THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

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FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE

NORTH CAROLINIAN

BY

P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

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To the Southern Mothers, Wives and Girls.

BY J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

(*Liverpool, England, January 19th, 1864.*)

God bless them one, God bless them all,
The Southern mothers, wives and girls;
They spurn with us the northern thrall,
The Southern mothers, wives and girls;
They arm their heroes for the fight,
And through their tears their eyes are bright,
With mingled love and patriot light,
The Southern mothers, wives and girls.

If we should fall, another host,
The Southern mothers, wives and girls,
Would rise to fill our vacant post
With Southern mothers, wives and girls;
By all their homestead wrapped in flame,
By Brute Butler's dastard name,
By Turcaill's deeds of fiendish shame,
To Southern mothers, wives and girls.

The recreant who stays behind,
'Mid Southern mothers, wives and girls,
Shall mingle but scorn with his pity find,
From Southern mothers, wives and girls.
They'll bid him don the garments worn,
Far better he had ne'er been born,
Than live a slave beneath the scorn
Of Southern mothers, wives and girls.

They hover as with angel wings,
The Southern mothers, wives and girls,
O'er every couch of suffering,
The Southern mothers, wives and girls.
[illegible]
None but the brave deserve the fair,
As Southern mothers, wives and girls.

Their dearest law on bended knee,
Southern mothers, wives and girls,
Their hearts may break but never yield,
The Southern mothers, wives and girls.
The gods of Greece and Rome's fair fame,
The classic world with one accord,
Shall yield the palm of deathless fame
To Southern mothers, wives and girls.

If victory our banner bears,
The Southern mothers, wives and girls,
Our triumph's better half shall be in theirs
The Southern mothers, wives and girls
First to their country's clarion call,
They came from cottage, bower and hall,
God bless them one, God bless them all,
The Southern mothers, wives and girls.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association, 1864.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the North Carolina District of Georgia.

RICHMOND, May 24.—Johnston of Georgia, appeared in the Senate to-day, qualified and took his seat.

A bill was reported by the committee on finance, in conformity with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury presented yesterday.

A bill from the Military Committee authorizing reporters of the press association in the field to purchase rations and forage, passed.

Hill, of Georgia, introduced a motion to reconsider. Graham, of N. C., expressed his views on Habeas Corpus question at some length; he was opposed to the further suspension of the writ.

Senate then resolved into executive session.

House passed Senate bills, exempting editors of Magazines, also, several other bills unimportant in character, and then resolved into secret session.

RICHMOND, May 25, A. M.—The following was received this morning from Taylorsville, dated May 24th, 9:30 p. m., to the Secretary of War. The enemy has been making feeble attacks upon our lines to-day. Probably with a view of ascertaining our position; they were easily repulsed.

Gen. Mahone drove three regiments across the river capturing a stand of colors and some prisoners—among them one Aid to Gen. Laidley.

Signed. R. E LEE.

RICHMOND, May 24.—Official information states that Sheridan's raiders crossed the Pamunkey at White House, on yesterday, and moved up between Pamunkey and Mattapony, probably to the region of Grant's troops.

The Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute were reviewed on Capitol square by President Davis.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 24.—The following has been received: Hanover Junction, 10 p. m. about noon to-day the enemy approached the bridge over the North Anna. In the afternoon he attacked the guard at the bridge, and drove it to its place. About the same time the 5th corps (Warren's, at Jerico Ford, on our left, was attacked by A. P. Hill and his advance checked

Signed R. E. LEE.

PETERSBURG, May 24.—Northern dates to the 21st received.

Grant telegraphs that an effort was made Thursday evening by Ewell's corps to turn the Yankees right, it was promptly repulsed; 300 prisoners fell into the Yankee hands, besides many killed and wounded. The Yankees loss 600 killed wounded and missing.

Stanton assures the Northern Press that over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have been sent to Grant. No reports from the battle.

Red river is blockaded at many points, by Rebel shore batteries. Gen. Canbey who is about to assume command, promises to move them early.

Seigel has been removed, and Maj. Gen. Hunter succeeds.

Dispatches from Sherman dated Thursday night at Kingston, states during that day, he had pushed a column beyond Kingston in pursuit of Johnston, as far as Cassville. A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.

The *Herald* states that among the passengers on board the prize Rebel steamer, Gray Hound, just arrived at Boston, was Edward A. Pollard, of Richmond, Va., now probably in Fort Warren.

[Miss Bell Boyd was also a passenger. —Ed Carol.]]

Gold 181½.

ATLANTA, May 24.—Westward and Eastward to Columbus, the homeless people of northern Georgia are crowding into this city, to await the issue of the impending struggle between our army and the Federals. The Relief Committee here are pouring out everything that can be obtained for sustenance and come now to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to ask help—immediate help. We need clothing for women and children, bacon, fresh meat, and corn. These can be delivered to the agents of the Southern Express Company, addressed to J. W. Duncan, President Relief Committee, Atlanta. Also need information as to where any number of destitute families can find shelter and food. Will the Press please publish this and aid in the matter.

Two Press reporters came from the army this evening. The intelligence is mostly of a character which prudence requires should be witheld from publication for the time, movements looking to a secure base of our army have been completed. The Yankee army is reported moving up [illegible] in force this morning.

Some skirmishing took place on our left.

The alarm in this city has in a large measure subsided.

Several days will elapse before a general engagement takes place.

Various items from the Atlanta Confederacy of the 17th, relating to the fights in North Georgia:

Major Barbour of the 3d Tennessee was killed.

Capt. George D. Wise, son of Gov. Wise of Va., mortally wounded.

Major Johnston, of the Artillery, severely wounded.

Col. Williams, of the 2d Ark. dismounted rifles has had his left arm amputated.

A son of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tenn. killed.

We are informed that Yankee prisoners recently captured state that Kilpatrick died from the effects of the woud he received at Resacca.

It is reported that a general officer was killed in the fight on Sunday, in front of Resaca, said to be Major General Palmer, of the U. S A.

We are informed by a gentleman from the front, who left Calhoun Monday morning, that several of the Missouri troops in the Yankee army deserted their ranks, and came into our lines, declaring their determination to fight no longer with the Miscegenators, and asking for the Missouri brigade that they might enroll themselves on the Southern side.

Etowah bridge, and the fords above and below, are well garrisoned by Capt. Hendrix's cavalry battalion, who is on the lookout for any raid upon that place.

The Atlanta Confederacy has been furnished with the following:

Brig. Gen. Walthall, wounded three times, and still in the field.

Brig. Gen. Strahl, slightly.

Brig. Gen. Findlay, left arm broken, arrived in Atlanta.

Brig. Gen. Tucker, in arm, severely.

Lieut. Gen. Polk had several narrow escapes. The horses of two staff officers on each side of him were killed beneath their riders.

Lieut. Gen. Hardee had one horse killed under him and two others wounded.

Brig Gen. Maney had a horse killed under him.

The anticipated battle of Friday morning in front of Cassville was prevented by the unexpected movements of the enemy, and the sending a column across the Etowah above Rome by Cedar Town Valley, leading to Marietta.

Heavy skirmishing was kept up till late Thursday evening along the lines

Austin's sharpshooters won renewed glory. A portion of Clayton's skirmishers were captured.

We withdrew from Cassville Thursday night, and at noon on Friday the whole army crossed the Etowah; we burning both bridges.

The enemy are reported to have burnt Cassville.

Our army is intact in line of battle two miles in advance of Altoona.

The enemy has not yet crossed the Etowah.

All is confidently enthusiastic. The destruction of Sherman's army is considered inevitable.

WAR NEWS.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

The following interesting description of the battle near Resaca, on the 15th of May is given by ST. CLAIR, the army correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*:

Two charges had been repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy, and the ammunition of the 26th Tennessee had been half expended, when fresh columns of Yankees were seen forming in line of battle opposite Brown's works. The charges on Hindman and Stewart, who were on the right and left of Stevenson, had become feebler, while the movements of the Yankees notified the last-named officer that his division would have to bear the brunt of the engagement. Reynold's brigade had been previously ordered up, and were lying on the ground about fifteen yards in rear of General Brown's line, their officers with difficulty restraining the men from entering the breastworks before they were called for. The Yankee column made the third charge, and were again repulsed with heavy loss. As rapidly as I can relate it, another column was thrown forward and made the fourth charge. Several volleys were thrown into their ranks by the brave Tennesseeans, and a fourth time they broke and retreated in disorder to the ridge on which their forces were massed.

It was now past three o'clock in the afternoon, and in these two hours of fighting Brown's brigade had expended forty rounds of ammunition, each man. Reynold's brigade was now ordered to relieve them, and giving a yell the 5th Virginia entered the evacated works followed by the 58th North Carolina and 63d Virginia—Neither Hindman nor Stewart had need of their reserves, as the charges of the enemy though made with vigor and gallantly repulsed by these men, were neither as numerous nor determined and were intended to cover their design on Stevenson and to prevent the reserves of those divisions from being sent to his support. The three regiments named above took their positions on the line and Gen. Brown's men retired about two hundred yards to the rear for the purpose of receiving a fresh supply of ammunition. Gen. Pettus' brigade of Alabamians had been ordered up a few minutes before, Gen. Stevenson perceiving that the enemy were determined in their purpose to carry his line. The gallant brigade was formed in two lines of battle behind the Virginians and North Carolinians about twenty yards apart, and remained there, lying close to the ground, for the moment their services were wanted.

At a quarter from four o'clock a fifth charge was made, the enemy throwing forward fresh troops every time. The charge was very heavy, and was made with spirit. As the long and close columns of Yankees moved swiftly over the winding ravine, every face assumed a rigid expression of unyielding determination, while the hearts of those looking on the movements of the enemy almost ceased vibration with anxiety. It was certain from the large numbers of the enemy, that this would be the heaviest charge yet made, and extreme anxiety for success was manifested. At last, with a prolonged cheer, they rushed upon our works. A volley—a terrible, death dealing volley; was poured into their ranks and a loud and enthusiastic yell of defiance rang out from the lips of the Virginians and North Carolinians. This was more than the men of Brown's and Pettus' brigade could withstand, and though threatened with death by their officers, numbers of the gallant Tennesseans and Alabamians had entered the pits to assist in repelling the charge. But their services were not needed Almost as quick as lightining another volley had been already pouted into the enemy's line of battle, and they turned and retreated in disorder to the cover of their ridge, followed by the derisive shouts of the victors.

The fifth charge had now been repulsed, but still the enemy evinced neither the desire nor intention to abandon their efforts to carry our works. They had almost ceased their attacks on Hindman, but continued to assault Stevenson and Stewart's lines with the greatest fury and determination possible. Stewart had already repulsed them three times, and Stevenson five. A fourth time the enemy assayed to carry Stewart's line of battle, and were repulsed with fearful loss.—The carnage here was dreadful, for the gallant men of Clayton's brigade withheld their fire until the enemy had approached close to them, when they poured in a terrible volley, breaking them and forcing their massed columns to retire to their lines badly scattered.

I said that the enemy evinced neither the desire nor intention to abandon his efforts, and so it was, for within an hour after his fifth attack and repulse, three lines of battle, closely massed, were seen forming in front of that portion of the line held by the 58th North Carolina. As I looked over the works, a feeling of mingled fear and anxiety pervaded me, that if they succeeded in forcing the line, our army would then be cut to pieces and overwhelmed with disaster and disgrace. There was not much time for reflection, however, for very soon a voice on the right of the regiment exclaimed, "they are coming!" and the first column was seen to advance. "Withhold your fire until they come close to you, and then aim low," ordered the officers. On came the enemy, cheering loudly, and confident that their superior numbers would insure them success. They approached within fifty yards of the line, firing rapidly upon our men—a sheet of fire, one deafening roar which sounded like the eruption of a volcano, was the answer, and the dead and wounded lie piled up before our works. This was more than human endurance could command, and bewildered by the fierceness of our fire, they scattered throughout the woods and reached their line, our sharpshooters firing, and [illegible] ing them by dozens in their rout down the ridge.

This was the severest charge of the day. The Yankees advanced well and with spirit, but were forced to succumb to the fierce fire of our troops. To describe the scene would be almost an impossibility, for it beggars description. The minnie balls of the Yankees poured over our line in an unceasing stream, and passed in numbers, that the air seemed black with them. The sharp and musical whiz they emit was no longer heard, it was a fiery and [illegible] discordant rattle of a peal of thunder rolling along the clouds, while the booming of the artillery and the bursting of the shells as they came flying over our line, formed a fire unequalled, perhaps, since nations first made war upon each other. But one thing saved us from a fearful loss of life, and it was that the Yankees fired entirely too high.

This sixth charge was repulsed only a few minutes after the remaining two columns of the Yankees marched forward, with the heads reaching our line before our men could fire more than one volley. But their charge was not made with the same fierceness that characterized that of the preceding one, and two or three well aimed volleys from the 58th North Carolina, assisted by a cross fire from the 5th Virginia on the one wing, and the 63d on the other, routed the seventh attacking column of the enemy. They also retired to their ridge, and for a few minutes only their sharpshooters could be seen, their main body [illegible] engaged in reforming their [illegible].

It was now [illegible] o'clock in the evening [illegible] ed to cessation to cease from his fruitless efforts to carry the right of Gen. Stevenson's line, and it was determined to endeavor to turn his left wing and force it on his right. Accordingly Gen. Stewart was ordered to leave his works and drive the enemy from his front, sweeping towards his centre, while Reynolds' brigade of Stevenson's division, was ordered to advance at the same time, for the purpose of forming a pivot to Gen. Stewart, and changing the line of battle obliquely to the left, thus flanking the enemy and giving Gen. Hardee an opportunity to advance and cut the enemy off from Snake Creek Gap, while Hood cut him off from the Dalton road.

According to the order, Gen. Stewart advanced on the enemy, but unfortunately obliqued too much for the right, and destroyed all connection with Gen. Reynol's. He attacked and drove him from his front until he reached his line of battle, when fresh troops reinforcing the Yankees, they rallied, and making a stand, opened fire on our men. No sooner had they fired the first volley, than one of the brigades of Stewart's division broke, compelling the others to fall back, which they did in good order, although pressed by the enemy, and regained their works without losing very heavily. In this charge Gen. Clayton's brigade distinguished itself above the balance of the division, by its fine conduct. Although these men were subjected to a fearful fire from four lines of battle of Yankees, they received it with praiseworthy firmness, and succeeded in driving the enemy from their front, and regained the works in safety. Baker's brigade, aided by Gibson, also behaved splendidly, and distinguished themselves by their brave conduct, in fact they covered themselves with glory.

While Stewart was making this movement a peremptory order reached Gen. Reynolds for him to advance his column and act as pivot. The Gen. opposed the movement, unless Gen. Stewart [illegible] ing him by his right, but upon the order being repeated in a more peremptory manner the 58th Virginia regiment was ordered to advance from its line of works and carry the bridge before them, while the other regiments were directed to be ready to move at a moment's notice for the purpose of [illegible] ing the whole column [illegible] ing the work [illegible]. The 58th [illegible] over the works and with its gallant Col. Robert Trigg, and Brig. Gen. John J. Wade in front, moved forward. At this moment the enemy was about making another charge and were pouring a heavy fire over our works, compelling the regiments to advance under a galling fire. It, however, disregarded the storm of shot and shell poured upon it and drove the charging column of Yankees through the woods until it reached the open field when, to the astonishment of the Colonel it was discovered that Stewart's division was not in sight and consequently there was no connection with the regiment.

This was most unfortunate for the enemy perceiving the regiment "solitary and alone" in the open field, commenced pouring a galling fire into their ranks; but nothing daunted by this, Colonel Trigg and Wade, waving their swords, gave the order to charge. On the men marched until they were not five paces from the enemy's line, when four distinct lines of battle, extending as far as the eye could reach, were seen by this command, and numbering over eight thousand men. The adjutant of the regiment, with pistol in hand, rushed forward, and seizing the Yankee colors, fired into their ranks, when a bullet pierced his brain and he fell dead across the enemy's works. His name was Hammet, and a braver and nobler man never sacrificed his life on the altar of his country.

Col. Trigg, perceiving that his men were falling fast from an enfilade fire, as well as a fire in front, and observing [illegible] they giving way in disorder, rallied them under a heavy fire, and in good order brought them back to our lines, when it was discovered that in less than five minutes he had lost over *one hundred* men out of four hundred and fifty he had led to the charge.

Our total loss in this engagement could not have exceeded two thousand, while that of the Yankees is estimated at not less than six thousand, while there are many prominent officers who believe it to reach double that number. One thing is certain: that they were slaughtered by hundreds at every charge, and must have suffered severely.

At ten o'clock last night, our entire army left the works and proceeded to cross the Oostanalla river. Before the rear had proceeded a mile from the works a sharp fire was opened between our pickets and those of the enemy, ours being driven in. The enemy must have then advanced their column for a night attack as they opened a terrific fire of musketry on the vacated lines cheering vociferously at the same time. Our men were then marched rapidly forward through Stewart's division, which had formed in line of battle across the railroad, for purpose of covering the retreat, which was not occasioned from any fear that the Yankees would be able to carry our line of works—the army felt confident of holding the position an indefinite period of time, but because our stand at the Oostanalla river, was only to protect the withdrawal of our large wagon trains.

The Yankees followed our army closely, and pressed us all the day, but Stewart's division has kept him at bay so far. This evening there was sharp firing heard on our right, but I have not learned what it was caused from.

Our present position is around Calhoun, but the chances are that we will continue our retreat to Adairsville, to-morrow. We may fight here, but I do not think it likely. In the meanwhile, the Yankees are reported to be massing heavy columns on our left with the view of flanking us. Let them continue, it cannot last forever.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN ENGLAND.—A woman has, for the first time in England, passed a first medical examination. She had applied to the University of London and of St. Andrews, to the College of Surgeons of London and of Edinburgh, and to the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, but all in vain. Each of these learned bodies refused to allow her to compete for the degree which would have given her a legal qualification to labor in the cure of human ills, and finally she appealed to Apothecaries Hall, and having been examined in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botony and materia medica, which she had studied for the prescribed five years, was successful in passing. A further course of eighteen months study is required, when if proved duly qualified, she will receive a license to practice.

A widow named Blackstock, in Allegheny, Pa., shot a man named Simpson a few days since because he broke a marriage engagement with her. Simpson survived the wound, but the disappointed woman threatens one that will prove fatal.

THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

During the past two weeks, the war has raged with fury unexampled, in all our previous campaigns. The forces of the enemy have been directed by a general whose one idea it is, to hurl them into battle. Reckless alike of the lives of his soldiers and the acts of men, he has trusted for victory to the momentum of his attack and the rapidity of his blows. He has hoped to crush his enemy by his mere weight. He fights by "main strength and awkwardness," combined, it must be confessed, with great industry and pertinacity. As a consequence of the repeated [illegible] have caused since his crossing of the [illegible] present a series of great battles and severe skirmishes not before equaled in the war, accompanied with a sacrifice of life on the part of his soldiers that should touch the profoundest sensibilities of a monster, if that monster were there [illegible] guard.

The following [illegible] will have [illegible] made [illegible] has been during a portion of the time cut off from the mails:

MAY 4th.—Grant crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna fords.

MAY 5TH AND 6TH. The great battles of Wilderness. Grant repulsed and driven at all points, with great loss. Abandons his dead and wounded on the right, and retreats to his intrenched lines between Wilderness and Trigg's Mill, nearly coincident with the Brock road leading from Wilderness to Spottsylvania C. H. General Longstreet wounded on the 6th.

MAY 7th.—Skirmishing. Grant retreats towards Fredericksburg.

MAY 8TH AND 9TH.—Two battles fought to-day at Spottsylvania C. H., between Longstreet's corps, under Anderson, and the fifth coops, under Warren supported by cavalry. The enemy repulsed with heavy loss in both instances.

MAY 9TH.—Skirmishing.

MAY 10TH.—Grant attacks Lee in his intrenchments near Spottsylvania C. H., and is defeated with grea loss.

MAY 11TH.—Skirmishing.

MAY 12TH.—Great battle of Spottsylvania C. H. Grant attacks our lines, breaks over a part, capturing several thousand men of Johnson's Division, but is driven out, and repulsed at all points with enormous loss—the ground in front of our lines being piled with his slain.

MAY 14TH.—Garnt moved his lines by his left flank, taking position nearer the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. He then remained pretty quiet, until

MAY 18TH.—Grant "attempted an assault" on Ewell's line, but was easily repulsed. His loss said to be considerable.

Thus much for Grant's immediate movements, with our troops under his eye. But other important operations around Richmond form a part of the same drama, and must be mentioned as a portion of his proceedings:

MAY 6TH.—Butler lands in large force at Bermuda Hundreds, near the junction of the James and Appomattox. Skirmish near Port Walthall.

MAY 7TH.—Battle at Port Walthall Junction. Enemy defeated.

MAY 10TH.—Great cavalry expedition against Richmond, under General Sheridan. Battle near Chester Station. Cavalry fighting.

MAY 11TH.—Heavy cavalry fighting. Gen. Stuart wounded.

MAY 12TH.—Cavalry fighting continued Enemy attack second line of batteries on the Meachamicsville road. General Gracie skirmishes with the enemy on the Meadow Bridge road. General Gordon (cavalry) wounded. General Stuart died Sheridan recrossed the Chickahominy, and disappeared towards the James.

MAY 13TH.—Heavy cannonade at Fort Drewry. Enemy demonstrating against it by land.

MAY 14TH AND 15TH.—Heavy cannonading and skirmishing with the enemy near Fort Drewry.

MAY 15TH.—General Breckinridge defeats Sigel near New market, and puts him to flight.

MAY 16TH.—General Beauregard attacked the enemy near Fort Drewry, drove them out of their intrenchments and captured many prisoners.

MAY 17TH.—Butler retires to Bermuda Hundreds and fortifies.

CAPTURED COLORS—GALLANTRY OF THE NORTH CAROLINIANS.—The following graceful acknowledgments has been issued by Gen. Lee:

HEAD'QRS NORTHERN VA.,
On battle field May 13th, 1864.

Major General C. M. WILCOX, Commanding Division:

General: General Lee directs me to acknowledge the receipt of the flags captured by Lane's brigade in its gallant charge of yesterday and to say that they will be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of War, with the accompanying note, and the brave captors.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. S VENABLE, A. D. C.

The names of the captors are: 1st Lt. J. M. Grimsby, Company K, 37th N. C. T. who brought off the colors of the 17th, Michigan.

2d Lieut O. A. Wiggins, Company E. 37th N C T, who brought off those of the 5th Pennsylvania.

Private J. H. Wheeler, Company E. 18th N C T, who brought off those of the battery of artillery."

PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY.—Rev. Jos. S. Carter, of Forsyth, Ga. in the Baptist Banner, suggest that all Southern Christians, of whatever age or sex, ranks or condition, "meet God, alone, about the hour of sunset every day," to make prayer for the country; that each minister meet his flock statedly, as often as he can, for the same purpose; and, where a minister cannot be present, that the people meet together informally if necessar. We commend the suggestions, as the product of the fervent and pious heart of one of our most useful and devout ministers.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL GRANT.—Major General Thomas has arranged a new visit to Vicksburg, in connection with Major General McPherson, to erect a monument to General Grant, in commemoration of the siege of Vicksburg. The monument is a pyramid, twenty feet high, surmounted with a fifteen inch globe. On the principal side a large American eagle, with outspread wings, which cover implements of warfare; in one claw he holds the barrel, and in the other an American shield, and in its beak a pennant, inscribed "*E Pluribus Unum.*" The eagle sustains on its wings the Goddess of Liberty. On one side of the monument is inscribed: "To the memory of the Surrender of Vicksburg, by Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton; to Major General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., on the 4th of July, 1863." On the other side: "Site of the interview between Major General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., and Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, on the 3d of July, 1863." The monument is [illegible] from the best Italian marble by the designer, [illegible] First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., assistant Chief of Staff of the Seventeenth Army Corps, Gen. Meyer is a German of St. Louis. On the space where the monument is erected stood a large tree, under whose branches the conference took place which resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg. The tree long ago disappeared, such relics as walking canes, rings, etc., having been made from its trunk, and its roots even have been dug up to the depth of six feet.

SAVE HIM.—Overflowing with gratitude for the splendid victory on Thursday the 12th, the N. Y. *Times* of the following day calls upon all patriots and the whole country to send up prayers to heaven for the protection of Gen. Grant. His great Lieutenant, Sedgwick, is no more. The heroic Wadsworth sleeps in death. Hays, Stevenson, Rice and Owens have fought their last fight. Many others of his staunchest Generals, scores upon scores of his Colonels, and hundreds of other invaluable officers, have been killed or put out of the field by wounds. How terrible the thought that [illegible] one of the million whizzing bullets may perchance strike the head or heart of Gen. Grant—God save the Lieutenant-General! God save the Lieutenant-General!"

To this prayer, the Whig says Amen! with all our heart. If Grant falls, some cautious Meade will take his place and prolong the war. Grant intends to "fight it out if it takes all the Summer." That is precisely what we wish, and Grant's method of fighting it out is exactly to our liking. We are tired of this war. Grant proposes to end it as quickly as possible. We pray he may be saved to accomplish his purpose.

N. P. BANKS.—An old friend of ours gives us the following sketch of this Yankee General, which is an extract from the Boston Post, 1856:

"N. P. Banks of Massachusetts is 40 years of age, was born a Story boy, a carpenter, a lawyer, a machinist, a dancing master, an actor, an editor, a national democrat, a coalitionist, an ardent lover of the Irish, a champion of religious liberty, a Know Nothing, and is now a Know Nothing free soiler."

This Jack of all trades, and good at none, has figured largely for some time past in the service of his master the Baboon—and has lately fled before the gallant army of the [illegible] Mississippi with a small remnant of his command within the defences of New Orleans.—His head will now be taken off by the skillful surgeon, old Abe.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Col. Scott's scouts captured a man from New Orleans, who was making his way to his home in our lines with the following memorandum on his person:

"The captures of the rebels in Western Louisiana consists of 380 wagons, fifteen of which were loaded with medicines, and nineteen with ammunition, also 2,000 cavalry saddles, entirely new, three thousand horses and mule; seventy pieces of artillery; six thousand prisoners; ten gunboats, and thirteen transports captured or destroyed.

"Red River is in the hands of the rebels below Alexandria where they have heavy artillery planted, supported by a large force of troops.

"Gen. Banks is in Alexandria where he can neither evacuate or receive reinforcements.

The most remarkable case of gun shot wounds we have ever heard of, says the Chattanooga Rebel, is that of a soldiers, wounded at Resaca, brought here on Wednesday, and now in the hospital at this place. Two bullets passed through his head making four holes, at which the brains were oozing out, and astonishing to tell, he was perfectly conscious and conversed intelligently concerning his situation, and was anxious to know the doctors opinion of his case. He was alive thirty-six hours after the wound were inflicted, and may be yet, as we have not heard of his death.

MY MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—We have been asked to publish a criticism of the above work, and do so in the style of the work itself, that our readers may be enlightened:

Its verbosity of altisonant pollysyllables, by octuble obstepalosity of increment in replicated reiteration in repercussive collectancy, "honey fuggies" exiguous "plenary pulcritudes," with mere ponderously of evulgation. It, eviscerates common sense with ultiginous wit and zetetick analysis, thereby engendering, metaphorically conflabrating, xerophthalney of "Here's your mule!"

Georgia Weekly.

We fully agree with our correspondent "Cumberland," that this is no time for Conventions or political discussions, and we trust that it will not be resorted to in *his* county.

We may have more to say on this question at some future day.

A correspondent of the *Herald* says that Gen. Hickman was *nearly captured* on the south side of the James. Gen. H. has been in our possession for some time. The Yankee papers are now crowded with the most arrant falsehoods, intended to keep up the spirits of the North.

Photographs are now taken very successfully by the aid of the magnesium light. Fifteen grains of the ribbons burns a minute, and not more than a few cents. At the distance of [illegible] feet from the sitter the light produces a negative equal to any obtained by daylight under the most favorable circumstances; and, by moving the lights of the shadows, and adding light and shade, are completely at the control of the operator. This opens a [illegible] page in photography.

The Petersburg [illegible] of the 23d has received New York papers of the 21st inst. The Herald states that two papers had been suppressed for publishing a proclamation from Lincoln, calling for a day of fasting and prayer, on account of the late battles.

The Richmond *Transcript* has also been suppressed for publishing a dispatch stating the loss of the Army of the Potomac was [illegible] over sixty thousand men.

SYNOPSIS OF PLANING SCHEME OF CURRENCY [illegible] AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before [illegible] April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 60⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Sweptaway by monthly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any [illegible]-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

The Value of Money.

Value of Old Issue		Value of New Issue	Value of Old Issue
1 00		66⅔	1 50
2 00		1 33⅓	3 00
3 00		2 00	4 50
4 00		2 66⅔	6 00
5 00		3 33⅓	7 50
10 00		6 66⅔	15 00
15 00		10 00	22 00
20 00		13 33⅓	30 00
25 00		16 66⅔	37 50
30 00		20 00	45 00
35 00		23 33⅓	52 50
40 00		26 66⅔	60 00
45 00		30 00	67 50
50 00		33 33⅓	75 00
55 00		36 66⅔	82 50
60 00		40 00	90 00
65 00		43 33⅓	97 50
70 00		46 66⅔	105 00
75 00		50 00	112 50
80 00		53 33⅓	
85 00		56 66⅔	
90 00		60 00	
95 00		63 33⅓	
100 00		66 66⅔	

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P. J. SINCLAIR,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a [illegible] book [illegible] with the above title, prepared by the [illegible] who has had [illegible] 20 years practice in [illegible] phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and who has been for seventeen months engaged as now, reporting for the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with the [illegible] graphic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundredths of them in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the [illegible] to be [illegible] corrected with the [illegible] art of Reporting, [illegible] learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a [illegible] edition will be issued. Those who desire [illegible] are requested to send to the author [illegible] at once, to be recorded, [illegible] accompanied with the price of the same, which will be [illegible] dollars per copy. The book in paper covers, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense.

A. E. MARSHALL,
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