

PUBLISHED ANNOUNCEMENT

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Notices of Marriages or Deaths, not to exceed ten lines will be inserted free. All additional matter will be charged to cents per line.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Regular advertisements will be collected promptly at the end of each month.

Communications containing news or a discussion of local matters are solicited. No communication must expect to be published that contains objectionable personalities, withhold the name of the author, or that will make more than one column of this paper.

THE JOURNAL.

NEW BERNE, N. C., NOV. 10, 1862.

Entered at the Post Office at New Berne, N. C., as second-class matter.

FORT AND FLEET.

The First Federal Attack on Fort Sumter—Iron-Clads Against Brick and Stone—The World Looked on to Learn a Lesson.

It is a grand epoch in the history of war. It means a revolution all over the world in the manner of building and arming ships of war, and it means that Fort Sumter will be the last brick fort erected on the American continent to withstand a bombardment from the water.

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the Confederate works men whisper. On the esplanade in Charleston scarcely a foot moves on the gravelled walks. Aboard the iron-clads orders are given in low, stern tones full of terrible earnestness. The hundreds of men looking on from the reserve fleet and the blockaders fairly hold their breath.

The whole world might well look on and tremble with excitement. The mightiest problem of war is about to be solved.

Now the leading iron-clad is in range of the first Confederate work. Twenty thousand pairs of eyes look for a sudden puff of smoke and flame, but it does not come. The Weehawken steams slowly on, and the others come up in turn, but that grim silence is unbroken.

Straight on until within easy range of the next, and yet that same grim silence. What does it mean? Have the Confederates deserted their works on Morris Island?

And now the Weehawken is within range of a third Confederate work. Its flag is flying, but not a man is visible. That same profound silence—that stillness which tries a brave man's nerves far more than the confusion of battle. One by one the other eight creep up and creep past, and ten thousand men whisper to each other:

“What does it mean? Why don't they fire?”

A FAIR FIGHT.

As has been written before, the attack had been anticipated for days and provided for. Instruction had been sent to every Confederate work providing for the smallest details. The Confederates wanted a fair fight. They wanted to give the iron-clads a fair chance to test their strength. The building of these monsters had frightened the South. If they could whip the forts and batteries in a fair fight the fears would be well founded. If they could be beaten off they would no longer be a bugaboo. The instructions were to let the iron-clads advance as near as they desired without seeking to obstruct them.

THE FIRST GUN.

The head of the advancing line is full within the harbor of Charleston and within range of every work on Sullivan's Island before the silence is broken. Then a puff of smoke shoots straight out from the ramparts of Moultrie, followed by a second, third and fourth, and the mightiest fight of the century has opened. It is iron-clad and turret and iron-side against brick and stone and sand.

Let the whole world look on, there is a lesson to be learned.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Rumors had reached the Federals of obstructions in the channel, but, if credited, no one knew what they were nor how placed. The instructions from Dupont expected at least half the fleet to pass Fort Sumter and fire upon it from the rear. It was only when the Weehawken steamed ahead for this purpose that the piles and nets and torpedoes were discovered. Indeed, the iron-clad had picked up a seine with her wheel and was deprived of all motive power before the character of the obstructions were fully known. Thus fouled and unmanageable, the iron monster drifts with the current, and the fire of her guns as she drifts seem like signals of distress.

The Ironsides comes up and tries the other channel, followed by two others, and in seeking to evade the obstructions there is a collision and an entanglement, and for twenty minutes the whole three are under a hot fire, without opportunity to answer it. When disentangled and in position to open fire the real fight begins. Dupont has discovered that it is to be a square fight, and he accepts. Here, then, are the nine iron-clads within the circle of Confederate fire. They are supposed to be impregnable. They have ordnance warranted to knock a brick fort to pieces. Watch the fight—we shall see.

SHAKING THE WORLD.

The heaviest old-fashioned ordnance of the world is mounted upon the Confederate forts and batteries. The most effective guns of modern date are in the turrets of the iron-clads. Nearly eighty Confederate cannon are belching their fire into the circle in which the nine iron-clads move slowly about like bewildered monsters of the deep—the iron-clads answer with thirty-two guns. It is a roar which sways the tree-tops in Charleston. It is an earthquake which raises bubbles of air alongside the blockaders seven miles away. It is a sound which rolls along the sea for fifty miles.

THE THUNDERBOLTS.

On the iron-clads they have coolly settled down to their work. Thirty-five pounds of powder is placed in one of the monster guns, a shot weighing 450 pounds goes down after it, and the discharge seems to drive the vessel ten feet. Think of 450 pounds of iron, tipped with steel, driven square against Sumter by such a weight of powder at a distance of 1,000 yards! Such a bolt would pass through ten ordinary brick walls as easily as a stone flies through a sheet of paper. The force of that blow is at least 15,000

tons, and it is being repeated once in 100 seconds from every one of those thirty-two guns.

Here in Fort Sumter, as in Moultrie, Beauregard and other works, they are using great bolts with the Brooke guns—solid shot and great shells with the eleven-inch cannon—rifled shot and bolts with the English guns which have run the blockade. As the action continues, Sumter brings seven ten-inch mortars into play, and Moultrie two, and now the crash is terrific beyond description.

THE IRONSIDES.

The fire from the Confederates was at first by battery. At the end of ten minutes orders were given to fire at will, and then some of the closest shooting ever recorded was made. It seemed almost impossible for a Federal shot to miss the forts, but on the other hand the iron-clads sat low in the water, were kept on the move, and appeared to offer no chance to the best artillerymen. The Ironsides was under the guns of Sumter at close range about fifteen minutes, and at long range for three-quarters of an hour, moving every minute, and yet she was hit ten or twelve times in five minutes. One of the iron slatters over her gun port was struck and sent flying through the air, a part of her stern was shot away, and three shells entered her bows and fore her in a frightful manner. She divided her fire between Sumter and Moultrie, but owing to some disarrangement of machinery fired less than a dozen rounds. Had she remained ten minutes longer in the position first taken she would have been sent to the bottom. She was hit upwards of sixty times, or once for every fifty seconds of the engagement. The shot she fired would have disabled any two wooden ships afloat. One of her shot cracked the parapet wall of Fort Sumter for a distance of twenty-eight feet, and another struck and demolished a columbiad and its carriage.

THE NAHANT.

The Nahant did not advance nearer than 1,000 yards, and yet she was hit eighty times. She presented no more of a target to the big guns at that distance than a floating log-head, and yet certain pieces trained upon her from Sumter and Moultrie did not miss more than one shot out of six. Her crew went into action believing her impregnable, but the second shot received cracked one of her plates wide open. In ten minutes three plates had been fractured, and she was leaking. In twenty minutes it was seen that she could be pounded to pieces even at that distance. One of the last shots received, was an enormous solid bolt from a Brooks gun. This bolt struck the pilot-house square and fair, driving in a dozen bolts and cracking the iron plates as a stone cracks a pane of glass. She had six of her crew wounded—one fatally—by flying bolts alone. She went out of the fight half a wreck, having fired about two dozen shots.

THE PASSAIC.

The Passaic was hit over fifty times. One gun in Sumter struck her six times in succession. Had she been lying alongside of a three-decker she would have driven her shot clean through her every time, and every one would have made a hole like a barrel, but of the nine or ten shots she fired at Sumter only two struck and those with no damage. There were a dozen places where the Confederate shot had plowed furrows in her iron plates as a plow leaves its mark on the soil. One plunging shot which struck the top of her pilot-house left a cavity in the solid iron which would have held two quarts of water. She had nine plates cracked by one single shot, and such was the jar when the heavy shot struck her that men were knocked down. She showed three spots where the iron plates were forced inward until huge cones appeared on the inside, and she went out of the fight with her big gun disabled and her turret out of order.

THE NANTUCKET.

This monitor fired fifteen shots, nine of which were well planted, and was hit over fifty times. Three of the guns in Sumter fired only at her port shutters, and for seven or eight minutes eighteen guns were trained upon her at fair range. At the end of thirty minutes her large guns could no longer be worked, her turret was out of order, and she had received such wounds as proved that her destruction would be only a question of time under that fire.

THE CATSKILL.

This craft fired twenty-five shots and was hit fifty-one times. Three of the best shots planted in Fort Sumter were fired from her guns. She was scoured and furrowed from end to end, her plates cracked and broken, and one bolt went square through the iron deck, leaving a hole as large as a man's head.

THE WEEHAWKEN.

Despite her misfortune at the opening of the fight, the Weehawken fired twenty-six shots, twenty of which hit. In turn she was struck about six times, having several

plates cracked, and limping out of the fight with her pumps going.

THE PATASCO.

This vessel fired eighteen shots, and was hit forty-five times, but most of the shot glanced off. She had three or four plates cracked, was "bulged" in three or four spots, and one Confederate bolt peeled a furrow through solid iron three inches deep.

THE MONTAUK.

Until just before the signal to drop out of the fight, none of the iron-clads were nearer than a mile to Sumter. All of a sudden the Keokuk, provided with double-turrets, steamed ahead until within rifle range. She was one of the stoutest, if not the very best of the fleet, and her guns were served in a manner to elicit the admiration of the Confederates. She was hit ninety times—sixty of the shot striking her in the space of ten minutes. When she steamed ahead, thirty-eight guns concentrated their fire upon her, and the sound of the projectiles striking the iron was plainly heard in Sumter and Moultrie. Here was the real test of the fight. Solid iron plating six inches thick had to give way before the Confederate shot. Before she could back out of the position in which she had voluntarily placed herself she had twelve men wounded, her turrets pierced in five or six places and twenty holes in her iron hull. As she moved off down the bay the sea washed into her in a dozen places. Her pumps kept her afloat through the night, but at daylight she went down like a stone.

THE FLEET.

The idea was that none of the nine iron-clads could be pierced by any projectile in the hands of the Confederates. They, therefore, went into action with perfect confidence. They were permitted to pass several batteries which could have at least greatly annoyed them, and to take up such positions as suited them best. After that it was give and take, and they were fairly whipped.

THE FORTS.

Federal history has asserted that the fleet was opposed by at least 300 guns. The number was exactly sixty-six, and not one of them was the equal of the new ordnance on the iron-clads. Fort Sumter was struck about sixty times, and had four men wounded. The damages were repaired in a single day. Fort Moultrie had one man killed, and an hour's work would repair all damage. Wagner had three men killed and three wounded, but the loss of life was the result of an accident in the fort. None of the other Confederate works received damage or suffered loss among the garrison. The total number of shots fired by the Confederates was 2,200.

THE LESSONS.

If Dupont could have run a part of his fleet past Sumter and attacked its weak side the result might have been different. The first lesson learned was that no wideawake fort would permit such a maneuver. If again attacked a square fight against its sea front must be expected.

The second lesson learned was that no iron-clad could be made impregnable. None of the European iron-clads said to be impervious to projectiles of any sort have ever been tested as Dupont tested that fleet. All iron-clads must have port shutters. Make them as they will, and a shot striking square and fair will jam them so as to render the gun behind useless. A turret can be jammed by a shot, and a projectile from a fifteen-inch gun striking the pilot house will crack the plates or start the bolts.

Sumter likewise learned a lesson. Though not badly damaged, it was easy to see that brick and stone could not resist shot and shell at such close range. Let such an attack be repeated often enough and the fort must be knocked to pieces. The sand forts were undamaged. For years and years war had sought for the best material to construct forts, and lo! a conflict of two hours had proved that it was the despised sand over which massive stone had been laboriously hauled. No other day in the world's history had learned the world so much of war.

The Second Crop.

We were shown yesterday evening a lot of large, fine Irish potatoes, grown by a gentleman of this city in his garden, being the second crop, this year. In July he dug the first crop, which was an admirable one; he then picked off the smaller ones, some not larger than marbles, which he replanted, from which were grown those laid on our table yesterday evening. This latter crop are certainly fine, and proves beyond a doubt that two crops of Irish potatoes, with the proper care and cultivation, may be made in our section.

Kalamazoo is a great celery-raising town. What the young men of this country want to find, however, is a salary-raising community.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SHOW

WM. SULTAN & CO.,

WEINSTEIN BUILDING.

Just returned from the Northern Market with a Large and Well Selected Stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Dress Goods—

A Large Selected Stock of Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing—

The Finest Selected Stock of Ladies' Cloaks and Dolmans,

Also the Latest Styles of Ladies Walking Sackets, Misses and Children's.

Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods

A SPECIALTY. A Full Line of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes.

Also—a Fine Assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Latest Styles of Hats and Caps, and Latest styles of LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

Trunks, Valises, and a Full Line of Carpets, Blankets, Quilts, etc., at 50 cents per box—a sample box will be given away to any sufferer from this disease who will apply for it. "Try It."

Remember we buy our Goods for CASH, and sell at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Hancock's Pile Remedy.

THE GREAT INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RELIEVING AND CURING BLIND, BLEEDING, ITCHING, ULCERATED OR PROTRUDING PILES.

MESSRS. HANCOCK BROS.—While in your city several years ago, I was suffering very severely from Piles, and bought a box of your Pile Remedy, which I am thankful to say, gave me great relief, and I think has made a complete cure. I can highly recommend it to any one suffering from this disease.

Respectfully, BENJAMIN BOSCH.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per box—a sample box will be given away to any sufferer from this disease who will apply for it. "Try It."

Manufactured and sold by HANCOCK BROS., Druggists, New Berne, N. C.

A. H. POTTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH & AMERICAN CANDIES.

And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Also Cigars, Tobacco, Toys, etc.

Pollock street, near to Geo. Allen & Co., NEW BERNE, N. C.

GOLD WATCHES!

ONLY \$37.—WORTH \$50.

Fine Gold Necklaces only \$5.—Worth \$7.50. Solid Silver Tea Sets only \$6.—Worth over \$8. Solid Gold Sets of Jewelry only \$8.—Worth \$10. Solid Silver Watches \$7.—Worth \$10.

All I ask is but to look around and call on me before purchasing, and will guarantee that you can save money after learning my prices for fine goods.

Watches repaired and warranted.

ARTHUR C. FREEMAN, sep24dm Norfolk, Va.

C. E. Slover

OFFERS TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW BERNE and surrounding country a choice lot of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FRESH, CHEAP, and BEST IN QUALITY. In his stock will be found Flour—finest grades—Butter, Small Hams, Beef Tongue, Corn Beef, Cheese, No. 1 Mackerel, Smoked Herrings, Cooked Corn Beef, Irish Potatoes, Canned Goods—all kinds—Lard & Peppin's Sauce, Fresh Roasted Coffee, Finest Teas, English Island Molasses, Syrup, Full Line of Fresh Crackers and Cakes, Fruits, Macaroni, Powder, Shot and Caps.

Call and Examine Them.

Corner of POLLOCK and CRAVEN streets. NEW BERNE, N. C.

HOLLAND & GUION,

(At Simmons & Manly's Law Office.) REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Land purchased and sold on short notice.

Special attention given to the letting of houses and collection of rents.

P. O. Box 464, NEW BERNE, N. C.

For references apply to National Bank, Geo. B. Guion, Simmons & Manly.

sep4dtf

Old and Reliable Line.

The Neuse River Navigation Company

Will run the following Schedule:

Steamer Kinston

Will leave the Old Dominion Wharf TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and arrive at Kinston WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and leave Kinston MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, arriving in New Berne the same day. Will touch at all Landings along the River going and coming.

Steamer Neuse

Will make THREE TRIPS a week, leaving the Old Dominion wharf MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at EIGHT A. M. Returning, leaves Jolly Old Field TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, touching at all points.

These steamers make close connection with the Old Dominion Line.

Freight received on the days of sailing.

For rates apply to the Captain on board.

J. M. WHITE, Manager.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Where Are You Going?

I am going to suffer no longer with my shoes made on that wrong and absurd principle, but wear those beautiful styles manufactured by

J. W. HARRELL.

Repairing done in the neatest manner; invisible patches put on and warranted to stay.

Don't forget the place—south of the Central Hotel, Middle street, New Berne, N. C.

Send your orders and save money. sep21dawtf J. W. HARRELL

H. W. WAHAB,

(Successor to E. H. Windley.)

DISTILLERS' AGENT FOR

Pure Rye and Corn Whisky

AT WHOLESALE.

WINES AND CIGARS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ginger Ale, Pale Ale, Beer and Porter,

CIDER,

Bergner & Engel Beer,

Pure French Brandy

H. W. WAHAB,

Corner South Front and Middle sts., sep26-dawly New Berne, N. C.

THE WAR IN EGYPT

IS ENDED, BUT

Humphrey & Howard

Are waging a

Terrible Warfare with High Prices.

And will never rest until they have Routed Them, Foot and Dragon.

Call and see how we slaughter Generals

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

AND HELP US TO BURY THE DEAD.

HUMPHREY & HOWARD

Brick Block, New Berne, N. C., opposite the Ice House.

THOS. J. LATHAM,

Late of Newbern, N