## From the movements of the troops it would seem that the Confederacy is about to assume the aggressive in the present campaign. In our own State Gen. Hill is attacking the enemy; we see it stated in some of the papers that Longstreet will probably attack the enemy at Suffolk ; our troops have partially commenced the invasion of Kentucky, and our cavalry leaders have been seeking the enemy in Tennessee all

It would appear that it is incumbent upon our leaders to attack the enemy upon our own seil. How do we expect to get rid of him unless he is driven off? He certainly is not going away, whilst there is an acknowledged state of hostilities, of his own accord.-We must then either drive him from our boundaries, or suffer the evils of invasion until a peace is proclaimed. A quiet occupation is not the most effectual argument for a restoration of peace.

Let an enemy remain undisturbed for a few years. and he insensibly loses the idea that he is an invader, and comes to believe himself the rightful occupant of the soil. His pride is stimulated, and he unconsciously feels in battle that he is fighting for his

If it could be so that we could chase the army of Resenceany from Tennessee, and compel them to recross the Obio, the reality of war avould be much more forcibly brought home to the chemy than when that army is upon our soil devouring our substance and desolating our homes.

We know what consternation seized upon the Yankees when Lee and Jackson were driving McClellan and Pope towards Washington City. Could another campaign of the same kind be vouchsafed to us, the feeling for peace in the North would strengthen at every retrograde step their armies took towards home. We do not suppose that the Government ever intended or wished to invade the Yankee States in a formal manner. We are fighting, not for the destruction or subjugation of the enemy, but for our own

We hope that we have sufficient men and means to drive the invader from our own soil. That would not be an invasion of the enemy's country.

We have no doubt that our generals are fully alive to the necessity of aggressive movements upon the enemy, and we have full confidence in their skill .-We are aware that it requires a higher order of ability to plan an aggressive campaign, than to conte t a defensive one. But we believe our generals are competent to either. 1 0.

We have heard no confirmation of the rumor current upon the street that Gen. Longstreet has attacked Suffolk. We heard on vesterday that he was near that place several days ago, but we doubt whether an engagement has yet taken place. We see nothing in the situation of the place to tempt the enemy to risk a fight for its possession unless they were confident of a victory. They can approach Weldon and Petersburg by more eligible routes than this, and their gunboats give them complete control of the country bordering the rivers and sounds of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. It is a place of importance to us, as enabling us to procure provisions from a rich section of country, and probably to prevent this is the reason why the enemy have remained there so long.

For the State Journal.

Messas. Editors State Journal:-How is our Governor's proclamation, in which he speaks of the "cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land that starvation will be the fate of many." to be reconcited with the conduct of his Excellency and other Conservative officials, in allowing over-dressed negroes to assemble on their premises for the purpose of indulging in luxurious repasts, or as the parable hath it. Fin riotous living," thus " wasting the sub-

Parties of colored people, in which "high life" behind the mansion is innocently caricatured, have been quite frequent of late in our capital; and printed tickets soliciting the pleasure of Miss Dinah Pumpkins' company, on a certain evening, at a certain hour. at the house of a certain Hon., are even now being "toted" round in tiny baskets by little Pomp and dancing Juba.

. Now, these things lead us to conclude that the can so grave a matter be Treated in a moc-heroic manner, is the solemn inquiry of A SPECULATOR.

We publish the following reply to a card which has heretofore been laid before the public by Calvin G. Perkins. It will appear from the statements of the gentlemen who sign this communication, that

Capt. McCoy: # .Salisbury, N. C., April 13, 1863. Editors of the State Journal : GENTLEMEN .- The Standard of April 10th inst.

publishes a card from Calv n G. Perkins, which

contains the subjoined sentence: "Capt, Heary McCoy procured my signature to that paper in this way: The paper was offered to me already written, and he said to me, if you will sign this paper you can have your liberty, or be re-

This statement is false in general and false in every particular. Capt. McCoy did not ask C. G. Perkins to sign the paper avriting-Capt, McCoy was not even present when he was asked to signit-nor was Capt. McCoy present when it was signed, and has not sen C. G. Perkins up to this day since. No inducement, neither of hope nor fear; no persuasion, no threats controlled his conduct; nor was there any trick, or contrivance, or cunning about the transaction. . On the contrary, his signature was attached to the paper freely, calmly and voluntarily, after due

consideration having himself read the paper once and heard it and twice, making such corrections as he deemed proper, without a suggestion from any one. The fact is, it only embodied sentiments which he was known to entertain, and frequently and openly avowed to any one who would converse with him on that subject. We have deemed it our duty to say this in justice to Capt. McCoy; and we further certify that his

treatment to the prisoners is as humane as it can be with a just regard to his duties as an officer. Respectfully, H. P. ALLEN,

1st Lieut. co. B., Prison, Guards, W. G. WILLIAMS, 2d Lieut. co. A., P. G.

From the Savannah Republican. COLUMBIA, April 6 .- The following dispatch has

just been received ! To GEN. BRAGG: A report from Col. Woodward says: "With a section of King's Missouri Battery we sunk one gunboat and one transport and disabled others, on the night of the 2d instant, near Palmyra, | Point Pleasent the next morning.

on the Cumberland-river. EARL VAN DORN. Major General. On the 4th, in a skirmish near Franklin, we captured seven Yankees.

## Weekln State Iournal

Vol. III.

For the State Journal. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12, 1863. My time has been so taken up since my arrival ere, visiting the various points of interest in and around the city, that I have scarcely had time to think of anything else. But finding myself at leisure this morning, I devote it to writing you a hasty letter, in accordance with a promise made when l left your city a few days ago. Wy trip to this place was as pleasant as could be expected in these days of excitement and hurry, and nothing occurred beyond the usual routine of changing cars, grumbling conductors and squalling babies. I arrived in Charleston late at night, and judging from rumors I heard while on my way, I expected to find everything in state of excitement-drums beating-soldiers marching, and all the preparations going on for a great battle, and you may judge of my astonishment as I walked from the depot to the betel, to find everything as peaceful and quiet as it is in the "City of Oaks," and not a soul to be seen, save here and there a policeman walking his accustomed round. stopped at the Charleston Hotel, and find much better accommodations than I have seen at any other point South. The first day after my arrival I spent in

that would interest a stranger, and I must confess I was most agreeably disappointed in the opinion I had previously formed of Charleston and Charlestonians. I conversed with a great many citizens, and found, as a general thing, they spoke in a very complimentary manner of the "Old North State" and her gallant soldiers, and great confidence was expressed in the N. C. troops stationed around the city. esterday I visited the camp of the 31st Regt., Col J. V. Jordan commanding, and spent a very pleasant time with the Col. and his Staff. I was exceedingly gratified to find the Regiment in a fine state of health, and judging from a hasty glauce as I walked through their camp, I think they'll sustain the reputation of their State in the coming struggle. Their encampment at present is at Mt. Pleasant, a most beautiful locality near Sullivan's Island-they were formerly stationed on James' Island, but moved

walking over the city, looking at the various points

from there a day or two after the Lombardment.

I have not visited the [camps of the three N. C. Regis., but intend doing so shortly. I learned that Col. Hall's and Col. Radeliffe's regiments were moved to a point near the city. During my visit to the 31st., I walked over to Fort Moultrie in company with several officers of that regiment, and had a fine view of the iron-clads, and the frigate Ironsides, lying within the bar, but some distance beyond the range of our guns. I also saw the smoke-stack of the Keokuk that was sunk by our batteries. The Ironsides is something different in the way of floating batteries, from anything I ever saw before, and presents very much the appearance of a first class hotel-at least in size, if nothing else. The damage done Fort Moultrie during the recent bombardment was insignificant and quickly repaired, and the only man killed was by the ag-staff falling on him, which had been carried away by the enemy's balls I would write you the particulars of the engagement but I presume they are familiar to the most of your readers before this.

The steamer Stonewall Jackson was burned off the bar last night by her efficers, to prevent her falling in the hands of the blockading fleet who were making every endeavor to capture her. Wa have not yet learned any of the particulars, but I suppose you will have received them by telegraph before this letter reaches you. Some of the passengers who escaped in the boats report that they received three shots through the hall of the vessel be-

fore they abandoned her. 8 o'clock, P. M.—Since I commenced writing this etter, a movement has been going on amongst the lockading squadron, and it was thought at first to be the prelude to another engagement, but subsequent movements have demonstrated that it was only another "change of base," and at sundown not a single "ironclad" was to be seen-the whole business having recrossed the bar and disappeared from view. It was very evident from the movements of the frigate Ironsides, that she was very much damaged and men have been distinctly seen engaged in taking off her guns; certain it is, that she was towed off by two other steamers, and the general impression seemed to be that she was in a sinking condition.

Poor Dupont! I wonder what kind of a yarn be he will fix up to satisfy the universal how! that will go up from the Yankee nation. I suppose-like his illustrious predecessors, he will lie out of it. It seems to be a conceded point here, that the enemy have pos'poned the attack upon this place for some time to come, and I am inclined to think that their programme has been very much upset by the denouement of the recent engagement here.

Should anything occur of interest, I will let von know immediately and will write you again in a day

FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT.

KINSTON, April 15th, 1863. EDITORS STATE JOURNAL:—Rapid connobading has been going on in the direction of Washington, for the last two days. On yesterday the booming of the cannon was most terrific-the like has never been "cries" which reach us through the proclamation, heard before in North Carolina, since the outbreak of though sadly real, are only used for buncomb. But | the war-but we have nothing definite from that quarter this morning; we expect to hear something

I have just had an interview with a reliable and intelligent gentleman right from Swift Creek, who informs me that he has direct information from Newbern, within the last day or so. The enemy are in heavy force at that place, supposed to number not less than 25,000, and more reinforcements expected daily. They admit a whipping at Blount's Creek, and say Perkins has perpetrated an outrageous slander upon | their loss was very heavy-considering the number engaged in battle-not less than 300 killed and wounded. They admit having 12,000 there, but disown having more than three regiments in the engagement, They had 18 horses and two men drowned by the foundering of a boat in crossing the Neuse from Barrington's Ferry to Newbern, on the retreat from Blount's Creek.

The following private letter was received here by last night's mail. It is from a reliable and worthy gentlemen, a physician and surgeon in the army. It will give you an insight into the situation of affairs in and around Washington. I hope our friend will not take it amiss in my sending you the enclosed ex-

tracts for publication : TAWBORO', April 12, 1863. Washington is not yet taken, though I hope ere this reaches you it will have been. Gen. Hill is making great preparations for its capture, and the retaining it. Our batteries on the river have most successfully contended with from 7 to 9 gunboats, and every attempt on their part has failed. The town is completely invested and guarded by our troops Quite a number of heavy gues are placed in position for the attack, and after, defence of it. Our troops had a pice skirmish at Blou it's Creek with the enemy, when they were driven back and possession taken of the field, with but the less to us of one killed and several wounded. I hope to be able to visit my old home (Washington) in a few days. I leave here again to-morrow for its

General Jenkins' Campaign in Western Virginia. LYNCHBURG, April 13. A special dispatch to the Republican, dated Saler

Gen. Jenkins' expedition with a small portion of his commad in Western Virginia, has been completely successful.

The elections and spring courts of the bogns government in all the counties west of the Kanawha river, were broken up, and the enemy driven with loss into his fortifications at Hurricane bridge. He proceeded thence to the Kanawha river, and four miles below Winfield riddled two government steamboats, which were passing. He embarked at night in flatboats, and floated down the Kanawha, attacking, and capturing

He killed and captured a number of the enemy .-Took 150 horses and destroyed a large amount of stores. The enemy made most desperate efforts to cut off his retreat from the Ohio river, but they were elude' and the command was extricated in safety.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863.

The Fight at Char!eston.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier who has been "on a visit to Fort Samter and had a conference with its officers," gives some interesting facts of the attack and fight at Charleston. He says:

There has been but one attack on the Forts-that of Tuesday afternoon. At half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday morning twenty-seven vessels were visible outside the bar. Four of these were Monitors or turretted boats, and another was the Ironsides, a huge iron frigate. During that day and night various changes took place in the position of the fleet, and on Monday there was an addition of four other Monitors.

making a total of nine. In front of Fort Sumter, fourteen hundred yards distant, is a buoy. In the direction of this buoy the first line of the enemy slowly advanced—the Passaic as is supposed, taking the lead. Meanwhile our several batteries were as many scenes of intense excitement. Men and officers-most of whom had never been under fire-prepared for battle, and waited for the opening yoar as eagerly as if about to engage in a holiday display. In Fort Sumter even the men under arrest and confined, sent word to Colonel Rhett, "for God's sake, let us come out and go to our guns." At half-past two o'clock the long roll was beaten, and the garrison, responding with a cheer, properly manned the batteries. A few minutes later, the strange yet inspiring spectacle was presented of three colors—the Garrison, Regimental and Palmetto flags-running proudly up to their respective mastheads, amid the smoke and thunder of thirteen guns -the national salute-while at the same time floated away across the water, until it must have reached thr enemy, the defiant music of "Dixie," by the

The Passaic, though at a distance of from twelve o fourteen hundred yards, was struck in the turret everal times, and it is said the damaging effect of our projectiles was distinctly visible, one shot having torn off a portion of the iron plating and left an unmistakeable rent. After receiving the fire of the Fort and batteries for thirty minutes, she rounded off and returning in the direction from which she came. inoved out of range. The three other vessels of the first line now came up successively, were punished in the same manner, remained about the same length of time as their predecessors, and retired at nearly the sime point, taking but little share in the engagement afterwards.

The Ironsides came up next in order, and in a man ner that indicated the supreme confidence of her commander in his really splendid ship. But he, too, was destined to disappointment. With his tremendous arrament of fourteen elever-inch guns, and two two hundred pound rifles, he opened vigorously at Cummins Point, Moultrie, Beauregard and Sumter, once or twice firing broadsides; but these now rained upon him such a terrible storm of heavy missiles that to avoid certain destruction he was quickly obliged to move out of range. Three were observed to enter. and those with strong glasses, who observed the ship at a distance of eighteen hundred yards, reported that the plating could be distinctly seen to peel off.

As soon as the frigate turned, the second line of Monitors advanced, led by the Keokuk-a boat which differed from the others in having two turrets. Taking the track of the first line, and passing under the stern of the Ironsides, she came gallantly into action, and took position within nine hundred yards of Fort Sumter. The latter concentrated fire on the Keokuk at five minutes past four, as did also Battery Bee and others of our works, and in forty minutes she, too, withdrew from action so badly crippled in both turret and hull, that it was not without difficulty she was prevented from drifting ashore. The first shot fired at her from the fort was from the Brooks rifle gun, and aimed by Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Yates. The boit weighing one hundred and nineteen pounds, entered one of the embrazures in the turret. A second shot, fired by the same hand, struck immediately above the first, making a ragged hole, and a third, fired by the gunner of the piece, tore up a portion of the deck, near the bow, in such a manner that a leak must have been started then and at that point. The projectiles now aimed at her from every battery soon finished her-short career.

There is little doubt that every one of the enemy's boats was damaged; and where they now lie, four housand yards from the fort, the workmen can be seen making repairs. Thus the question of vulnerability has been fully tested, though at fourteen hundred yards the effect of our fire is by no means so decisive as at the shorter range afforded by the daring commander of the Keokuk.

It is surmised that the reason why the attack was made so late in the day was to take advantage of the flood tide in case either of the vessels should get aground. The channel in which they fought was three quarters of a mile wide, and about sixty feet deep. The enemy fired eleven and fifteen inch shot and shell, but with great deliberation, as it requires from ten to fifteen mingtes to load the gwns. The turrets revolve slowly-not oftener than once in a quarter of an hour. Probably less than ninety balls were fired by the Monitors during the entire engagement, and of these only about forty struck Fort Su'nter. The effect on the walls of the fort is not as bad as many officers had predicted, and the damage has been so quickly repaired that the fort is now even stronger than before the battle.

One fifteen inch shell exploded in the eastern quarters and two in the western quarters. A third struck and shattered a gun carriage, thereby disabling for a time a ten inch Columbial; and a fourth knocked a bushel or two of bricks out of one of the traverses, some of the fragments of which caused severe contusions, but only one person was hit by a piece of shell, and he was a negro who took refuge in the rear of the Fort on the cutside. None were killed. The terrible power of the fifteen inch shells was well illustrated by the explosion of one opposite the quarters of Colonel Rhett, on the outside of the walls. The concussion was so great as to break nearly every window glass in the apartment.

During the battle an eight inch Columbiad on the parapet exploded, throwing the fragments in every direction, one-third of the gun being precipitated over the wall to the rocks beneath, and another thrown into the parade ground in the rear. Fortunately no one was hurt. Such was the admirable discipline of the men, that not an individual left his place.

News from Western Virginia.

We learn from a gentleman just through from the West, that the Yankees are endeavoring to force into their service, (whether by draft or conscription he lid not know) all persons liable to military duty in the county of Randolph, and it is presumed that the same thing is being done in other counties in their possession. He says that crowds are flying to the mountains to avoid it, and will, as opportunities. offer, come through the enemy'slines and swell our

Last Friday night a report was received at the camp of our forces in Pocahoutas, that a Yankee force was advancing; immediately two companies, Capt. Marshali's and Capt. McNeil's, started to meet them, but failing to find them at Green Bank where they were reported to be, they scattered in small parties for the purpose of capturing Union men anown to be in their proximity, and were attacked at two different points by the Union men. They succeeded in taking three of the traitors prisioners and illing one. The notorious Gibson, who was one of

e party, escaped. The officer's of Pierpont's state are collecting taxes . the two preceding years as well as the present .unton Vindicator.

The canal across the Isthmus of Snez which has en so long talked of, is half finished. By next ar it will have progressed so far that all the coal stined for the steamship companies, which have ow to be transported around the Cape of Good Hope, will be sent to the Red Sea by canal. In three or four years the whole work will be completed, at a cost of \$40,000,000, and the ancient track of commerce be again resumed.

For the State Journal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported expressly for the State Journal.]

The Iron-Clads leave Charleston.

The impression prevails, however, that they will

Last night the steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly

the Leopard, whilst attempting to run into this har-

bor, was hotly chased by half a dozen blockaders

which sent several shots through the hull of the

Jackson. Capt. Black finding it impossible to escape,

ran the steamer upon the beach and burnt her. The

crew and passengers took to the boats, and have ar-

rived here. Very little was saved except the mail

and the effects of the passengers. The steamer burned

to the water's edge in sight of the Yankees. Her

cargo consisted of several pieces of field artillery, 200

barrels saltpetre, forty thousand pairs of shoes, and a

From the United States.

city, on the 7th, at Cooper Institute, adopted a plat-

establish the so-called Confederacy; declaring that the

war, as conducted by the administration, has been a

have been dissipated without any favorable result.

cumstances, we declare for peace, (great cheering;)

that this administration cannot conquer the South if

they would, and would not if they could; that this

war having proved unsuccessful, we favor peace and

conciliation as the only means left to restore the

Fernando Wood was the first speaker. He said, if

asked what the democratic successor of Lincoln

should do, he would answer, cease histilities and ob-

News via Mobile.

the Sunflower as the masterly exploit of the war.

Farragut is again blockading Red river.

The Yazoo Expedition Returned.

Georgia Legislature.

dorsing Confederate bonds, a resolution, submitting

the measure to the people at the October election-

The House rejected Stephen's resolution declaring

From Vicksburg.

Nothing new here. Two additional transports

went up to-day loaded with troops, and others are

From the Southwest.

The Herald's Washington correspondent of the 7th

culties of to ordinary character are apprehended.

applied for fifty thousand troops to clear Altemarle

Sound, and that thirty thousand were furnished him

from the army of the R ppahannock, and the bal-

ance to be furnished by Gov. Vance. Reinforcc-

ments were sent from Fortress Monroe when this

From the Mississippi.

The enemy on Black Bayou is retreating towards

the river, laying waste the whole country between

Grenada and the river. The patrol report two

gun-boats convoying five cavalry transports passing

up the Mississippi, also 19 transports with infantry,

and 40 freight boats loaded down. The enemy is re-

enforcing all the depots on the Memphis and Ohio

Railroad. A special dispatch to the Appeal from Sen-

atobia says 80 boats and 12 gun-boats have gone up

from Memphis to operate on the Cumberland river.

There are heavy shipments on the Memphis Railroad.

Corinth merchants are shipping North, and sutlers are

selling wagons, &c. A great strategic movement is

the Colors and Colors

JACKSON, April 11.

information reached there.

Go'd in New York on the 9th reached 146.

against the endersement-yeas 60, nays 61.

MOBILE, April 11.

JACKSON, April 10.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 11.

VICKSBURG, April 10.

CHATTANOOGA, April 11.

tain a conference officially or unofficially.

rough exhaustion of both sides.

ping Dr. Olds.

be admitted.

yeas 25, pays 10.

preparing to go. - -

object of which is not made public.

went in favor of the Republicans.

I'he Whig has Northern dates to the 11th.

RICHMOND, April 12.

soon return to renew the attack.

large assortment of merchandize.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

Letters from the Army. In his report for February, 1863, Rev. B. F. Jessup, Colporter at Wilmington, writes: "I received 137 hymn-books, all sold-not half

enough. I have sold about 40 testaments, and, if I could have taken them out to the camp, I could have sold several hundred. As to the tracts, I have given away more than all you sent me. I have been very kindly and welcomely received by officers and men wherever I have been. Send me 1,000 or more of Soldier's Text Books, and the same of the Pocket Bible, 1000 True Riches and Security,' and any other you can send me."

FROM CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE. Rev. O. Churchill, Chaplain 31st N. C. Regiment and Colporter in our employ, writes from Charleston,

S. C., Feb. 25, 1868: "After I arrived in Wilmington, I sold Testaments and hymn books to the amount of 8700, and if I had the books I could sell any amount of them. When get to Wilmington, I found most of the Brigades gone to Charleston, S C., and I am now in the Brigade on James Island near Charleston. The 31st 8th, 61st and 51st Regiments are in this Brigade. Is you could furnish me with tooks I could sell a great many of them. The soldiers of this (Clingman's) Brigade are all from N. C., and are anxious for book."

FROM BOLES' BRIGADE.

Rev. W. R. Gaultney, Caplain of 1st N. C. Regiment, writes Feb. 5th, 1863, near Fredericksburg, Va.: "I have preached one sermon to this Regiment, and held one prayer meeting, at which a deep interest was manifested. Several mourners came forward. I trust the Lord is going to bless us with a great re-vival of religion. Will you please remember us in your prayers?"

FROM EAST TENNESSEE. Rev. John Ammons, Colporter and Missionary

among the troops in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, writes from Marshall, N. C., Jan.

"For the present month I have not been able to do much as colporter. The last of December the Yankees made a raid into East Tennessee, which produced a great moving about of our troops. Immediately the Tories along the mountains between N. C. and Tennessee broke out in large force to robing and plundering the defenceless citizens, upon which a great part of N. Carolina's troops were called back to defend their own homes, and have been scouting, marching and countermarching through the mountain fastnesses fighting Tories, as they are likely to do for a month and probably over. What sick there are in this department are scattered all over the country, depriving one of the privilege of visiting but a few of them. They are at Knoxville, Morristown, Clinton, Jacksboro', Greenville, and various other

As to the spiritual condition of our troops in this department, I can only say it is not the most favorable. Few of tuese here in East Tenn. have ever seen an enemy, and so far as preaching is concerned, they appreciate it very little, yet they respect the

FROM DANIEL'S BRIGADE AT KINSTON. Rev. J. D. Davis, Army Colpotrer at Kinston, writes in his report for February, 1863 : " I visited Gen. Daniel's Brigade and gave away 7000 pages of religious reading. As I passed through the camps, the soldiers would come to me from every direction, and say, " Give me something to read,' 'Send my messmate one,' 'Yonder is a sick

man who said send him some good reading." "I heard a man taking the name of God in vain, and gave him the tract, 'Don't Swear.' He looked at it and said he had been guilty of a great crime, but he would try from this time never to swear any

Rev W. M. Kennedy writes ffrom Magnolia, N I received your package of tracts the other day through brother Gold just after Pettegrew's Brigade had left here, but I had a fine opportunity last Monlay of distributing tracts in Ransom's Brigade. I found the troops very anxious to get them. As scon as I made my appearance among them, I was thronged by the eager crowd until all were supplied. I visited one Regiment when my supply was well nigh exhausted, but when I told the Colonel I had more tracts up town he detailed a man to go back with me

the Regiment. FROM FREDERICKSBURG. Rev. A. B. Ervin, a soldier of the 4th N. C. Regiment, who has been detailed by Gen. Lee to act as Colporter under our appointment, writes from camp

for a bundle, promising to have them distributed in

near Fredericksburg Feb. 27, 1863: " I have visited nearly all the soldiers in two Brigades and conversed with them on the importance of personal piety I have distributed 15,000 pp. of tracts, preached twice, and held two prayer-meetings. There has been no general awakening, but my meetngs have been well attended. Large congregations have given me their serious attention. The soldiers and officers have received me with courtesy everywhere, and were glad to get tracts and have preaching. A great many wanted Testaments and hymn books but I had none."

We have forwarded this brother by Express a lot of Testaments, hymn-books and tracts, which we hope he will soon receive.

Rev. Wm. Brunt, colporter, now at Weldon, reports, that during the months of January and February, he distributed tracts and held religious conversation with five regiments around Goldsboro', viz: 11th and 42d Mississippi, and 45th, 53rd and 59th N. C. Troops, and with the troops in hospital and camp at Weldon. He has sold and given away 314 books and distributed about 22,000 pages of tracts. He writes from Welden, March 3, 1863:

"I have preached in the hospital whenever the health of the patients would admit, and I had opportunity from other duties, and also to the 42nd N. C. Regiment, and the company guarding the bridge .-These troops have not enjoyed the advantages of a chaplain, and I find that the ground, in nearly every ustance, must be broken up ere it is good ground .-Officers have every where treated me with great respect seemingly. No conversions, as far as I know, have taken place at the camp. Some from the 42nd regiment, however, have-professed religion in the hospital. There have been four professions.

PROM COOK'S BRIGADE. Rev. S. W. Howerton, colporter in Cook's Brigade

writes, Feb. 17th, from Magnolia; " I find that there is a great destitution of religious books and instruction in this Brigade. There is not a chaplain in that part of the Brigade stationed here. The men are very anxious to get, and seem to read with much attention, all of our tracts. I have sold all the Testaments and hynni-books I brought with me, and yet they crowd around meand beg for them. Some three or four told me that they have not had a Testament since they have been in the service, which has been twelve months and upwards. I believe that four-fifths of the men, are without Bibles and Testaments. I wish I could tell you how anxious they are to get these Testaments and hymn-books, but I cannot. We had preaching for them three times yesterday, and have prayer-meetings every night. I never saw men more attentive and respectful to the preaching of the gospel. They go in crowds to hear it. Please send me 250 Testaments and 250 hymn-books if you can possibly do so; for if men ever did or ever will need them,

Such is the testimony of those who have been laboring among the soldiers, in favor of the work of Army Colportage. Let us continue to furnish them with the Testament, the Camp Hymn-book, the Soldier's Pocket Bible, and the tract, to console them in their sufferings and privations, and to direct their thoughts and footsteps heavenward. Enclose contri-

butions for this object to N. B. COBB. Gen. Sup. Army Colportage of N. C. Goldsboro', N. C.

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rates, in the Dally. No deduction from the regular rates for advertisement nserted in the Weekly Edition.

Wheeler Captures Yankee Trains.

TULLAHOMA, April 13.—Reliable information today, states that . Wheeler captured two trains, one between Louisville and Nashville, and the other between Nashville and Murfreesboro', with a large During yesterday all was quiet. To-day the ennumber of men and officers. He destroyed the tire iron-clad fleet departed, three going North and trains. All quiet elsewhere. four South. The frigate Ironsides was towed over

> CHARLESTON, April 14 .- All quiet. A few blockaders and the frigate Ironsides off the bar-are only seen to-day. A steamship arrived this morning from Bermuda, with a cargo of army equipments, &c. for government.

From Charleston.

Resenctanz Reinforced JACKSON, April 13,-A special dispatch to the Appeal says, 205 (205 what? Ed.) passed up briskly to-day-to reinforce Rosencranz.

> Wheeler's Raid Confirmed. TULLAHOMA, April 14.

Further information from Wheeler confirms his capture of two trains, containing 30,000 greenbacks and number of prisoners, including 2 majors, 2 captains and 3 of Rosencranz's staff. It is calculated that 30 of the enemy were killed and 70 wounded. Our loss, one man slightly wounded.

Confederate Congress.

A large meeting of the Democracy of New York \* RICHMOND, April 14. The Senate to-day was chiefly occupied in discussform-expressing opposition to the policy of the ading the bill to confiscate leasehold interest and shares ministration as hostile to a restoration of the Union, of stock owned by alien enemies in the telegraph subversive of the Constitution and oppressive to the lines. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow. The tax bill and ex-It denounces the measures of the last Congress as emption bill are now pending before the Committee repugnant to every principle of justice calculated to of Conference. strengthen the Southern States, and to permanently

The House passed a joint resolution declaring that martial law, in the sense of an arbitrary suspension of all law and civil jurisdiction, cannot exist within failure, (loud applause,) and that the immense resourthe Confederacy, nor in any serise only by virtue of ces in men and money freely given by the people, legislative authority. The House also passed the bill to regulate newspaper postage. The 4th resolution declares that, under these cir-

[Much of these dispatches were so worded in the copy sent us as to be unintelligible. We have guessed at their meaning the best we could .- ED.]

Our Prisoners at Camp Douglas.

Among the prisoners brought up by the flag of truce boat, on last Monday, were some from the West. who have been confined at Camp Douglas, at Chicago. The very sight of the poor fellows is enough to strike pity to the heart. We wish the Government could hear their tales of suffering and distress, and we hope that they will take some step to lay their grievances before the authorities here.

John S. Carlisle, of Virginia, said the South can never be conquered. War can only end in the tho-Camp Douglas is worse than the Hole of Calcutta. Not satisfied with putting our men to death by suffering and torture, the Yankee demons have taken to poisoning them ! The little things such as peas and cakes, that our poor prisoners would buy out of their few remaining cents, had killed a number of our men, An officer from a British ship-of-war, off the bar and on an investigation being ordered and the food ast night, reported the capture of the city of Mexico analyzed, poison was plainly detected, and its presence admitted by the Yankee surgeons! The au-A dispatch from Senatobia says Gov. Todd, of thorities tried to exculpate themselves by laying it to an old Irish woman who was permitted to peddle Ohio, has been arrested and held to bail for kidnapcakes among the pri oners.

The death of our men at Camp Douglas has been The Memphis Argus claims the safe retreat from appalling. One of our prisoners estimates that in the short space of three months there were over seven hundred and fifty deaths. This was caused by a A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Spring combination of causes, the low, wet and marshy situ-Hill, Tenn., says the enemy is reported as evacuating ation of the camp, being half in water; the filth and vermin of the place, and the long and desolate con-The Nashville papers acknowledge the sinking of finement of our men. In fact, some of the prisoners who came up by the last flag of trues had languished transports and the disabling of gun-boats by our arthere for nearly two years, and their dejected, sorrowstricken and emaciated faces bore testimony of more

than all they told of their suffering. The suffering to which our brave men have been subjected by the demons is enough to malt the heart to tears. Even in the cold winter, when our prisoners were taken there from the West-in mid winter. Fifty-three Yankee boats have gone up the Cold--they were thrown into prison, with nothing more than a pallet of wet straw as a bed, and without a Three guns and an iron-clad have been adardoned particle of clothing to protect them from the cold and destroyed by the Yankees at the mouth of the and piercing blasts-and one who knows any thing of Western life knows how fearfully they sweep over the prairies. In all the cold our men lay exposed to The Memphis lines are closed hermetircally for the storm, cold and shivering and benumbed. A sixty days. Neither cotton nor contrabands are to cold snow storm came, and the result was that twenty-five or thirty of our men actually froze to death We have this from reliable authority, and the story is substantially confirmed, in every particular, by an account which we published sometime since from the The Senate adopted, as a substitute for the bill en-

Chicago Times. On their way from the West, our prisoners were still objects of persecution and malignity of the Yankees, and were made to travel two live-long days without a morsel of food! They left at Camp Donglas about two thousand prisoners, who were to be exchanged, and were leaving in bodies of four and five hundred. It was hoped by our men that they would be out of the clutches of the demons who have lorded it over them with a tyranny and cruelty worse than that of the dark ages .- Examiner.

Northern News.

SEVERE FIGHT WITH INDIANS IN WASHINGTON TERRI-TORY-TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF SAVAGES. - Passengers from Memphis, arrived at Cairo on the Official information has been received of Col. Connor's severe battle and splendid victory on Bear river, 7th, and report two important expeditions on foot, the Washington Territory. After a forced march of one hundred and forty miles, in mid winter, and through deep snows, in which seventy-six of his men were says the President and the party that accompanied disabled by frozen feet, he and his gallant band of only two hundred attacked three hurdred Indian him to the army of the Potomac, will return Tuesday warriors in their stronghold, and after a hard fought battle of four hours destroyed the entire band, leaving Municipal elections in Maine and Columbus, Ohio, two hundred and twenty-four dead upon the field. Our loss was fourteen killed and forty-nine wounded. These Indians had murdered several miners during the winter, and were a part of the same band who A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press from Reaning, Pa., speaks of the arrival of a numerous had been massacreeing emigrants on the overland mail mob of Knights of the Golden Circle in that town to route for the last fifteen years, and the principal acrescue conspirators against the Government. Diffitors and leaders in the horrid crimes of the past summer. During Col. Conner's march no assistance was rendered by the Mormons, who seemed indisposed he says, to divulge any information regarding the In-Northern accounts reached Washington on the 8th dians, and charged enormous prices for every article from the North Carolina coast that Longstreet had furnished his command.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31, 1863 .- There is nothing new regarding the threatened demonstration by secessionists on the Mare Island Navy Yard and Benicia Arsenal. The public are informed of no. circumstances which warranted the alarm manifested by the authorities, although all recommend their disposition to take every precaution to guard against possible danger. There are many secessionists in Napa county, though not presumable enough to encourage the most daring to take up arms against the authorities. With ordinary vigilance at guarding the forts, armory and the public property, no one appre-hends danger from the secessionists within the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1, 1863 .- The excitement continues in Napa and Solano counties. It is believed that the many secessionists have a secret organization, and are contemplating some hostile movement Many loyal citizens have armed themselves. Gen Wright has ordered a detachment of troops at Fort Point to increase the Benicia garrison. Nothing but recklessness, amounting to insanity, could induce the secesionists to make any hostile demonstrations in this State.

The Assembly has passed a bill punishing privateers and aiders of treasonable enterprises, fixing the death

penalty. says for him, as he produced on that is lighted him the state of the second call gallets to against he