BY FULTON & PHICE, PROPRIETORS, T) whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Sampson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1863. Mariah O. Moore, Curtis Thomson and wife Jane, Wiliam E. Barden and wile Harriet O., James Moore and Hen ry W. Moore.

Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife Sarah W and the Heirs at Law of Walter Moore, deceased.

Petition for division of Slaves. T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in the cause reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notibe held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in the town of Clinton, on the third Monday of November next, and answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parts as to them.

Witness, William C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court at office in Cliaton, on the 3d Monday of August. A. D. 1863. WM. C. DRAUGHON, Clerk. 1-65

Sept. 30, 1863,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. HALIFAN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sesesons, August Term, A. L. 1863. GROEGE RAWLINGS, and others. Petition for Partition of lies! JESSE RAWLINGS, and Eatste

HOMAS RAWLINGS. THIS IS A PETITION nied at August Term, A. D. 1863,

of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Bessions, for Hali fax county, North Carolina, by George Rawlings and others, against Jesse Rawlings and Thomas Rawlings, pray ing for a distribution of Real Estate ; and it appearing that Thomas Rawlings resides without the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that publica-tion be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying said Thomas Bawlings to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November, 1863, then and there to plead, an swer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confseso will be rendered against him.

Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office third Monday of August, 1863. JAS. H WHITAKER, Clerk,

[Pr. adv. \$21] Oct. 15th, 1863.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) HALIFAX COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1863.

No fias Pender, administrator of Lucinda Pender, deceased, US.

Lawrence Pender and others.

/TIHIS is a Petition filed at May Term, A. D., 1833, of the | Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax county, If by any voluntary funding the present surp us could be North Carolina, by Norflus Pender as administrator of Lu-cinda Pender, deceased, against the heira at law of said retired, and if by taxation the necessity for further issues Lucinda, praying for a license to sell real estate, of which | could be obviated, the difficulties in the way



VOL. 20. > CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1863. { NO.6

WILMINGTON, N. C., OCT'R 30, 1863.

The Election.

the several camps of the North Carolina troops, whether LEE will not advance. It is certain that WEADE can ot .stationed in this or in any other State. We will give the The late movement of our army to the north of Bull Eun returns as we receive them. -

on service in town :

SON, 1

The following is the vote of the soldiers at Fort Figher: Lat. District_SMITH. 1.

4th District-STRANGE, 91; FULLER, 80; MEARES, 20; Chattanooga, but especially to the latter point, or rather from the confinement of other prisoners, and states that Ecattering 12.

7th District-CHRISTIAN, 4; ASHE 1.

FORT CABWELL, Oct. 29th, 1863. MESSES. FULTON & PRICE :---Gentlemen :-- Below find result of the election held at this Fort to-day. Fourth District .- Etrange, 41, Fuller, 169; Meares, 3. Third District - Devane, 17; Faison, 9; Leach, 2n; Mc-Rae. 2.

Second District .- Yellowly. 21; Dann, 5. First District .- Arring'on, 10; Turner 1. Seventh District - Ash, 5; Christain, 10. Most respectfully J. M. MCKINN ON. Lieut. & Post Adj't.

The Currency.

In the absence or abeyance of other topics of interest the new-papers throughout the country are discussing the question of the currency.

All agree that the amount of Confederate money in cirsulation is largely in advance of the requirements of the country, and that the immense rice is prices is due to this fact.

The question then is ? How, in the first instance, shall we stop the issue of Treasury notes ; and secondly, how shall we cill in a sufficient proportion of those already issued to establish something of a balance between supply and demand ?

No more temporary measure will accomplish these objects. No measure will give assured value to the currency that does not effectually provide against any new inflation.

The Situa lon. It does not seem likely that any movements will soon be Official Correspondence between the Commissioners undertaken in Northern Virginia. Things there are, for of Exchange in Regard to the Treatment of Gen-Yesterday the vote for members of Congress came off in the present, at a stand-still. It is probable that General eral Morgan and his Men.

had for one of its objects the total destruction of the Bail Hon. ROBERT CULD, Commissioner for Excharge, &c. The following is the vote of Captain Euls's Company, Road, to such an extent that active operations by the ene- Richmond, Va.: my on the line of the upper Reppahannock, are probably Third District.-WM. S. DEVANE, 10; THOMAS I. FAI- rendered impossible for the season. Some indications his efficers will be placed in close confinement, and held as would seem to point to a renewal of the attempt to advance hostages for the members of Col. + treight's command, who fying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and Fourth District -T. C. FULLER, 32; ROET. STRANGE, 10; upon Richmond by the shorter route, via Acquia Creek have not been delivered, in compliance with the conditions and Fredericksburg. But this we think is doubtfel. One of the cartel agreed to by Major Gen. Dix and Major Gen. thing, we think, is not doubtful. The enemy has almost abandoned the hope of ever being able to reach 2d District-YELLOWLY, 103; BRIEGERS, 26; Scattering 1. Bichmond by the upper or Gordonsville route .-3d District- McRAE, 33; LEACH. 23; FAISON, 1; HOLMES 1. All eyes for the present are turced to Charleston and to wat respect the "close confinement" threatened will differ

its vicini'y, which has been recently honored by a visit "Col Streight's command is treated exactly as are the other from his Excellency, President DAVIS. It is too well known to require any concealment that the Mr. Ould writes :] occasion of the President's visit to the Western ar by was

the existence of difficulties and dissensions in that quarter. The object of his visit was to endeavor to remove these diffi culties and dissensions-to restore harmony and re-estab- and exercised the right to retain officers and men indefilish confidence.

and his division commanders has become chronic, and that have since been deliared ouchanged. Some of them have ces of the army in general. It is unfortunate that, whatevfault-we suppose, but it is his misfortune and the misfor- enmity? tane of the service, so long as he remains in compand of the now most important army of the Confederacy. This

one great element of success Gen. BRAGG lacks-the confi-CAESAR, HANNIEAL, BOR NAPOLEON EONAPASTE could com. al Mosgan and his brother officers. maid the amount of success which might otherwise be Federal Commissioner, wr tes to Mr. Onld, from Fortress

greatness of these great men was, that they always did ti u:] command the confidence and win the love of all subordi-taioing a interview with you when I was last at City Point, only a militia soldier, has it ; hence his success with inade-

quate means. Well, the President went out. He saw and conversed with people, but he left thiags out at Chicksmauga [nert]

essentially as he found then; and the same elements of discord and weakness still exist there that existed before he went out. POLK takes HARDER's place, and HARDER takes POLK'S, and FORREST goes away down somewhere among me at City Point how "the United States authorities had the swamps of Mississippi, where he will not soon be heard | nothing to do with the treatment that General Morgan and of, or at least where he can but remotely affect the main his command received when imprisoned at Columbus," will issue on trial. We fear that the difficulty with the Army of the West is not removed and hardly palliated, and will not States forces, and therefore in their custody. You and I be until either something is done-not to restore the entente cordiale between Gen. BRAGG and his army, for that never) far from that, on the 36th of July last, you informed me existed, but to create such cordial understanding, or failing by letter, that "deneral John H. Morgan and his officers in that, to transfer Gen. BRAGG to some other field of labor. all be placed in close confinement and held as hostages for the mombers of "olonel Streight's command." Will General BRAGG is a gallant veteran. It is not for you please explain to me what you meant by this notice of us to cast imputations upon his conduct or criticise his

From the Richmond Enquirer.

[No 1.] OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,)

Eir : This will inform you, and through you, the authori-

Bill. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. A. MEREDITH. Brig. Gen U. S. V. and Commissioner for Enchange.

efficirs heid in captivity by us." In reply to the charge of

vielating the cartol ag ced to by Generals Hill and Dix, In retaining Col. Straight and his command the Confederate an borities have not gone as far as those of the United States have claimed for themselves the right to go ever since the establishment of that cartel. You have claimed nitely, not only upon charges actually preferred, but upon All are aware that a disagreement be ween General BRACG were in config-m at when the cartel was framed, and who

in this disagreement the commanders are simply the indi. been tried, but most of them have languished in prison all the weary time without trial or charges. I stand prepared to prove these assertions. This course was pursued too, in er General BRAGG's qualifications as an organizer may be, the face not only of notice, but of protest. Do you deny to he does not command the confidence, still less enjoy the use the right to detain officers and men for trial upon grave love of the army which he commands. That may be their charges, while you claim the right to keep in confinement any who may be the objects of your suspicion or special

[Receiving no reply to the foregoing, dated Anguet 1st on the 24th of the same month, Mr. Ould reassares the Federal agent that Col. Streight and his officers are treated exactly as others he'd in confinement at the Libby, and dedence and love of his men; and without that neither JULIUS mands as explanation of the outrageous treatment of Gener-

schieved. But the fact is that an important part of the Mource, after more than a month's alence on the ques-

nated to or connected with them in any way. Mark the hold | 1 had intended to explain to you that the United States an-General LEE has. Mark the hold STONEWALL JACKSON had. thorities had nothing whatever to do with the treatment It is an instinct with the soldier. Cld Dad PRICE, who is that Gen. Mergan and his command received when imprisoued at Columnus. Such treatment was wholly unauthorized

[The subjoined correspondence then ensues, by which i will be sten that Commissioner Ould has caught the Federal agent in a very embarrashing and dispraceial predica-

nicated in a whisper. Let me have it on paper.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

[No. 6.]

BOBEET OULD.

RICHMOND, Cc'ober 13, 1863.

From the Charleston Mercury, 29th, inst. Siege Matters_One Hundred and Tonth Day. During the entire night of Tuesday the monitors were

battering steadily at the mins of Fort Sumter. At daybreak, yesterday morning, the Morris Island batteries reopened fire, which, conjointly with three of the monitors, they maintained until nigatfall. Fort Sumter, as usual, was the chief target of Gilimore's gunners. The number of shots thrown at that post was 679, of which 88 missed. The fort made no reply to this severe cannonade. The enemy's aim was almost entirely against the sea face. The enemy also kept up a brisk fire against Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins, which replied with precision of aim that evidently caused no inconsiderable annoyance to the Yankees.

A few of the shots from Battery Gregg, which were directed at Bullivan's Island, were appropriately acknowledged by the guns of Fort Moultrie.

We have the gratification to report that the day's firing passed off without a casualty, so far as we could learn, at any of our batteries. Our works received no material damage.

WEAT THE NORTHERN PAPERS SAY.

The Northern papers contain some interesting accounts from Morris Island. The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 23d refers to important dispatches received from Washington with her turnet disabled. No further cosualties reported. the day previous, gathered from official sources, in refer- This morning heavy firing from the two and three hundred erce to the present Charleston expedition. By it, says the Inquirer, two very material points are established, namely : the different duties which were assigned to the army and navy when the expedition was planned in Washington. Gillmore's operations were to embrace the occupation of the southern portion of Morris Island, the capture of Wagner and Gregg, and the reduction of Sumter. Upon the reduction of Sumter, which was considered the chief obstacle in the Yankee's way of reaching Charleston, Dahl- to sundown on Thursday, 1215 shots, of all calibres-from gren was to advance with the fleet, and complete the re- 15-inch Monitors to 300-pounder Parrotts, and downward maining object of the expedition. Gillmore, it is alleged, has long ago accomplished his part of the business, and it is even officially asserted that he recently offered to clear casualties have been 7 privates in the 12th Georgia, all harbor.

The Inquirer contends that not only has Dahlgren, by his apathy, disappointed the entire Yankee nation, but he has Comming's Point, upon the northeast angle of the Fort. very seriously delayed the capture of Charleston, and it is which seemed to be the special object of attack, as shown believed that, if he had attempted the entrance of Charles- by the firing to-day. They appear to avoid firing on the ton harbor immediately after the reduction of Sumter, the city side of the fort. The enemy's batteries engaged were only have been a brilliant conclusion of the expedition, but Gregg, Wagner and Cumming's Point, in addition to three it would also doubtless have given the Yankees a victory at monitors. The bombardment of Eumter is still going on, Chattanooga. For, says the Inquirer, Gilimore could then have marched from Charleston to Branchville, and, but the fire is a good deal slackened. Our batteries contaking possession of the railroad at that point, prevented tinue to fire slowly and deliberately, but the enemy are, at the reinforcement of Bragg by Longstreet. But, so far present, paying no attention to them. from accomplishing a result so glorious, Dahlgren has contented himself with writing despatches to the Nevy Depart- SUMTER SEA WALL FALLEN IN-A NUMBER OF ment, that "there is no disagreement between himself and Gillmore."

The Inquirer concludes by saying : "It is now conced-ed, both by the press and the public, that Dahlgren, though a good ordnance officer, is a total failure as a naval com- and incessant from his land batteries. This morning about mander. So far he has done nothing to entitle him to the four o'clock, a portion of the sea wall fell in, burying some least credit in the success before Charleston. The moni-of our men detailed from the 12th Georgia and 25th South tors are unimpaired, the Ironsides is cleared for action, the Garolina Regiments beneath the mins. Thirteen men are

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ar No advertisement, reflecting upon private character. can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29th, 1863. The enemy's fire to-day was exceedingly severe, and concentrated altogether on the yest face of Sumter. 779 shots were fired from Gregg, Wagner and the monitors ; eighty shots miesed. One man was killed at the Fort. A heavy bombardment is still going on.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30, 1863. The bombardment of Sumter has been heavy and continuous all night, from Gregg, Wagner and central battery. It is reported that the Monitor barst her gun, and retired pounder Parrotts is still progressing.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30th, 1863. The bombardment of Samter is regarded as the heaviest that has yet taken place. From sundown on Wednesday -have been thrown into and against the fort. The only away for Dahlgren the rebel obstructions in the outer slightly wounded. On Thursday night no casualties. This morning the enemy opened from their mortar battery at

MEN CRUSHED.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31st, 1863. The enemy's fire last night on Sumter continued furions

the said Lucinda died seized, for the payment of debts due by said Lucinda; and it appearing that Sophia Pender, Abscilla chackleford, and the children and heirs at how of by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House must necessarily reduce the money value of their investin Halitax town, on the third Monday of August, then to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them. Witness, JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk of said Court, at office In Halifax the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clk. [Pr. adv. \$21] Oct. 15th, 1863

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

3-6t

HALIFAL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1863. Harriet Locke, Widow, &c.,)

Heirs of Jas. Locke.

TH IS is a petition filed at May Term, A. D., 1863, of the ty, North Carolina, by Harriet Locke against the heirs of said James Locke, praying for an allotment of dower, and it appearing to the Court that the defendants, Jackson, William H. and Jesse Locke, and William Porter reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the tax ought to be a permanent measure-the forced loan town of Wilmington, notifying said non-residents to appear | would in its nature be a temporary measure. at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Haliifax, on the third Monday of November, there and then to r lead. answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro. conjesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, James H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax, this third Monday of August, A. D., JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk, &c.

Oct. 15th, 1863 [Pr. adv. \$21] 3 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

HALIFAX COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D 1863.

MARY E. FAULCON.

Petition for Dower. Heirs at Law of JNO. FAULCON.

THIS is a petition filed at May Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax couny, North Carolina, by Mary E. Faulcon, against the heirs of said John Faulcon, praying for an allotment of dower. And it appearing to the Court that the defendants M. T. J. Hawkins and wife Martha, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Caroling, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, not. sying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November, A. D., 1863, there and then to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise jadgment pro confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Halifax, the third Monday of August. A. D., 1863.

Oct. 15,	1863.	[Pr. adv. \$21]	Glerk, &c. 3.6w
Contract of the second second		the second se	

NOTICE. PPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the President and A Directors of the Bank of Wilmington, N. C., to issue a certificate for two shares of the capital stock of said

Bank in substitution of a Certificate lost or mislaid. Oct. 21, 1863-4-4t S. D. THRUSTON.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE. WILL ATTEND AT THE FOLLOWING times and places, to make assessment of all matured crops. Also, of all net cattle, horses, mules, &c., not used in cultivation. All persons interested must come forward prepared to render list : At Mrs. Armstrong's, in Rocky Point District, Monday, Nov. 2d ; Lott Williams', Holly Shelter, 3d ; South Washington, 4th; Wild Cat, 6th; Finey Wood, 7th; Point Caswell, 10th; Gum Swamp, in Caintuck, 11th; and at Long Creek on the 13th. W. S. LAEKINS. Assessor.

WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSUR at the above I named times and places, to collect the taxes already as. sessed, which are now due. Tax payers will attend, or the penalty of the law will be enforced.

J. S. HINES, Collector.

mainly overcome.

But so far as we have been able to judge, experience has yond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered and this for the reason that at any given moment the largest operators in produce will naturally be opposed to any such movement, since any contraction of the currency ments, and jerpardize their speculations; and the analler ones, and the people in general, although handling apparently large sums, really have little or nothing to fund, as, under existing prices, it requires immense nominal sums to answer even their most economical requirements.

It is evident then that any mode to be effectual must be friends, yea to General Baage himself, that his relations compulsory, and must be in the nature of taxation or of a with all his officers is such as necessarily to impair the useon all accertainable values, to be paid in Confederate currency; and by making a further assessment of so much upon all such values, to be paid in the same manner, for which Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax Coun- stock may be issued, bearing such rate of interest as may be to last? We hear of no such thing with General LEE, nor in fixed. Thus the tax might prevent the further issue of deed with any other General commanding any of our import notes, while the forced loan would have the effect of retir- ant armies. However, we must await the cour e of events, ing a sufficient portion of our outstanding currency to bring although we say candidly that we much fear things are not

> We think we have sketched nearly all the valuable fea- of the contract. DAHLGREN is pledged to take his irontures of the measures that we have seen proposed. The clads into the inner harbor of Charleston as soon as GILLpractical difficulty, it appears to us, would arise out of the phrase "ascertainable values." How and how soon could such values be ascertained ? By what scale should they be measured ? How should or could fraud and evasion be de-

These are matters of detail, for Legislative consideration. What strikes as as certain in principle, however, is that no measure can effect any good that does not estabwholesome requirements of the country; and that even this will have no real or permanent value unless provision is made to keep that balance established by dispensing with

notes.

We also assume that no measure can accomplish these results that is not compulsory in its character, in the shape of a tax, a forced loan, or both; and that any tax should continues, and that, should it not be deemed expedient or possible to levy from year to year, should the war continue for years, a tax sufficient to meet all its requirements, then that any deficit should be made up by loans or otherwise not requiring nor permitting an additional issue of

currency. No doubt the Eankers' Convention soon to meet at Sav-

annah, will give the country the advantage of their experimere palliatives will do-nothing that does not actually retire the notes and guard against their re-issue.

The Currency Again.

It has been shown by experience that no sudden changes can be effected without causing serious inconveniences, perhaps loss, perhaps injustice, and it is a wise provision that as a general thing no reformation, no matter how desirable in itself, can be suddenly carried out. So it is in regard to the Confederate currency. If the volume of that currency could be suddenly reduced to the desired limit, say one hundred and fifty million dollars, the effect of such more desirable that the enemy should not. a sudden contraction would be ruinous to almost every in-

terest in the country. In ordinary times a bank contraction to the amount of twenty-five per cent, yea, of ten per cent,

we are supposing a case simply for illustration.

form of bonds.

taxes assessed and paid in returned to the payers in the

plain of comprehension that he who runs may read, and to

niceties for those who understand them.

could hope to see outside the tropice.

3-41*

Dolly Holton, a deceased sister of said Lucinda, reside be- shown that it will not do to rely upon voluntary funding,

forced loin, or both; say, by levying a tax of so much up. fulness of any man.

tected and prevented ?

lish a balance between the volume of the currency and the

or rendering unnecessary any further issue of treasury

be calculated to continue as long as the necessity for it PIE, Esque, for the defence. The case was ably argued

ence and financial knowledge. One thing is certain. No bull, turns out to be a literal truth. After the has been

generalship, but then it ought to be evident to his best

What infirmities of temper, or what deficiencies of manner | reason is not of such a nature that it can only be commuthe General may unfortunately possess we know not, but some there must be, else why this state of things from first our circulation within due and reasonable bounds. The working right with the army of Tennessee, and that we Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Excharge : more than fear that a short time will show it.

GILLMORE is working hard at Charleston to fulfil his part MORE shall have demolished Fort Sumter. It will be seen that the land batteries have been working hard for this object and that they have demolished a portion of the seawall-that bearing on the channel, we think is meant .- | than "the members of colonel streight's command." You showed me a letter from General Hitchcock. in which that What the effect of this may be remains to be seen, as also whether, if Eumter were out of the way, or even in the enc.

my's hands, his vesse's could approach the city. From our own coast we hear few rumors and no news It may be that a raid from Newbern is among the possi dilties. We do not think that it is probable at an early day. of General Morgan and his officers in a penitentiary; I ask Of course with an enemy so wiley as ours we do not know if this does not show a determination to keep these offiwhat may happen at any time.

SUPERIOR COURT .- The jary in the case of the boy SoLo-MON, indicted for the murder of OWEN SWINSON, 13turned

last night with a verdict of mansiaughter. RALPH BUXTON call your attention to his communication, and again ask Esq., Solicitor, appeared for the State, and JESPE GEORGE you how can General Morgan's original incarceration in the SHEPHERD, FORERT STRANGE, E. J. PERSON and A DAM EMand attracted much attention, being one in which was alleged a servant struck by orders from and in defence of his master. The testimony was pretty long and somewhat contradictory, but we forbear further allusion to it or to officers as felons in the fature? And if not, whether those other features of the case, as they will be presented in other authorities will allow others so to treat them?

cases arising out of the same transaction. FORT SUMTER.-It would seem that in regard to Fort

Sumter, that which in terms might very well be called a knocked down, she still manfully stands up. How long she

can resist the fierce bombardment now being directed upon her, remains yet to be seen ; but as she is simply a one

We don't well see how she can be knocked fany lower, and five hu died men, and a socion of artillery, about forty

circulation in the country, that several lots of bref Cattle an exception to this order, and, at any rate, if General bly lost. causes a pressure of a very intense character. This being for this mark-t hive been impressed by the Governm at and men of his regiment he would pledge his personal honthe case, we can readily understand the effect which would Agent. We are authorized to state that the Government of that he not only would observe it but would see that be produced by a sudden reduction of three hundred per Agent, for this district, Mr. OLIVER KZILY, has never seized every other one to whom the privilege was extended should

GCEMORD, Oct. 2, 1863. Brizadisr Coneral S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange :

Sin: Asy u did not have the opportunity to explain to state of things be changed? The Inquire: hopes before the harbor is effectually sealed against the monitors. Gillmore has done, with the present force at his disposal, all that he can do beyond the shelling of Charlesten. It remains for you be so kind as to do it now ? I thought Morgan and his Dahigren to accomplish his portion of the work. Will he e mmand were prisoners of war, captured by the United if nothing more." have talked twice about General Morgan, and no hint was hrown out that he was not a prisoner of the United States. Bombardment of Fort Sumser.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE. Sine our last the enemy has turned his whole attention upon the old fort, which continues to bafile his best efforts at reduction. A furious bombardment without intermission was kept up Wednesday night by two of the Monitors the 30 h of July, if "the United States authorities had nothand batteries Gregg and Wagner. The only casualty was ing to do with the treatment that General Morgan and his one man, private A. Goodwin, Company D, 12th Georgia comm and received." Nay, more, will you enlighten me as Battalion, slightly wounded. Thursday morning the eneto the point, why the United States authorities have allowmy's fire was exceedingly severe, and concentrated upon ed their prisoners and "hostages" to receive such "unauthe sea face of Fort Sumter. thorized treatment" for the past two months ? I hope the

Two of the Monitors which had drawn off towards daylight, sgain moved up about half past twelve and re-opened fire, which they continued, in connection with the land batteries, to keep up until five, in the afternoon, when they again drew off. A will leave to-morrow for the coast via Macon. Agent of Exchange. third Monitor, supposed to be the leader or flag ship, approached the fort seemingly within six hundred yards, as i reconnoitering, and after moving round awhile returned without firing a gun. Captain Carson, with three of our sharpshooters in the fort, took a good position and fired Fir : Accompanying this communication you will find with their rifles at some of the officers and crew on the outthe copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Alston, of Genside of this leading Monitor, and it is believed with some evening. The prisoners are from Alabama and Mississippi eral Morgan's command. Li u enant Colonel Alston is the effect.

officer who was delivered at City Point by the last flag of During the morning the flag staff of the fort was shot truce boat. On the 30th of September last you informed away, but quickly replaced by Sergeant McLeod, Privates me that "United States authorities had nothing whatever W. A. Dotterer, Silcox and Force, assisted by Capt. Carto do with the treatment that General Morgan and his com. son. The number of shots fired by the Monitors and land mand received when imprisoned at Columbus." In my icbatteries up to seven o'clock Thursday evening was seven terview with you, about one week ago, you informed me that General Morgan and his officers were held for others ed over. The only casualty occasioned by this severe fire that place on the 23d, and surprised and attacked the hundred and seventy-nine, eighty of which missed and passwas one man killed.

fact was announced. It seem that your authorities, having It is believed in military circles that the enemy's fire has been assured, either from my representations, or from reached its maximum, and that his guns cannot much those of your own people in confidement at Richmond, that longer stand the strain to which they have been subjected Col. Streight and his officers were receiving precisely the since the commencement of the present bombardment,same treatment as that of other prisoners, they have This opinion seems to be sustained by the fact that the fire adonted some other excuse for the continued confinement at the time of writing this report, (eleven o'clock Thursday night,) is much slower than it has been. The average time between the shots Thursday morning, was about one in cersian confidement intended to be ignomicious? When every two and three minutes, since then, however, the average is not more than one in every ten minutes. The Your Secretary of War has, himself, borns testimony of

effect upon the sea wall is not known. The Ironsides still remains quiet. All was quiet at our the "honor" of Lieutenant Colonel Alston. I, therefore, other fortifications - Ohas. Courier.

Ohio penitectiony, his continued confinement therein, the THE SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT AT MISSIONARY RIDGE .indignitics received by him and his brother officers, and The editor of the Marietta (Ga.) Confederate, who was your announcement at our last interview be explained, if the only reporter that heard the speech of President Davis Buaities. Heavy shirmishing is anticipated on our left the United States authorities had nothing to do with the to the soldiers at Missionary Ridge, gives the following retreatment General Morgan and his command received when port of it: I pprisoned at Columbus?" Will you also inform me wheth-

He began by paying a warm tribute to their gallantry, displayed on the bloody field of Chickamanga, defeating er the "United States authorities" intend to treat these the largely superior force of the enemy, who had boasted of their ability to penetrate to the heart of Georgia, and crossed at Brown's Ferry, three miles below Chattanooga, driving them back, like sheep, into a pen, and protected to this side. Jenkins' division attacked the enemy at two Ro. GULD, Agent of Exchange. by strong entrenchments, from which naught but an indisposition to sacrifice, unnecessarily, the precious lives o'clock this morning, and captured a Lu aber of wagons of our brave and patriotic soldiers, prevented us from RICHMOND, VILGINIA, Cct. 10, 1863. driving them. But, he said, they had given still higher evidence of courage, patriotism, and resolute determination to live freemen, or die freemen, by their patient cndurance and buoyant, cheerful spirits, amid privations and suffering from half rations, thia. blankets, ragged clethes. Morgan, in command of a force of Confederate cavalry, at and shoeless feet, than given by baring their breasts to the tacked the Federal matrison at Lebanon, Kenucky, which | enemy.

consisted of the Twentieth regiment Kentucky V. I., about He reminded them that obedience was the first duy of a soldier, remarking that when he was a youth a veteran ofas she cannot be approached by sea, she may loug hold her men all under the command of Lioutenaut Colonel Charles ficer said to him; "My son, remember that obedience is L. Han on. After a severe cogagement of about seven hours Colonel Hanson surrendered the entire force that had you to burn your neighbor's house down, and to sit on the not been killed. He requested General Morgan to parole him and his command, to which General Morgan objected, as exaggerated statement of the duty, but prompt, unques-to be almost annihilated, soc.cely numbering thirty rank ridge-pole till it fall in, do it." The President said, this is that his (Colonel Hanson's) Government had published a tioning offedience of subordinates to their superiors could and file on its return from Pennsylvania, particularly Co. General order that no more such paroles would be respect-C lou I H mson replied, " that he was aware of this consider the propriety of an order, the delay may derange o.der, but this was a case which, he believed, on proper THE IMPRESSING IUSINESS .- We learn that a report is in representation to higher authority, would be permitted as achieving a success or averting a defeat may be irretrieva-

are bold and fearless, but the directing mind of reen brought to the city-one, Mr. Martin of the 12th Georgia, the other an overseer of negroes.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29, 1863. We have again a period of quietude, unbroken by the even try to do it? The nation anxiously awaits the attempt, slightest rumor to which any importance may be attached. The papers are filled chically with communications and editorials on the subject of the finances, and discussing the question of subsistence, which is becoming one of serious interest to the people of this section of the State. The resolution in the House of Delgates, requesting the Governor to make known to the people by proclamation their rights under the impressment law, and the method of protecting themselves against unlawful seizure of their property has been indefinitely postponed. No flag of truce is expected until Saturday.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29, 1863. The President delayed his departure to-day in conse quance of the arrival of Vice President Stephena, Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and others to coafer with him. He

YANKEES CAPIURED.

OKOLONA, MISS., Oct. 20th, 1863. Twenty two prisoners and two pieces of artillery, captured by Gen. Ferguson's command, arrived here this and the North.

FROM PASCAGOULA, MISS.

PASCAGOULA, MISS., Oct. 29th, 1863. A courier from Bay St. Louis says that one hundred Yankees, under cover of the genboat Commodore, landed at cavalry, wounding one man slightly, and Capt. Marshall severely through the body. They recaptured four prisoners which we had previously taken. Burned four houses, plundered the place, and carried off some negroes.

FROM ERAGG'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, GEO., Oct. 30th, 1863. No news reported from above by telegraph. The followng has been received by mail:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 29th, 1863 .- The enemy have crossed a division at Brown's Ferry, three miles below Chattanooga, and taken possession of Raccoon Mountain. They are apparently fortifying. The enemy have kept up a rapid shelling of our camps on the West side of Lookout to-day, our batteries replying. No report of ca-A special dispatch to the Intelligencer, same date, says that two divisions, Howard's and Hooker's, came yesterday, with a wagon train, from Bridgeport to Lookout Valley, and were joined by Granger's corps last night, which and twenty prisoners. The enemy occupy the west side of Lookont Creek and Longstreet's forces the east side.

> CAMP 20TH N. C. REG'T. Near Kelly's Ford, Va., Oct. 23, 1863

Messrs. Editors: Thinking a short notice of the whereaouts and doings of the old 20th would not be uninteresting to your readers, I write this short communication. Since the battle of Cold Harbor, which was the first in which it was engaged, this regiment has participated in almost every "big fight" in Virginia and Margiand-first in the battles the soldier's first duty. If your commanding officer orders around Richmond, then in Maryland last year, next at Chancellorsville-in all of which it suffered severely; and not be too highly commended. It the subordinate stops to G, with whose history 1 am best acquainted, suffered in this hard contested light losing its Captain, U. E. Mercer, the superior's whole plan, and the opportune moment for and 2d Lieut., T. C. Fulwood, than whom two more promming young officers were not to be found in any company; also three privates killed and four sergeants, one corporal

He alluded to the boast of onr enemy that, on the ecca- and five privates captured. Of the seventeen, officers and pation of East Tennessee, they would heavily recruit their men, who went into the fight, only two escaped unburt. The army, and subjugate us with the aid of our own people; Reg't now numbers 300 present for duty-has participated but the boast had not been fulfilled. He said the proper in the recent movements in this section, being engaged in course to pursue towards the misguided people o' East Ten- the fight at Moreton's Ford, on the Eapldan, on Sunday, the nessee was, not to 'eride and abuse them, but to employ 11th inst., and since then has been with the main army in reason and conclusion to disabuse them of their error; its tour over the Happahannock, where it was only engag-Union; that he had fought under its folds, and for fifteen Colonel Toon, who has recently returned from his home. years had striven to maintain the Constitution of our fath- where he was for some thins confined, from a wound reers in its purity, out in vain. It could not be saved from ceived at Chancel oravilie, is at his post; is a gentleman of the grasping ambition for power and greed of gain of the courtesy and ability, and worthy of his charge. I.t. Col. Yankees, and he had to relinquish it. The error of the mis- Sicu, h is still absent from the effects of a wound received guided among us was that they clung longer than we to what at Gettysburg. Major Brooks, who was also wounded at was once a common sentiment and feeling of us all, Gettysburg, has retarned to his place, and is in the enjoy-Of the company efficient I cannot speak in detail, but will add that all seem to be excisivel, and to give general ful success under the blessings of Providence, and expect- satisfaction. The only trouble among us that is regarded ed the army of Tennessee, when they shou d resume active as anything, is a desire on the part of all to sea home and D. K. BENNETT,

Hon. James A. Seddon S cretary of War : In compliance with your request I beg leave to submi the following statement : On the 5th day of July last Brigadier General John H.

story earthwork, or what amounts to the same thing, it is pessible that the defence may be indefinitely postponed .--

assailants at bay.

The truth, we presume is, that after all, Sumter is held rather as a position than as an artillery fort fication. It is desirable that we should hold the position, and it is even

SCHOOL. DEV. D. T. TOWLES will open the 12th October, a Primary and Classical School near Duplin Road, Daplin county, on the W. & W. B. R. Boys will be prepared for College if desired. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the School. For further information, address Rev. D. T. TOWLES, Teachey's, N. C. Oct. 15th

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED as Administrator on the estate of John Page, dec'd, I hereby give general notice to all creditors to present their claims within the time preseribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All those indebted to the estate. will please mak . payment. ALEX. H. MERRETT, Adm'r. 5-11*

Oct. 28, 1863.

SALE_SALE.

perishable property belonging to said estate. I shall also at same time and place, hire out fifteen negroes for one year. A. H. MERRETT, Adm'r. Oct. 28, 1863. 5-15*

NOTICE. PPLICATION will be made in the next General As-A sembly, to incorporate a company for mining Coal and manufacturing Iron, on Deep Biver. Oct. 28th, 1863. 42-2t-5-21*

A letter from Halifax, N. S., dated 18th instant,

The English steamer Giraffe, now the Gen. R. E. Lee, arrived in this port early last week, after successfully running the blockade of Wilmington. The Giraffe is a long, low side-wheel steamer of great power, and made the passage from Wilmington to this port in five days and twenty hours. The Giraffe suffered sonsiderable damage coming out of Wilmington. One shot tore off a large portion of her bulwarks, broke the patent winlass, and knocked down three men. Another shot went right through her cabin, two feet above water mark .---Several shots went whizing over and between her mas's, and nothing earthly saved her from destruction but her | those only have we attempted to call attention, leaving the great speed.

Gratnitous interrogatory to the flying Yankees at Chickamanga, who were peppered in the rear: "Don't you wish you had copperbottoms as well as copperheads.

cent in the whole volume of our present circulating any beef at all, and will not do so, except in case of absomedium. We know that the expression three hundred per Inte necessity. We are also authorized to say that Mr. service, he would pledge himself to report to General Morct. is not strictly proper when speaking of a reduction, but | KELLEY has bought for the government one small bt of gan at some point within the Confederate lines. it will be better understood perhaps than any more rigidly | Beef Cattle, on the way to market. From what we learn,

cur, and if this be done suddenly these changes will amount owner, on the road, at what price we know not, but learn it is a fortunate circumstance that no such sudden reduc- for them.

Of course a little reflection will be sufficient to establish resorted to by Mr. KELLY, the only authorized agent for

that purpose in this district. the fact that what is called the depreciation of the Gov-

DRATH OF AECHEISHOP WHATELY .- The Archbishop of ernment currency does not necessarily imply the failure of Dublin, Richard Whately, died on Oct. Stb. He born in the Government credit, since credit and currency may pcs-Cavendish Equare, London, in 1787, the fourth son of Rev. sibly be separated. Currency is cheap because it is ON THE 10th of November next, at the residence of sibly be separated. Currency is cheap because it is Dr. Whately, of Nonsuch Park, Surrey. He was educated redundant, and because it has no cutlet. It must at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1803. At tind use and occupation within the limits of the Oriel College, Whately distinguished himself by his theological bent, attaching himself to the Liberal or Low Chuich. Confederacy, or not at all. Suppose that instead of a circulation of six hundred millions of Confederate currency we had a circulation of six hundred millions of specie, and he was appointed to the Rectory of Hal sworth, in Fuffolk | there. -a living of £450 a year. In the preceding year he has that for this specie there was no outlet nor means of emabout the same. It is true that in the case of gold hoarding might take place, which would in some measure answer the purpose of funding, though without interest. Of course In regard to the expression "forced loan" which we, in Church man in all questions of social and ecclesiastical im-

common with others, have used, it amounts simply to portance, and more especially in Irish education. His stantly busy.

This question of currency, is one that has exercised the We find the above going the rounds. It is incorrect in ingenuity of men in all times, and still continues to do so; stating that Archbishop WHATELY was Primate of Ireland. but for all that there are some common sense considera- The Primacy attaches to the See of Armagh -not that of flons connected with our present difficulties which are so Dublin.

> Artemus Ward says : "I have already given two cousins to the war, and stand readdy to sacrifice my

Daily Journal, 31st ult. war."

observe i'. if, after making a proper statement of all the facts to higher authority, he should be ordered back into

one excuse fois another is set up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

[No. 7.]

This interview took place in the preseice of several officers, among whom were Capt. Davis, Assistant Adjulantaccurate expression. What we mean is that if the circu- these cattle were started with the intention of being sold to General of Duke's Brigade, who was an official witness of lation is reduced from six hundred millions to one hundred a butcher here; in fact, had been engaged to him at a cir- all that was said, and who immediately reported it to me, and fifty millions, great charges of money values must co- tain price. The Government Agent bought them from the and brought the order from General Morgan for me to parole Col. Hangon and his men and officers. Acting under these instructions, I paroled them on the evening of the 5th to reinous derangements. Therefore it is that we say that the owner said he was satisfied with what he got of July, and on the 5th of July, Capt. William Campbeli, of

our command, and a small detachment of his men There has been considerable complaint made in the were captured by a portion of this very regiment, and tion can be brought about either by voluntary action or country, we learn, on account of impressments, when, in fact, as we are assured, no impressments have been, as yet, greatest indignity by Capt. Frank E. Wolcott, of Company F, of the same regiment. He not only abased the men as a parcel of horse-thieves and scoundtels, but took their boots

and hats from them, and threw them away in the r presence. Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson also came up a short time afterwards and took away from one of the parties some crackers and cheese, which he had been allowed by the Sergeant to purchase.

In a few days after wards, Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson was ordered to Louisville to do provost duty, relieving Lieut. as distinct from the High Church party. In 1822 he held Colonel Sterrit, of the 25th Michigan V. I., who was sponded briefly and pointedly as follows: "My brother the Hampton Lectureship at Oxford, and in the same year ordered to the field. He and his regiment are still on duty soldiers: It would be presumption in me to attempt to ad

On the 25th July Brigadier General Morgan and most o married the daughter of William Pope, Esq., of Hillingdon, his officers were captured. They were carried to Ciaciaployment beyond the limits of the Confederate States, the Middlesex. It was while he was rector of Halesworth that nati, and from thence he and twenty-eight of his officers redundancy would be the same, and the inflation of prices he became known by his theological and theologico-politi- were selected and carried to Columbus, Ohio, where they co writin: s as one of the rising intellects in the English | were shaved and their hair cut very close by a negro conthurch. In 1831, the Whigs being then in office, he was vict. They were then marched to the bath-room and scrub. consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Gienda bad, and from there to their cells, where they were locked er remarks." laugh; and since 1848 he had he had also been Bishop of up. The Federal papers published, with great delight, a Kildare. As Primate of Ireland, Dr. Whately has led a minute account of the whole proceedings. Seven days afmost active and influential life, taking interest as a liberal ter forty-two more of General Morgan's officers were convesed from Johnston's Island to the penitentiary, and subjected to the same indignities. I have seen Colonel D. Harcompulsory funding, or rather to having a portion of the public duties as Archbishop, however, have not interfer- rard Smith, one of the officers who was conveyed there red with his continued activity as a theological writer, for among the second lot, and he told me that Mr. Merrion. until within a few months of his death, his pen was con- the warden, apologized for such treatmet, but he had disinctly informed General Burnside that he would receive

them on no other terms, and he had sent them. Very respectfully submitted by Your obedient servant, [Signed]

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA .- The old one wife's brother rathur'n not see the rebelyin krusht - remoddeled-is said to be one of the swiftest and finest And if Wuss cums to wuss I'll shed every drop of shipe in the navy, carrying an extraordinarily heavy only remember him in the Mexican war as a young Mr. J. A. PARKER, as the 35th year of his sige. For the last day of October this is as balmy a day as one blud my able bodied relation has got to prosekoot the battery-24 eleven-inch and 12 two hundred-pounder lieutenant of undoubted courage, but giving no promise At Rocky Point, on the then inst., JOHN J. HUFHAM, I rifle guns-the heavest ever placed on board ship

that all of us had once loved and revered the old flag of the |ed in some light skirmishing. and he repeated, they must be reasoned with and concilia- | ment of the favor of his command.

In closing, he expressed his deep conviction of our eventoperations, not to pause on the banks of the Cumberland, friends again. Yours, &o , but to plant our banners permanently on the banks of the Ohio. This, he believed, would be done. As the humble representative of the people he returned them grateful thanks to the army of Tennessee for what they have already accomplished, and fervently invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon all officers and men composing it.

Colonel Sterrit, of the 25th Michigan V. I., who was sponded briefly and pointedly as follows: "My brother dress you after what has been said to you by our distinat Richmond, Perryvil'e, and Murfreesboro'. It is my of fice to record your speeches for you, and this I have endeavored to do to the best of my ability. I therefore return you my thanks, and beg you to excuse me from furth-

> This good hit was received with cheers, and the soldiers dispersed.

GEN. SCOTT ON CUR GENERALS .- The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gaze te says that Gened that he was more disappointed in General McClel- tional courtestes and have s.- Rich. Whog. lan's performances than he over was before those of any officer in our service. General Grant's operations he spoke of as displaying more military still than any other General had exhibited on our side ; and could

Lt. Com'dg Co. G.

British Rouse of Commons.

The last general election for the Lower House of the British Government, we have the authority of a correst The President's remarks were rapturously and repeated- pondent of the Ohar estan Marcury for stating, took ly cheered. Gen. Bragg was then justily called for, and re- place in March, 1857, and the Parliament met soon after. As the term for which members are elected is seven years, there will be a new election next spring, guished Executive. You can make better speeches than I if the "Mercury's" correspondent is correct. We think can-such as you have made from Shiloh to Chickamauga, it more than likely that the question of the recognition of the Confederate States will be on issue in that election.

This has now become a matter of practical importance to the British people, since without recognition they can have no consul or other agent or representative here to protect British subjects and look after British interests; and it is the boast of the British nation that go where they may the subject of that power have the protecting hand of the Government ov r them. We eral Scott was encountered the other day by a leading shall not be sarptised to see a popular agitation spring-Washington official, with whom the old veterans fell ing up in England on this question, that will not be into a very unreserved talk about our Generals. It quieted until the privilege of representation is recured will not surprise any one to know that he pronounced nere, though the only means by which it can be acquir-Lee the greatest General of the war; or that he dealar- ed-our recognition and the recordention of interna-

In Magnolia, on the morning of the list instant, aged 32 years.

R. ALSTON,

Lieu'enant Colonel P. A. C. S.

whatever of anything beyond ordinary ability.