WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1864.

GONE Ur .- Our readers will be sorry to see the news from Plymouth, N. C., received Tuesday by telegraph. We are in hopes that our people lost few prisoners and little material.

We looked for the fall of Plymouth after the Yankees had succeeded in blowing up the Albemarle. Our force there was no doubt small on land, and of course perfectly insignificant on water. Somehow, we doubt whether the people of that section of the State have felt any con fidence in our abilty to hold Plymouth and the lower Boanoke country, and hence their indisposition to take any active part in favour of the Confederate cause.

We may expect at any day to hear of an attack being made upon the town of Washington, Beaufort co. on the Pamlico. In truth, that unfortunate town is pretty much ruined already, and can't be much more injured even by Yankee barbarism and spite.

Sinking of the Albemarle.

A few days since a report reached here that the Roanoke iron-clad gunboat, the Albemarle, which played quite an important part in the capture of Plymouth. had sunk at her station in the river. Although we had this report, however, it came in such a " questionable shape" that we felt unwilling to use it without more definite information. The Goldsboro' State Journal of Thesday morning contains a statement of the affair. from which we learn that about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, the weather being very dark and stormy. eleven fficers of the Yankee Navy, in a torpedo boat. run against the Albemarle, then lying at her wharf at Plymouth; the second attempt was successful-the torpedo exploded against the Albemarle's bow, staving it in, and causing the ship to go down in a few minutes as far as the depth or shallowness of the water would

The Yankees on their way up the river had captured a (lonfederate picket on board the Yankee steamer Southfield, partially sunk by the Albemarle during the attack on Plymouth some months age. The Yankee party was also captured.

More serious than even this is the fall of Plymout Itself, which will be found in our telegraphic column.

It is not impossible that some of the fleet of which s good deal has been said as likely to come here, have gone up the Eas ern Sounds of the State with the view of re-establishing Yankee superiority in Albemarle, Pamlico and Roanoke Sounds. Their large double-enders could not come through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Navigation from Norfolk, more on account of their length than their depth. They would have to go in at

Plymouth is 150 miles north-east of Raleigh, and probably had twelve to fifteen bundred inhabitants at the cutbreak of hostilities.

THE Bermu'a papers comment very severely upon the course of the Colonial authorities towards the regularly commissioned officers of the Confederate prize steamer Roanoke, Captain Brain and his officers and to spend three nights in a British goal on a charge admitted to be untenable, and bail refused. This course has been pursued at the instigation and demand of the Federal authorities. A correspondent of the Bermuda Advocate of the 12:h says that " England was never so low in the eyes of foreign powers as she is at the present time," said a most distinguished statesman during the late celebrated Danish debate in the House of Commons. This disagreeable truth we are reluctantly compelled to admit, and so long as the Governors of British Colonies act in the same manner as the present Governor of Bermuda has done, England will remain "low" in the eyes of the world. The short-sighted policy of such Governors tend more to place England in positions wherein she loses respect, than any act, however flagrant, that might be committed by the home

The correspondent goes on to say that " the day is not far distant when England will be repaid tenfold for the pusilanimous part she has acted since the commence-

Another correspondent takes the Attorney-General Yankee fleet will give us the go-bye. to task in a scathing article.

ALL HALLOWS .- We write on Tuesday, November 1st, being the day known as All Hallows, the night be fore being Halloween, or snap apple night, quite a time in Ireland and Scotland, as any one may learn from Bunns' poems or Maclise's pictures, one of which, entitled "Snap-Apple Night," contains as much humor and expression and as many figures as almost any mod

The season is progressing and the leaves are falling everywhere under the effect of the chilly nights and mornings, especially the mornings, which are as raw as there can be any necessity for, even for the purpose of

Some doubts have been expressed in regard to the day on which the Presidential election will be held at the North, but for this we see no reason. That election will be held, not on the first Tuesday in November, but on the first Tuesday after the first Monday, which will bring it on the 8th instant. We don't think it can make much difference at any rate, as Mr. LINCOLN will be apt to make sure of his own election. and even if General McClellan should happen to be elected by some miracle, we bardly see how it would make things any better or worse for the Confederacy. He is fer restoring the old Union at any and every cost of life and treasure, making reconstruction the one indispensable condition precedent to the conclusion of any terms of peace with the South. Lincoln could not do my's fleet that their five was very destructive. The Gaines across it on our left except their cavalry. much more or less, save that he in sists, or pretends to when she was rug on shore near Fort Morgan. Lieutenant insist, upon the additional condition of emancipation, which he would probably be willing to dispense with for the present if he could wheedle the South back into the Federal Union.

A COTEMPORARY with a good show of reason, expresses regret over the Asiatic pomp and luxury of the Yankee camps, which tends not only to the demoralization of their own men, but very seriously affects ours, diverting them from the main object and leading to plunder, and at times causing them to get whipped after having substantially gained the day. The fact is that our men stopped to plunder the Yankee camps at Oedar Creek. giving the enemy a chance to turn round upon us. and wrest the substantial finits of victory from our grasp, after it might have been said to have been secured .-Such was also notoriously the case at the battle of Cor-

THE result of the election recently held in Maryland to decide for or against the adoption of the free negro constitution, submitted to the people of that State by their abolition masters, goes to show that after all Maryland is at heart a Southern State, since all the Counties that are really occupied by bona fide Marylanders have gone against the Yankee constitution, and, indeed, it would seem that in spite of Yankee squatters in Baltimore and in the Northwestern part of the State, Maryland as a whole has gone against the Yan-

SOMEBODY enquires of us what Blue Stone is. We believe it is sulphate of copper. We presume it is used for soaking wheat to prevent " smut."

THE Salisbury Watchman learns that General J. G. MARTIN has been ordered to make his headquarters at that place, and that he will probably move in a day or

Nun and Second Street.

The Late Fight Around Richmond and Petersburg

The Richmond Enquirer of the 28th inst. says : At an early hour yesterday morning a movement in force upon our works was developed by the enemy on the lines below Richmond, and on the right of our line before Pe- O'Connell and myself are to be sent North The Master hour. extensive preparatory mance avres, and, it is said, had re began below Biohmond by making some demonstrations have served in the army, where they received honorable Ricketts, Major. Gen. Grover, Col. Kitchen, commandagainst our right, bringing about a heavy cannonade, which was intermingled some time after with considerable skir- hope that an exchange will be effected, and that I will mishing. The enemy made no determined a ttack upon our again soon he on day. front, but seemed to be simply teeling the strength of our line. They continued to move out to the right, however, upon a lise parallel to our works, skirmishing occasionally along our exterior line, but making no impression. Upon reaching the vicinity of the junction of the Nine mile road with the Williamsburg turnpike, they made several serious efforts to break our line, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The cannonade continued during nearly the en tire day. The principal fighting occurred on the Williams burg and Nine-mile roads, some seven or eight miles from the city. Our losses were very slight. The firing ceased

about six o'clock in the evening. Pending the progress of awairs on the North side, a still more vigorous attempt was made by the enemy before Peof South Carolina, it is reported, was killed. After their comparatively quiet on the right, but commenced in the afternoon some heavy cannonading and morter shelling on the left of our Petersburg front.

The losses of the enemy are, of course, unknown It is evident they are prepared now to operate upon both flanks. and it is likely they will attempt to extend their lines upon short distance of the York Biver railroad, but the further ject they can have in stretching out their line on this side, lasted ever since unless it be the rather questionable object of getting upon the Central railroad, it is not easy to divine as yet.

thing out of anything they attempted on yesterday. Whatever their design was, whether as a "feeter." or as the begisning of a grand assault, it was a costly and a useless were endeavoring to preserve; and the Democrats

From the Valley, official news corres of an attack by Mosby upon a heavy guarded wagon train of the enemy near Bonker Hill, in which, though unable to bring off any booty, on account of the heavy guard which attended it, he killed one general, captured and killed various others, and made good his retreat.

POSITION IN MAST TENNESSEE.

on the night of the 16th. On the morning of the 18th. about two o'clock, the enemy evacuated their strong position at Bull's Gap, retreating in the direction of Knoxville. At last accounts, Gen. Vaughn was pursuing them, at d with the obstructions to their retreat which were the result of his admirable strategy, it is highly probable that he will overtake them. He has thus far met them successfully at every point, and we have all faith in his ability, if men baving been arrested at St. Georges, and compelled not interfered with, to clean the last invader from the soil of East Tennessee.

> FROM THE VALLEY. The Lynchburg Republican of the 27th ult., contains the

following from the Valley of Virginia: There was nothing of interest from the Valley last night. except the reiterated report that Sheridan had fallen back to Winchester. Gen. Early is said to hold Fisher's Hill and to be resting his army preparatory to giving Sheridan another lick. His men are again getting in good condition and the next time they strike they will wipe out the disgrace put upon them at Cedar Creek.

THE 16th day of November has been appointed by the President as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, to be observed by the people of the Confederate

WHERE the fleet which threatened an attack on Wilmington has gone is more than we are able even to guess. It may come bere; but upon the whole, we do not think it will. For the present, at least, we think the town of Wilmington is comparatively free from immediate attack. We think that for some time the

Official Report of Admiral Buchanan of the Naval

U. S. NAVAL HOPPITAL, Pensacol:, August 25th, 1864.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy, C. S. A .: Sir_I have the honor to inform you, that the enemy's fleet, under Admiral Farragut, consisting of fourteen steamers and four monitors, passed Fort Morgan on the 5th inst., show: 6.30 A. M., in the following order, and stood into Mobile Bay. The four monitors—the Tecumeeh and Manhattan, each carrying two XV inch guns, the Winnebago gle line shead, about half a mile from the fort. The fourteen steamers, Brooklyn, of twenty-six; Octorora, ten. Sartford, twenty-eight; Metacomet, ten; Richmond, twenty-four; Port Boyal, eight; Luckswana, fourteen; Seminole. nine: Monongahela, twelve; Kennebec, five; Ossippee, thirteen; Plasca, four; Oneida, ten, and Galena, fourteen guns in a double line ahead, each two lashed together. side-wheel steamers off shore, all about a quarter of a mile from the monitors, carrying in all 199 guns and 2,700 men. When they were discovered standing into the chann-l, signal was mad to the Mobile squadron under my command. consisting of the wooden gunboats Morgan and Gaines each carrying six guns, and selms, four, to follow my m. tions on the Tennessee, ram, of six guns—in all 22 guns and Just here the sixth corps was encountered by our in-

in a line abreast. As the Tennessee approached the fleet, from its position. We then advanced on the pike just when opposite the tort, we opened our battery at aborrange upon the leading ship, the Admiral's flagship darther superior speed, our attempt was frustrated. We then the right: then Wofford's brigade of Kershaw's divistood towards the next heavy ship, the Brooklyn, with the same view. She also avoided us by her superior speed .-Doring this time the gunboats were also closely esgaged with the enem . All our guns were used to the greatest of the enemy's vessels. The Se ma and Gaines, under Lts Commandant P. N. Murphy and J. W. Bennett, fought gal lan ly, and I was gratified to hear from officers of the ene was lought until she was found to be in a sinking condition.

whelming superiority of force, and the enemy's fleet had anchored about four miles above Fort Morgan, we stood for them again in the Tennessee, and renewed the attack, with the hope of sinking some of them with our pro ... Again we were foiled by their superior speed in avoiding general, at very close quarters, and lasted about one hour. and, not withstanding the serious injury inflicted upon many of their vessels by our guns, we could not sick them. the enemy, and all our guns were in action almost at the same moment. Five of the heaviest vessels ran isto us with full steam, with the view of sinking us. One vestel. the "Monongahela," had been prepared as a ram, and was very formidable. She struck us with great force, inand the vessel so much injured as to make it necessary to dock her. Several of the other vesses of the fleet were mention these facts to prove that the gues of the Tennessee were not idle during the unequal contest For other details of the action and injuries sustained by the Tennessee, I refer you to the report of Commander J. D. Johnston, which has my approval. After I was carried below, unfortunately wounded, I had to be governed by the reports of that valuable officer as to the condition of the he represented to me her utterly helpless condition to con- ning, were captured. tinue the fight with injury to the enemy, and suggested her surrender, I directed him to do the beat he could, and when he could no longer damage the enemy, to do so. It affords me much piasure to state, that the officers and men cheer fully fought their gams to the best of their abilities, and gave strong evidence, by their promptness in executing or ders, of their willingness to continue the contest as long as they could stand to their guns, notwithstanding the fatigue they had undergone for several hours; and it was only under the circumstances as represented by Captain Johnston, that she was surrendered to the fleet, about 10,

A. M., as painful as it was to do so. I seriously felt the want of experienced officers during the action. All were young and mexperiesced, and many had but little familiarity with naval duties, having been appointed from civil life within the year. The reports of Com-mander Harrison, of the Morgan, and Lieut. Com dg Ban-Early crossed Cedar Creek and assumed command. nett, of the Gaines, you have no doubt received from those officers. I enclose the report of Fleet Surgeon D. B. Conrad, to whom I am much indepted for his skill, promptness | vision.

CORRECTION .- Instead of Mulberry Street, in our fire and attention to the wounded. By permission of Admiraarticle yesterday, read Nun Street. The fire was on and S lm to thi, heapital, and is assisted by ass't Surgeons Booth and Rovies, of the Soims and Teanessee-all under the (harge of Fleet Surgeon Palmer, U. S N , from ers to draw their own inferences. We make only two wh m we have received all the stieution and consideration remarks : first, that an error seems to have been comwe con d dowire or expeat.

The crews and many officers of the Tennessee and Selms have been sent to New Orieses; Commander J. D. J.host. a. Lt. Commandant P. M. aurphy and Lis. Wm L B adford and A D. Wharton, 2d Am't Engineer J. E. haved before, when the enemy attacked us at the latter tersburg. During the previous night the enemy had made Mates W. T. Forress and H. M. Caster, who are with me noting as my sids not having any Midshipmen, are per mined to accompany me. They are valuable young off ceived heavy reinforcements. Be this as it may, the enemy cers, nealous in the discharge of their duties, and both wounds. Their services are important to me. I am happy to b form you that my wound is improving and stacere y Enviowed is a list of the officers of the Tongessee who were in the action.

> Very respectfully, your ob'dt serv's, FRANKLIN BUCKANAN, Admbal. P. S .- Sept. 17th -Since writing the above, I have seen the report of Admiral Partagut, a portion of which is incorrect. Usp ale Johnston did not deliver my swerd on board the Barbord. Aler the surrender of the Teausuce. Capt. Girand, the officer who was sent on board to take charge of her, said to me that he was directed by Admirat Farraga: to ask for my sword, which was brought from the cabin, and delivered to him by one of my side. F. S.

With respect to the American question, the London

Times says :-It would really so mes if there began to be a probability of our seeing the end of the American civil war. tersburg to extend their lines toward the Southside rail- Unlike the checkered and balanced course of events road. They advanced at an early hour in force upon our which we have hitherto had to record, in which the works on Bargess' farm, on the Boydton Plank Road, seven successes of one side were almost sure to be countermiles southwest of the city, and made seven assaults upon | balanced by equivalent successes on the other, the late them, but were signally repulsed each time. In the caval- accounts som to go all one w.y. The military prosry skirmishing during the day the gallant General Dearing, prois of the North appear to be declining, while at the some moment we remark a new and starting manifessanguinary repulses in the morning, the enemy remained totion of the strength of the opinion which has arisen

Under these circumstances, political men are obliged to take indications as they can get, and must generally steer their course by the last authentic declaration of public opinion. Thus there was no doubt that, on the of the Northern Democracy was all for war. The naboth sides simultaneously. They were yesterday within a tional pride was wounded, the national sentiment was they proceed in that direction the deeper they get into the and so, without counting the cost, without examining swamp country, which is somewhat more uncomfortable its own resources and those of its autogonists, the if not so dangerous in winter than in summer. What ob- North plunged into the trightful couffict which has

It has happened, very cariously, that all these clever politicians have found themselves in the wrong. The It is certain, and quite satisfactory, that they made no. Republicans would have prospered incent better if they had not so outrageously overacted a desire for war and bloodshed, and a contempt for the very institutions they would have saved their own party much onnecessary dirgrace, and greatly accelerated the inevitable reaction against the violence of their antagonists, if they had been a little bolder in the expression of their own real opinion, or rather a little less servile in suppresting it. The time has at last come when the sovereign people are called upon to express an opinion, and it seems pretty nearly agreed on all hands that this opin ion will reverse the view of 1861.

It is only just to say that the Americans appear to against its renewal, and, the difficulty of conceding to the South rigues adverse to the claims of the North once got over, we must trust that the principles of the D. claration of Independence will be found sufficiently comprehensive to do the rest.

The Batrle of Strasburg.

[We copy the following from the Charlottesville Va) Chronicle of the 25th inst., which gives an apparent fair statement of our disasters at or near Charlottesville on the 19th inst. !

On the night of the 18th two corps of Gen. Sheri-Crook and Emory, were encamped between Cedar Creek and Middletown, about five miles beyond Strasburg.— The 6th corps under Gen. Wright lay off on the Front Reval road. It was determined in our camp to surprise and attack them. Accordingly during the night price. He who follows his colors igto the ranks of the the divisions of Kershaw, Gordon, Ramseur, and Pegrain were marched around in the direction of the enemy's left flank, crossing the river and moving un near the base of the mountain, and then crossing back over and Wickham's moved around towards the enemy's right. Col. Payne commanding Lomax's old brigade accompanied the infantry, which advanced without artillery. About half past four, a. m , Rosser commenced his attack on the enemy's right, where the main body of their cavalry was posted. The object of this was to quarter past five the infantry advanced to the attack. of Payne's cavalry. The attack was magnificently

made and thoroughly suc essful. By ten or eleven o'clock, when the fighting ceased xcept in a desultory way, we had taken some 1500 or 2.000 prisoners, and some 18 or 20 pieces of artillery : and the enemy had been driven some two or three miles, and forced off the pike. Wharton's division and the artillery passed on the pike through Strasburg about and Chickasaw, each carrying four XI inch guns. in a sin- daylight, and some guns were posted on the hills just this side of Cedar Creek, and aided the infantry in their attack. Three divisions of infantry, commanded by Major General Gordon, struck the enemy's left flank at only engaged the eighth and nineenth corps, and had scattered them. Prise ners report that they could have been of no farther use to the enemy during the day .fantry and stood its ground. Artillery was massed so All were soon under way and stood towards the enemy as to give it a front and enfilleding fire. It was driven beyond Middletown, at the farther suburbs of which ford, and made the attempt to run into her, but owing to our line was advanced and formed. Wharton was on sion-then Pegram stretching across the pike-then Ramseur-then Kershaw-and then Gordon, with Rosser off to the left, with a gap of a mile between them .advantage, and we succeeded in seriously damaging many Rosser was forced back by the enemy's overwhelming cavairy to Codar Creek. At this time the enemy's in-

He e our troops were stopped. There was quiet for plundering. Except some skirmishing and desultory firing, everything remained in statu quo until about half-past threee or four, p. m., when the enemy suddenly attacked Gordon, Kershaw and Rumseur. Gordon's division, not withstanding his efforts, soon broke. Kershaw's and Ramseur's divisions were fighting well; but soon followed the example of Gordon's division. Five in prayer at His toot stool, and to accept, with reverent The engagement with the whole fleet soon became or six guns in the rear were immediately drawn back ful Providence. when the line broke, and placed on a high hill, where with no aid from the infantry, who were flying in every Frequently during the contest we were surrounded by direction, they kept the enemy at bay for an hour or His protecting care in the many signal victories with which put Price near Carthage, and still skededdling, with our were released. more. Having exhausted their ammunition, they were our arms have been crowned; in the fruitinhess with [Federal] cavalry in full pursuit. Pleasanton has been compelled to withdraw. By this time Wharton's and Pegram's men had caught the panic, and the field became covered with flying men. The artillery retired designs of our exemies. juring us but little; her prow and stem were knocked of firing slowly, and sustained only by Pegram's old brigade, and Evan's brigade, All of our artillery, as well found to require extensive repairs. I enclose to you a copy as that captured from the enemy, were gotten safely of a drawing of the Brooklyn, made by one of her officers over Cedar Creek. Just then a small body of the eneafter the action, and an officer of the Hartford informed me my's cavalry crossed the creek, and charged over the that she was more seriously it jured than the Brocklyn. I hill, but were driven back by a few scattering muskets. After the creek was crossed Pegram's and Evan's brig. ades participated in the demoralization—the road was filled with fugutives. Their cavalry charged again in the rear of our train, and not a gun was fired in its detence. Many ordnance and medical stores, and 23 ship and the necessity and time of her surrender, and when pieces of artillery, besides those taken by us in the mor-

We lost about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and about 500 prisoners. The enemy lost some three or four thousand. They have not followed our army, be unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow ing, doubtless, too much whipped.

In addition to the casualties previously mentioned by us, we hear that Lt. Col. Sammes, of Humphrey's brigade, was killed, and Col. Moody, commanding a brigade, shot in the arm. We believe also, that the gallant Col. Goodwin, of Gen. Eurly's staff, already so frequently wounded, received a slight wound.

Maj. Gen. Gordon distinguished himself greatly. Indeed be was in command of the army on the field, and Brig. Gen. Grimes is in command of Ramsour's di-

The plan of the battle was admirably conceived .-We have attempted to give only facts which we derive by comparing various accounts, and we leave our readmitted in giving the enemy the rest between eleven and four o'clock, after we had routed them; and, second, that it is clear our troops behaved as they never be-

The enemy admit the loss of Brig. Gen. Bidwell and Col. Thorburn commanding a brigade, killed and Major Gen. Wright, commanding sixth corps, Major Gen. ing a brigade, and Col. McKenzie, commanding brigade wounded. A dispatch from Winchester estimates two huadred and thirty officers and men, without the lose of their loss at five thousand. The material results of the a man. battle are decidedly in our favor: the moral effect is against us. Had our men not been struck by an uoaccountable pannic, connected to a large extent with their being scattered and plundering-or had we pushed on in the morning-we had achieved a victory un surpassed in the war.

GBY, BARLY'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS. HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,

October 22, 1864. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley :

I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19 n, at several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, one thousand five hundred prisoners, tured. a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed orps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost and a sericus disester incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves news of the taking of Fort Sumer, the general feeling to the admiration and gratitude of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, desertirritated, the national honor was believed to be at stake; ed your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abundoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, vielded to a reedless panic and fed the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a dis

Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to vou, and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavelry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavatry to a total loss. menetrate to our train, and corry fire number of pieces A fire cocurred at Vobile th's evening, destroying 100 of artillery and wagens, which your disorder lett un- bales of cutton be onging to Government. protected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the army of the effect that a party from General Vaugho's command be now turning such knowledge as they have acquired to the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. Bgot into the rear of the enemy, and burned the bridge on the cest account. With extraordinary andicity, the fore you can again claim them as comrades, you will the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at Mossy Creek, North has caught at the scheme of an armistice and a have to crase from your escatcheons the biemishes convention of all the States in the late Union. This which now obscure them; and this you can do if you would be to recognize the South as holding a very dif- | will but be true to your form r reputation, your country ferent position from that of a retel. It would exneede and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, to the South position of equality, and substitute for the Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsdeminion of true force the influence of justice and ville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the banks equality. The same causes which have made the nation of James River; and especially you who were with the auxious to suspend the war would then pleast powerfully immortal Jackson in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves, then, to a sense of your machood

and appreciation of the sacred caule in which you are

engaged! Yield to the mandates of decapline; resolve to stand by your colors in fature at all h zards, and you can set retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spara from bim the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th, and let no man, whatever his rank, spoils of that day. They will be bodges of his dishou- officers from Hancock's corps, were taken. or, the insignia of his diagrace. The officer who pauses | About thirty citizens, released from the prison ship at somehow or other come to be handed down to us with dan's army, the 8th and 19th, commanded by Generals in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's City Point, have arrived in our lines. wagon, for his private use, is as bad as the soldier who | The prisoners taken to day may that all the soldiers would money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of hibiting voting in the army. the army and the blood of their country for a paltry enemy, in pursuit of victory, disclaining the miserable passion for gathering boo'y, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and although barelooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he that is la the river. Rosser in the meantime with his brigade dened with rich spoils, gathered in the truli of his victorious comrades. There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the attention of the 19th but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their daty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and moura that their efforts were paralysed by the misbehaviour of overs Let them be condraw the enemy's attention from their le't flank. At a soled, to some extent, by the refl com that the enemy has nothing to beast of on his part. The artillery and the opposing pickets having been driven in by a charge wagons taken were not won by his vaior. His camps were destroyed, his stary terribig st mered and demoializ d, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armi s, his plans materially impeded, and he was neable to pursue by reas. n of his crippled condition. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to until the enemy's gunboats had passed one fortand disspeak in kindness, though in sonow. My purpose is to show you the causes of our late unsfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in a are, and insure success to our arms. Success can on'y be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline .-Officers, whatever their rank, a us not only give orday break, and Kershaw pushed against his front at the ders, but set the example of one, mg them, and the men same time. As we have remarked by half past ten our must follow that example. Fell w soldiers, I am ready victory was complete. The enemy were driven from to lead you again in delence of our common cause, and their camps with great loss, and in confusion. We had I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which your bleeding country, the rumed in tow one large barge. The boilers of the transport mingion and there make the necessary arrangements to homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries | were cut in two at the second fire, and the barge which | capture upon the high seas the Federal steamer Roanof anguish which come up from the widows and orphaes | drifted down on the opposite side was brought over by oke, or the steamers Morning or Evening Star, all of of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and ropes. We got 60 wagon loads of shoes, boots, blankets which vessels are on a line running between New York all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugat and hard bread. Gunboate came up and shelled us when and Havana. ted, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your the transport and barge were destroyed, but the goods on In case you succeed in capturing either of the above posterily, to render a cheerful and willing obedience to shore were saved. the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vistige of the lootsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is crased from the soil they deacrate, and the independence of our c unity is firmly catablianed. It you will so this and rely upo , the protecting care of a just and more fur God, all will be well; lantry was all on the right of the pike, and nothing | you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle. J. A. EARLY, Lieutenant General.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States ment. should, from time to time, assemble so acknowledge their

dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for His manno'd biessings, to worship His Ho y name, to bend submission, the chastening of His Ali-wise and Ali-meici-Let us, then, in temples and in field, unite our voices in

recognizing, with adoring gratitude, the manifestations of which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts

And let us not forget that, while gracicusly vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received the adoption of the new State Constitution of Maryland .grievous chastisement; that many of our bost and braves; have failen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have refusing to grant a mandamus to restrain the soldiers' been devastated with savage ferceity, the peaceful homes | vote. destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away is destitution; and that with flendish malignity the passions of a service race have been excited by car loes into the | mand was routed at Morristown on the 28th by Gen. Celcommission of at ocities from which death is a welcome es

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confedera e State of America, do issue this my proclamation. setting apart Wednesday, the sixteenth day of November of these Confederate States to a semble on the day afore-said, in their respective places of public worship, there to of his almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to that place. our improvement, so that we may turn away from evil wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self-government and independence; and that He will graciously hearken to us, while we ascribe to Him | sioners to Washington to investigate the charges.

the power and glory of our deliverance. Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 26th day of October, in [SHAL.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. By the President : J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association

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

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 31t, 1864. The following was received to-day at Headquarters, da-

ted Oct. 31st : Mahone penetrated the enemy's picket line last night near Petersburg, and swept it for halt a mile, capturing

The total number of prisoners captured on the 27th below Patersburg, according to Gen. Hill's report, was seven hundred.

General.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICEMOND, Got. 30th, 1864. The New York Herald of the 28th has been received -It contains the following:

Bigerd,

Nothing from Sherman

St. Lou's telegrams of the 29th say that a dispatch from Leavenworth states that Gen. Price had been driven below Fort Sc. tt, and was closely pursued by our cavalry. We nopsis of the proceedings of the Court of Barmuda in have captured a large number of prisoners, including Gout the case of Acting Master John C. Brain, U. S. N. Belle Grove, on Cedar Creek, when you surprised and erals Sarmaduke and Cabell, and several pieces of artille on the charge of the burning of the Federal steamer routed two corps of Sheridan's army and drove back ry. Price's army had been routed and dispersed. He burned two hundred wegoes to prevent them being cap-

Steele, with heavy reinforcements, was at Fort Smith. Most of the Kansas militia had gone home. Martial law has been abolished, and business resumed. Rosecraus was at Little Banta Fe, with his infautry. On Tuesday night six Union Colouels were waylaid and mardered by guarrilles near Port Soutt.

> ADDITIONAL NORTHERN NEWS. MOBILE, Oct. 314t, 1864.

(Special to the Advertiser.) SENATOBIA, Cot. 30th, 1864. The M-mphis Argus of the 231, and Balletin o' the 29th

ave been received. The Federal accounts about Price are confused, creating he impression that the Federals have been worsted .-Price's force is reported large. They admit the evacuation of Independence. Price is heading for Kansas in three timate decision of the Home authorities on the matter columns, and Pleasanton is pursuing him with twenty thousand mas! fighting continues to exist.

The Federals claim that the telegraph and rail read are working to Atlanta. Hebel sharpshooters are trooblesome at Potersburg. knocking over ten or twenty Federals daily.

Hanter has assumed command of the 12th army corps. Guerrillas are troubicsome on all the Western Rivers. The steamer Empress was sunk at 'sland No. 24, and is

FUROPEAN NEWS.

the cotton loan and the Confederate loan.

regret at the continuance of the American war. He said sui rather heavily to provide for the wants of such of that he was in favor of the Americans being left to sattle them as were subj c s of his Government. The captors the North to subjugate the South. The Spanish steamer lately seized by the Niagara was

discharged. It was douled that Capt Bemmes had gone.

FROM PETERSBURG-CAPTURE OF YANKES-VO-

ecuted flank movement, surprised and captured the casmy's picket line in his front, without firing a gan. Two whether comba ant orinon-combatant, dare exhibit his hundred and thirty prisoners, including four commissioned committed in old days by Nelson and Collings wood and

halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or vote for McClellas, but that an order has been issued pro-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN AUGUSTA. AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 31, 1864.

A destructive fire occurred here last night. A large building on Reynold street, together with its contents, was burned. The building was partly occupied by officers, and the remainder filed with cotton; about 500 bales of cotton were burned. A large number of grain bags, osnaburgs, &c., were destroyed. The building was owned by T. Me caif. Total loss \$1,000,000; Government loss \$300 .-

PLY COUTH, N. C., RE-OCCUPIED BY THE FEDER-

Goldsboro', N. C., Nov. 1st, 1864. A special dispatch to the state Journal from near Plymouth, the Sist via Rocky Mount the lst, states that after hree days hard fighting the enemy passed up Midlle river and come down the Roancke this morning. Gen. Baker commanded the garrison of Plymouth in person, and fought mounted all our suns in the other. The evacuation was then ordered under severe shelling, which was effected

Col. Whitford acted with conspicuous galiantry.

PROM TENNE SEE -GEN. FORBEST AT WORK.

Paris, Tenn., via Corinth, Oct. 31st, 1864. General Forrest has the Tennessee bleckaded. He captured at Fort Herrison, yesterday, a transport which bad

tocky, across the river. They have also been running five transports per det to Johnstonville heavily laden with sup-

LATER FROM EUROPE. RICHMOND, NOV. 1st, 1864. European advices to the 20th ult. have been received. The political news is unimportant. Commercial failures

in England continue. Twenty Liverpool tirms had failed. The Duke of New Castle is dead. A commercial panic had occurred at hio Janero and four banks had suspended pay-Conso's closed on the 20th at 881 for money.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 1st. 1814.

The Washington Chronicle of the 30th has been received A St. Louis telegram of the 29th, states that later accounts General, then withdrew the charge, and the accused slightly it jured by a fall from his horse. Official dispatches and strengthened cur arms in resistance to the iniquitous from St Justples, say that Bill Anderson and seven of his we take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that men were killed on the 27th.

Gov. Bradford has issued his proclamation announcing The Court of Appeals offered a decision by J. T. Morton. shops. A telegram from Knexville says that Vaugha's com-

ton, with a loss of 167 prisoners and 6 guns. McClure's battern was captured entire. The rebel killed and wounded were left on the field.

A telegram from Louisville of the 29th, says that an atnext, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of tack on Padusah by Forrest was expected. All business Almighty God; and I do invite and invoke all the people had been suspended and the goods removed to a place of

paths and walk righteously in His eight, and that He may restore peace to our beloved country, nealing its bleeding slieged discovery of election frauls on the part of the New York State agency, and Seymour has sent three Commis-Gold 219.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Mov. 1st. 1864.

government property. Their contents were left on the road side. They were used to hanl off the wounded and

WESTERN NEWS.

MOBILE, Nov. 1st, 1864. (Special to the Advertiser.)

SENATOBIA, Oct. 31st, 1-64. St. Louis papers of the 26th say Price is reported to be 20 miles South of Kansas City. The fighting and material loss on both sides is of no great consequence. It is sut. posed the main body of Price's army has not yet been en-

The St. Louis Republican says little reliated can be placed is anything coming from Blunt and Lane. A special dispatch to the Democrat from Worrengburg the 21st, says: Price is making his way through Kansas Smith following hin. The latest news places him beyond the State line, with his plunder from 20 counties, causing much murmuring. Pleasanton is reported working up a Federal loss of 400 at Kansas City and claims 500 prison.

From Bermuda.

By a late arrival from Bermuda we acknowledge the receipt of the Bermuda Advocate of the 12th and 19th of October. The Advocate of the 12.h contains a sy-Roanoke, and his discharge, together with the discharge of his associates. We give below the synopsis of the proceedings from the Advocate, also a copy of Secretary Mallory's instructions to Lt. Brain, which was read in court :

The steamer which, as mentioned in our last week's moression, had been for some days in the neighbourhood of the Islands and had been paying nightly visits to Five Fathom Hole, turned out to be a Confederate prize, and has given rise to proceedings which bid to to emulate those in the celebrated case of the Chiespeake. As it is more than probable that they will be made the subject of legal discussion at home, it is perhars premature to do more at present than give an abridged account of the proceedings, as we propose next week to publish a correct and careful account of them. meanwhile, without any breach of the enquette observed by the most rigid portion of the press in similar cases, we may go as far as to hint that whatever the nl. may be, we shell claim to have a few words of our own upon a case on which party feeling appears to have been endeavouring to fasten the bitterest and hard at and most us justifiable of unfavorable opithers.

The case, divested of all belligerent bias, appears to have been simply this. The Roanoke, Federal steamer, plying between Havana and New York, left the former port on the 29 h of Septr, and when at sea was suddenly captured by a number of her passengers who turned out to be officers and men of the Confederate States. their commander being Captain Brain, well known in the case of the Chesapeake. The original intention was to carry the prize into Wilmington, but wanting provisions, coals and men, she was brought to the neigh-European advices of the 16th inst. have been received. Here the attempt to carry her into Wilmington being A decided improvement had taken place in the prices of considered hopeless, she was set on fire on Sunday morning at 4 A. M. and her pass press and crew land. Mr. G'adstone, in a speech at Laucestershire, expressed ed here, taxing the exertions of the United States Coutheir own affairs, but expressed a doubt of the ability of also landed here and were not a little surprised to find themselves imagediately handed over to the hospitalities of our goal, whither they were committed en masse on a charge of piracy, and, as it was at first alleged of murder too, it being stated that one of the Officers had been shot, but on examination it turned out that the charge was not included in the warrant. This capture TING TO BE PROHISITED IN THE PANKEE AR. took place on Sunday morning, and the captive capture being retused bail, became inmates of the guol up to Wednesday, being brought outdeily for just so many Gon. Labone, about ten o'clock last night, by a well ex- bours as it might suit official convenience to space for the examination of officers and gentlemen charged with the same sort of off mee as was in the babit of being Hood and Howe and other officers whose names have some sort of historic lame, rather more to their credit than that of being pounced upon in an out of the way colony where illegal acis may be committed with very slow charces of visitation and made-Samson likethe sport of local beadledom.

The proceedings before the Magistrates were practically confined to taking the evidence of five witnesses. The two first were the first officer and purser of the ship, who deposed to her capture in the way we have indicated. The third was the Inspector of Police, marely called to prove the capture of the Confederates, and the other two proved the hand-writing of the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy, to commissions and letters of instruction directed to Capt. Brain.

The Attorney General appeared on the first day, but depute 1 Mr. Richard Darrell to represent him on the succeeding ones. The commissions and letters of instruction having been duly verified, Mr. Darrell withdrew the charge,

Capt. Brain and his officers and men having spent

three nights in a British gaol on a charge admitted to

be untenable and bail refused. Captain Brain's commission was produce!, and his letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Contederate States Navy-the signatures of Mr. Mallory

were proved by Mr. Fry. The letter of instruction was as follows: CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, NAVY DEPARTMENT. Richmond, May 26th, 1864.

Acting Master John C. Brain, C. S. N., Richmond. Sir:-You will berewith receive an appointment of Acting-Master in the Navy, and will proceed to Wil-

steamers you will bring her and the prisoners of war into a Confederate port.

The strictest regard for the rights of neutrals and neutral property must be observed, and discipline and subordination preserved among officers and men under your command, as a matter of security and success. You are authorized to appoint three acting M sters' Mates and three acting third assis and Engineers, reporting their names to the Depar in at as early as proc-

ticable, and you will also r por your precedings and c

this ord T.

I am respectfully, Your obedient serv't.

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy. If the pris ners cannot be sent into the Confederacy you will parole them, taking their parole in writing, embraeing the rank, grade, name and age, and taking their pleage not to serve against the Confederate States du-

ring the war, unless regularly exchanged. S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y. Mr. Richard Darrell, on the part of the Attorney-

Skilled Labor in the Workshops. There being some misapprehension on the subject. the recent General Orders to strengthen our armies in the field do not contemplate the withdrawal of skilled or trained mechanical labor from the Government work-

On the contrary, the policy of the Government is to. attract to the Confederacy and to retain this valuable element in a nation's prosperity. While it is necessary that every able-bodied man should be sent to the front. it is equally necessary that skilled labor should be re-

tained in the service of the Government. We are led to these remarks from a prevailing misapprehension on the subject, and upon information that steps are in progress to withdraw permanently from military service those now in the trenches.

The zeal and excellent conduct of our mechanics in rushing to the front in the hour of danger is worthy of The proceedings in the case of the Vermont raiders has all praise, but that hour has passed, and it is evident to

His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection been transferred to Montreal and the prisoners rem. ved to all thinking men that the best interests of our cause require their permanent services in the arsenals and workshops of the Confederacy. Richmond Enquirer.

SMITHVILLE AND WILMINGTON, N. C .- An intelli-

gent officer writing to the editor of the Macon Telegraph from the first named place above, says: "We are looking daily for an attack on this place and Wilmington, but I feel perfectly satisfied that they cannot take either by water. Nature has endowed them with All quiet. Negroes are coming in every day to act as detences to which art has been skillfully added. I supdrivers and laborers. The wagons mentioned by Grant as pose the enemy will attempt a laud attack, but they will being captured near Burgess' Mill, were private and not find this very hazardous."