chambers, George H, Company B, 33d North Carolina,

Cook, & L. Company B, 8th Virginia, December 9th, 1863, 540. Clark, Charles H. C S A. August 4, 1863, 736. Coultrain, Jackson, 35th North Carolina Vol., July 15,

Dailey, J. CS A. August'3, 1863, 725. Darwald, James L, Company K, 11th North Carolina, Juy 28, 1863, 679. Davenport, M C, Company D, 33d North Carolina, July 27, 1862, 679. Davidson, Louis, Company E, 11th North Carolina, July 28, 1863, 193, Duerson, CS, Company D, 14th South Carolina, July 24,

Eldridge, Davis, Company A, 37th North Carolina, July 10, 1862, 182, Ellis, John, 4th Texas, C S A, August 1st, 1863, 703. Elliott, L B, C S A. August 21, 1863, 807. Emmerson, J R, 26th North Carolina, Company E, (1st Lt.) Aug. 10, 1862, 773. Fix. I F, (Captain) Company F, 14th North Carolina, August 1, 1863, 4. Furgerson, Geo W, Company H, 13th North Carolina, uly 15, 1862, 210.

Gardner, F M, 11th South Carolina Volunteers, July 24, Garrett, James, (Corporal) Company C, 49th Georgia, July 20, 1862, 863. Giles, Richard, Company C, 1st Virginia, August 24 1863, 805. Gongh, S G, 3d Company Washington Artillery, July 30, Grigg, Wm, Company K, 38th North Carolina, July 2d. Griffith, F O, Company A, 60th Georgia, August 21, 1863, Grumbles, P B, Compeny B, 4th Texas, August 21, 1863, Hall, P B, Company K, 12th South Carolina, August 6

Hanniseny, CS A, July 26, 1863, 672. Hill, Jehue, Company D, 7th Virginia, December 12, 4862, 150. Hersley, Henry W. Company G. 11th Georgia, July 28, Henson, W B, Company B, 42d North Carolina, July 30 1863, 699, Hillingsworth, Wm J, (Sergt) Company I, 15th Georgia, August 1, 1863, 712. Hoffmen, —, CSA, July 3, 1862, 156. Huderifle, J. CSA, August 4, 721. Hudspeth, JP, Company I, 42d Mississippi, July 30,

Ivy, G W, (Corporal) Company G, 11th North Carolina, August 9, 1863, 756-Jennings, S W. Company I, 28th Georgia or North Caroina, June 30, 1862, 147.

Joice, Wm, Company C, 45th North Carolina, August 1, 1863. 708. Jordon, John J, 1st Georgia, C S A, July 6, 1862, 164. Keyser, William, 8th C V, July 14, 1862, 201. Keeler, G H, Company K, 13th North Carolina, July 29,

1863, 694 King J V, Company C, 38th North Carolina, August 20 King, M, Company K, 44th Georgia, August 23, 1863

Leonard, J D, Company B, 28th North Carolina, July 26 Light, C M. Company F, 38th North Carolina, Augus 1st, 1863, 710.

Livings on, John, Company D, 37th North Carolina, Ju-30th, 1862, 146. Martin, R N M, 28th North Carolina, July 16th, 1867 Mathews, E. Company H, 1st South Carolina, July 29th 1963, 691. Mathews, James, Company E, 13th North Carolina, Au gust 6th, 1863, 747 Maxson, Richard, Company H, 51st Georgia, July 26th

Montgomery, William, 33d North Carolina Volunteers McCoonell, R T. Company G, 11th Georgia, August 1st McDowell, Wm, Company C, 6th North Carolina, Jul 30th, 1863, 698 *cGill, John, Company K, 38th South Carolina, July 26 863 667 -, Company B, South Carolina Vols , Aug McK than 4th 1863, 734. McRailey, -, Company F, 55th North Carolina, Aug 9th, 1863, 739. Miron, J A, Company G, 26th North Carolina, Aug. 28th 863 511 Mitchell, Wm L, Company D, 11th Louisiana, Aug. 181 1863. 749. McDowell, Davis D, Company K, 24th Va., Aug. 1, 1862 Mull, C M. Company K. 11th Louisiana, August 9th Owens, A D, (corp) 1st South Carolina, August 6, 1863

Parish, J M, (Sergt) Company C, 48th Ala., July 28, 186 Patterson, Benj. Confederate States Army, August 23 Pease, John. C J S, July 28, 1863, 689. Pinckney, James, (or H 8) C S A. August 21, 1863, 306 Powell, Andrew A, Company E, 34th No. Ca., Aug. 4, 1853. 732. Pratt, Thomas, Company K, 45th North Carolina, July 28, 1863, 682. Proctor, 1 D. Company A, 46th North Carolina, August 9 1863, 792, Pugh, Eit, Company D, 50th Virginia, August 9th, 186 Pyle, H J, '(Corp) Company B, 1st Louisiana, Aug. 1

Rape, Sam M, Company D, 37th North Carolina, July + Raviocer, Reuben, Company G. 2d North Carolina, And 1883, 741 Bay, A J, Company, E, 24th North Carolina, August 1 Relation, Joseph C. Company H, 7th No. Ca., August 4. Rice, Anthony L. C & V. June 9, 1862, 68.

1863, 767.

Richardson, Robert M, Company K, 53d Ga., August 9. Robnett, Lawson C, Company C, 25th Va., August 10. Rolader, S G, Company K, 48th Alabama, July 28, 1863

Rushing, —, CS A, July 5, 1862, 132, Ryan, Patrick, 1st Georgia, CS A, July 1, 1862, 150. Savage, Braxton, 524 Georgia, July 26, 1863, 671. Sawyer, R A, Company I, 33d North Carolina, June 30

1863, 145. Bawyer, Wm B, Company C, 33d North Carolina, July 11 863, 243. Schrader, Samuel (Captain), Company K, 25th Va., Aug Scott, Henry, Company A, 55th North Carolina, August 3d, 1863, 723 Seeley, S, Company K, 8th North Carolina, July 26th Slicer, J A, Company B, 12th South Carolina, August 4th, 1863, 731, Smith, J A, Company D, 51st Georgia. August 21ste 186 Smith, J H, Company B, 12th South Carolina, August 4th 1863, 773.

Logan, J M, Company B, 28th, North Carolina, August Sprowls, E J. (Sergeaut.) Company A. 1st South Carolina. July 28th, 1863, 685. Staten, M. (Sergeant,) Company D. 37th North Carolina August 16, 1853, 791. Stevans, C S T, Company K, 9th Louisiana, July 4th Stowe, J N. (Sergeant,) Company H, 24th North Caroll na, August 4th, 1883, 745. Street. P.S. 11th North Carolina, Volunteers, August 21s

1863, 797. Swart, Simon O. Company C. 15th South Carolina, Aug 1gt. 1863, 706 Swaley, George, (Serg't,) Company E, 10th Louisiana Aug. 13th, 1863, 775 Timberlake, G W, Copamny A, 3d North Carolina, Aug 9th. 1863, 754. Thompson, H F. (Sergt.) Company B, 48th Va., August 20th, 1863, 798

Tison, Wm L, 9th Regiment C S A., 'August 11th, 1863 Turret, John Ormand, C S A, August 3d, 1863, 719. Tyson, W T (Corp'l,) Company E, 38th North Carolina.

July 28th, 1863 687. White, Elishe, (Sergt.) C S V, July 1st, 1863 654. Warwick, W P. Company E, 12th South Carolina, July 28th, 1863, 678 Westhusbie, J B, Company A, 1st South Carolina, Aux 13th, 1863, 774. Williams, K.F., Company K, 37th North Carolina, Ang 20th, 1863, 801 Winster, H F, (Sergt,) Company H, 45th North Caro na, Aug 16th, 1853, 7-3 Woods, John B, Company C, 25th Va, Aug. 11th, 1803 Wright, H C, Company A, 1st Texas, Aug. 20th, 1863, Wherry, James A, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, July

28th, 1863, 600. ADDITIONAL BINGE AUGUST 24, 1863. Coffie, W, Company F, 26th North Carolina, Aug. 26th, Jones, G W, Company J, 13th North Carolina, August 25th, 818. Kernady, Patrick, Company C, 50th Georgia, August 25th 821. Lawrence, J L. (Corp.) Company I, 35th Georgia, Aug. Lemon, William, Company K, 57th Virginia, Aug. 28th Nakirp, Daniel, Company K, 37th North Carolina, Aug 23, 812, McHenry, A. Company B. 11th Mississippi, Aug. 25th. Rausom, J H, Company F, 26th North Carolina, August Papp, Francis M, Company F, 8th Alabama, August 7.

Persons wishing bodies removed to any section of the dertaker for the United States in New York City.

A Cure for Despondency.

Mr. John Cole, son of Judge Cole, of this city, has return d from Vicksburg. One of the heroic garrison of that place, he was detained by a wound received in great risk of his life, to leave the Federal lines. We understand he says that a very short experience of Fed-Bradley, --, 57th North Carolina Vol., July 14, 1862, eral domination will work a complete cure of the most obstinate fit of despondency-the severest attack of reconstruction or giving up. It is like a fly blister, and will sting anybody into an unconquerable resolution never to give up the struggle while life or hope remains. Very few in Vicksburg have taken the oath, Chambers, Harvey, Company G, 48th Alabama, August and such is the tyranny of the Federals that the weakkneed who thought of taking it, were soon cared of the purpose. The story of good behavior of the Federal troops when they entered Vicksburg is a mere capard. He saw them coming in hooting and yelling like demons—the soldiers armed with beetles and mauls, with which they burst in the doors of the shops and houses, and gutted and sacked the houses in a twinkling, in the presence of their officers. The daily occupation of the soldiers, since that time, has been a constant search of plunder from house to house, and the

shipment of the spoils to their friends at home. Every foot of land about the town hes been pierced with ramrods to discover bidden treasures, and the graves had been opened for silver coffin plates and jew elry. The condition of the poor people subjected to such indignities, and at the same time subsisting upon the rations doled out to them by the soldiery, can be more readily imagined than describe'. When a Confederate sees these things they are better than a victory in stirring up his resolution to fight to the last. He reports great mortality among the vandals, but the dead are all buried at night and in secrecy.

Macon Telegraph. Sheridan was never without a reason and never fail ed to extricate himself by his wit in any emergency At a country house, where he was once on a visit, an elderly maiden lady desired to be his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on account of the badness of the weather. She soon afterwards, however, intercepted him in an attempt to escape without her. "Well," she said, "I see it has cleared up." "Why, yes, he answered, "it has cleared up enough for one, but not enough for two."

DIED.

At the 1st North Carolina Hospital, Charleston, S. C., on the 28th of August, of a wound received at Battery Wag per on the 26th, Sergt. JOHN W. EOBINSON, of Captain George W. Marsh's Company (A), 61st Regiment N. C

He enlisted in his country's cause early in the war, and proved himself a brave and good soldier, ready at all times to discharge his whole duty. He was universally loved and respected by all the members of his Company, and all who knew him respected him for his honesty, and true manly qualities. To know him was to love him. He was an of nament to society, and his loss will be deeply felt both in the army and at home. The members of the Company sympathize heartily with his afflicted parents and friends and feel that they have lost one of their best friends.

In Sumter, S. C., on the 9th inst., HENRY P. RUSSELL aged 36 years. A native of Wilmington, N. C., and for the last five years a merchant of Charleston. At General Bospital, Wilmington, Sept. 2nd, 1963, Private JOHN BYRD, of Columbus County, Cap., Buie's Co. City Guards. He was a good soldier, and leaves a large and helpless family in destitute oircumstances.