

1 August 1863, 1

The Siege of Charleston.

It has too frequently been the case during this war that we have more promptly bestowed blame than praise. Whole organizations, not less than individuals, have for no other reason than "because everybody says so," been brought under the ban of public censure, and then has followed ridicule, severity and disrepute. None come more broadly within the scope of these suggestions than the cavalry of the country, yet we venture to say no portion of our Confederate soldiers have been engaged in more trying or arduous duties, than those who have stood upon our outposts and guarded the front and rear of our armies. They have been reviled for cowardice and inaction; for running before the enemy and accused of being among the tributary causes of every reverse which we have suffered; but it is forgotten that the very life of the cavalry man is one calculated to demoralize him. He is put in the van to watch, to warn, to encounter the dangers of surprises and ambuscades, to receive the first fire of the enemy, and then to fall back and give the alarm. It is not expected of him, in all cases, that he shall stand his ground and fight a superior force; but that he will retreat quickly and give the tidings of the vidette to the stronger line of infantry by which he is supported. The effect of this upon the people has been to foster an ill-founded prejudice against the cavalry, which shows itself under whatever circumstances duty may be performed—which seldom recognizes any good as "coming out of Nazareth," and however valuable the service, places the actor in the dark background of every event.

This is all wrong. The annals of the Confederacy, adorned as they are with incidents of heroism of which any nation might be proud, show no brighter record than that which has been made by the cavalry. And when the history of this war is written, and the yet unpublished narrative of this arm of the military service is laid before the people, it will be found that among all our scarred and battle-worn heroes, there are none who have performed their parts in the great drama—though not always in the heat of battle—more efficiently than those who, with sabre and pistol, have met our foe, hand to hand, breast to breast, weapon to weapon, and sternly contested the fortunes of the hour.

In our own immediate vicinity there has been little or no opportunity for the display of fighting courage on the part of our cavalry; but if we look to our great armies, we shall find their story full of names and deeds, and in MORGAN, HAMPTON, STUART, LEE, WHEELER, LOGAN, BUTLER, BASIL DUKK, ROBERTSON and others, will recognize leaders possessing the same dashing gallantry that has made the history of our past seem more like romance than reality. The peculiar conformation of our soil, and locality of our battle fields, has thus far measurably prevented the operation of large bodies of horsemen, but whenever the opportunity has been afforded, our cavalry have proven that they have the same bold, brave blood coursing through their veins, and were as ready to meet the columns of the enemy as their brethren on foot.

In this connection the writer would remark,

that during the present siege of our city the services of the cavalry appear to have been utterly ignored. It is not too late, however, to rectify the error, and to state that recently when Generals HAGOOD and COLQUITT attacked the enemy on James' Island, a battalion of South Carolina cavalry, under Col. ROBERT J. JEFFORDS, performed no insignificant part in sweeping the woods of the negroes, driving them into the marsh and contributing to the success of the occasion. During the whole of this time they were exposed to a murderous fire from the gunboats of the enemy, embracing probably not less than fifteen or twenty pieces—fortunately without injury. While this was going on Gen. HAGOOD had a narrow escape. A shell struck the ground near the feet of his horse, and, exploding, covered both animal and rider with dirt. Without appearing in the least disturbed, the General coolly turned to an officer who was standing near, and remarked with his peculiar *sang froid*, "Colonel, the enemy fire well this morning," and then resumed his conversation.

Capt. EDWARDS, of the cavalry, whose company was in line as skirmishers, also had a narrow escape. While riding through the woods a negro fired at him from a covert, not more than ten feet distant. The ball passed by, and the black attempted to fix his bayonet for the purpose of rushing on the Captain. But the latter was too quick for him and, spurring his horse forward, cut him once or twice with his sabre, then drawing his revolver fired. Five out of the six charges took effect in the neck and shoulder of the rascal, but he made no sign of yielding, and as each ball struck him would only cringe and exclaim. "Oh-e, Oh-e." At this juncture, Lieut. DAVID DANTZLER rode up and shot the negro through the head with a horseman's pistol.

Col. JEFFORDS had a similar adventure. A black sprang from behind a tree, and taking deliberate aim, fired his rifle, exclaiming as he did so: "Now I've got you—d—n you." Finding that he had missed, he threw down the gun, dropped on his knees, and, raising his hands, implored, "For God's sake, master, don't kill me—don't kill me;" but a soldier standing near by blew his brains out.

Detachments of the same cavalry regiment have been doing duty on Morris' Island during the bombardment, as couriers between Batteries Gregg and Wagner. Some idea of the danger of this position and the occasional fierceness of the fire may be conveyed by the statement, that the couriers were sent at intervals of one hundred and fifty yards apart with the same dispatch, so that in case one should be killed the other might get safely to his journey's end. During the assault on Saturday night, a portion of the detachment not on duty voluntarily took their places behind the works, and, it is said, fought bravely in repelling the enemy.

It is a pleasure to put our various commands in their proper places during these hours of peril, though not always practicable at the time; and if hereafter the participants in engagements will promptly furnish the desired information, instead of leaving its discovery to chance, there need be no complaint of partiality, omission or error.

PERSONNE.

1 August 1863, 1

*The Yankee Iron-Clads of Charleston.*—A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from the Monitor *Catskill*, one of the fleet under the command of Admiral DAULOGAN, under date of the 11th instant, communicates some facts of a most agreeable nature. Our gallant boys at the guns will see that the redoubtable monsters have suffered no little damage:

This morning 9 20 boat to quarters, steaming for Cumming's Point; at 10.5 fired our first shot; kept on firing all the morning till 12.15, when we hauled off just beyond range for dinner; at one o'clock the main-brace, and it was needed, for the berth-deck, when we are in action, is awful hot, and full of powder smoke. The fellows in the turret have the most and hardest work, yet have plenty of fresh air. This morning we sent to one of the wooden vessels near some of the men who were tired out, most of them firemen, and a boy that belongs in the turret. A piece of shell came in the port, striking him in the foot, cutting him some. Yesterday noon we sent away Mr. Simmonds, our masteer, he having fainted, or it was the concussion of a shot striking against the turret, while he was leaning against the side of it.

This noon, about 2 P. M., we were all mustered on deck. The Captain wished to know if any of us thought we were not able to go in again, but they all seemed willing to try it once more. We have an Admiral this time that knows his business, and is not afraid of sinking the vessels. Our decks and sides, as well as turret and pilot house, are cut up, one shot nearly went through the galley, letting down daylight, and water by the bucketful, and another over the engine room the same way. We were struck yesterday forty-nine times, most of them pratty bad, and to-day some fifteen or twenty times more. Our smoke-stack also is badly torn, several shots having gone through it. There was one solid shot lodged on our deck yesterday. The Captain has possession of it. Thousands of pieces of them are lying around. I can't tell whether we are going in again or not. The Admiral has gone ashore to see the General, and find out how he stands it. Sumter is still playing with them. All the batteries on Morris' Island are taken but Fort Wagner. That, too, will soon be tuzged on Sumter; then good-bye for Charleston.

**From the Islands.**

An occasional shot was exchanged between the land batteries Thursday night, until an early hour Friday morning, when the enemy's battery, about half a mile from Wagner, opened a heavy fire upon the latter from their Parrott guns, followed by three other batteries in rapid succession. Our batteries replied, and the cannonading was continued with great spirit on both sides for several hours. The *Ironsides* and Monitors made no demonstrations. The casualties on our side from the morning's bombardment were reported to be two killed and five wounded. In the afternoon another sharp fire was opened from the enemy's battery, and continued for about two hours, when it ceased.

Fort Sumter and the batteries on James' Island kept up their fire on Morris' Island, and it is believed had the effect of stopping the Yankees at their works, besides doing some damage among them.

A gunboat and a small schooner were alongside the *Ironsides* yesterday, apparently transferring a fresh supply of ammunition to the latter.

The Monitors remained inactive throughout the day.

We have been furnished with the following reports:

*Messrs. Editors* :—The following is a list of killed and wounded at Battery Gregg, on Thursday, the 30th July, 1863:

*Killed*—Privates George Gunter, Company E, 8th N. C. V.; E. A. Baker, Company E, 8th N. C. V.; Ezra Roberts, Company I, 61st N. C. V.

*Wounded*—Private J. H. Finch, thigh broken, seriously, Company A, 8th N. C. V.; Captain A. J. Rogers, forehead, slightly, Company D, 8th N. C. V.; Color Sergeant F. Perkins, thigh, slightly; Privates Peyton Moy, knee, seriously; Joseph Kelly, leg and arm, mortally; B. F. Ringold, thigh, slightly; Arlington Burgess, ear, slightly; John Knight, ankle, seriously; J. B. McLeod, rib broken, serious; Rason Faircloth, arm, slight; Thomas Bledsoe, back, slightly; all of Company E, 8th N. C. V.

ELIHU TOLAND, Surgeon in Charge  
Battery Gregg, Morris' Island.

Received in Trapmann-street Hospital:

F. J. Perkins, Thomas Bledsoe, B. F. Ringgold, John Knight, A. Burgess, J. B. McLeod, B. Faircloth, Peyton Moye, all of the 8th North Carolina; W. L. Corbett, S. P. Carroll, G. Higgins, W. P. Holt, Jos Kelly, all of the 61st North Carolina.

# The Charleston Courier.

1 August 1863, 1

We have been shown two twenties and one ten dollar counterfeit Confederate bill of the date of September 2d, 1861. The peculiarity of these bills is that they are very coarsely executed and unlike the genuine. The signatures are engraved. The vignette of the ten dollar bill are a group of Indians; that of the twenties is a woman with a globe. These bills came from the enemy's lines near Newbern, and were put in circulation in Onslow County by a young man named Eugene Scott, son of a man named David Scott, who is now in the enemy's lines, and has been acting pilot for them. We are not fully certain whether the younger Scott knew the character of these bills.

The genuine twenties of the issue of September 2d, 1861, bearing the imprint of New Orleans, have a comma after the word "Richmond." The counterfeit twenties have not. The same word in the counterfeit is shaded, and is not so in the genuine. In the genuine tens the Indian groupe forming the central vignette is as light as though intended to represent white persons. In the counterfeit they are about as dark as negroes. It is proper to remark that the various issues of the 2d September, 1861, got up for the Confederate Government by the Southern Bank Note Company, at New Orleans, are the best executed of any specimens of currency that the Confederacy has yet issued, and this alone will enable any person to detect the counterfeits by their coarseness and bad appearance. It is said that these bills are sold by the Yankees in Newbern at \$50 for \$1,000, and put in circulation by the Buffaloes in that section. Of course it is proper that our people should be on their guard.—*Wilmington Journal.*

*The Iron-Clad Roanoke.*—The United States iron-clad frigate *Roanoke* left the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday of last week, having on board a full complement of officers, sailors and marines, and being supplied with all the necessaries for active service of a hostile character. Her engines were put in motion at the yard, and drove her down the bay in a very satisfactory manner. She is to proceed to Hampton Roads for orders, her subsequent destination being a mystery at present. The *Roanoke* was one of the five steam frigates built in 1865, consisting of the *Niagara*, *Wabash*, *Minnesota*, *Colorado*, and *Roanoke*. She has recently been covered with iron armor, her plates being two feet wide and the whole of the armor averaging about four and a half inches. She is thus made one of the most formidable vessels of our navy.—*Northville Paper*, 11th inst.

# The Charleston Mercury.

1 August 1863, 2

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF MORRIS ISLAND.

At about half past three o'clock yesterday morning the heavy and rapid cannonade in the direction of Morris Island indicated that warm work had recommenced at Battery Wagner. All the enemy's batteries upon the Southern portion of Morris Island opened a simultaneous fire. The new circular battery nearest to Battery Wagner, and armed with Parrott guns, is said to have begun the attack. Seven mortars, which had just been mounted in a Yankee battery below GRAHAM'S house, also participated in the bombardment. The enemy's fire was replied to with spirit by Fort Sumter and batteries Wagner, Gregg and Simkins. The fight lasted with great violence until about half past six, a. m., when the firing became less rapid, and soon subsided into the slow and desultory bombardment to which our community has grown so accustomed.

As usual, the Yankee shot and shell made no impression upon the staunch sand fort. Our casualties at Battery Wagner were two killed and five wounded.

Up to a late hour last night the mortar firing continued, but at long intervals.

**THEFT.**—On the 23d of July several boxes of clothing, in good order, were placed on three drays by a quartermaster in this city. The clothing was for our soldiers at Grahamville, and was to be delivered by the draymen at the Savannah Railroad Depot. The agent of the road refused to receive the boxes, as they were not in good condition. This led to the counting of the goods, when it was found that some thirty pair of pantaloons were missing. The matter was turned over to officer HICKS, who soon fixed the abstracting of the goods on the colored draymen, two of whom—*John Evans, free, and Ben,* owned by Mrs. JUST—watched while the third, named *Washington,* belonging to Mr. FURMAN, broke open the boxes. Mr. HICKS prosecuted his search, and discovered some of the missing goods for sale by HENRY FINCK. The whole matter was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, when Mr. FINCK was fined \$500, and each of the negroes was sentenced to three days solitary confinement and to receive thirty lashes.

**WAYSIDE HOME, No. 1,**  
AT AMERICAN HOTEL, CORNER KING AND GEORGE STREETS.

also,

**WAYSIDE HOME No. 2,**  
AT A. O. MILLS' STORE, EAST BAY-STREET,  
Are now open and prepared to furnish FOOD AND SHELTER to all Soldiers while in and passing through the City.  
GEORGE ROBERTSON,  
July 29 6 Chairman.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA.,  
CHARLESTON, July 31, 1863.

### [GENERAL ORDERS NO. 80.]

1. OFFICERS IN THIS MILITARY DISTRICT ARE positively forbidden to communicate to the newspapers any information whatever concerning military operations.

The habit of newspaper controversy, discussing the relative merits of commands and commanders is unfilitary, and is prohibited. Officers will best discharge their duties if they will communicate information through the prescribed channels. Any infringement of this order will be rigidly punished.

By command Brigadier-General RIPLEY.

WM. F. NANCE,

August 1

A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA.,  
CHARLESTON, July 28, 1863.

### [GENERAL ORDERS NO. 29.]

1. ALL TROOPS GOING ON DUTY AT THE OUTPOSTS, especially at Morris' Island, will take with them three days' cooked rations.

2. Complete lists of killed, wounded and missing, by name, must be sent in to these Headquarters, without delay, in accordance with Army Regulations, whenever a command is relieved from duty at the outposts.

By command of Brigadier General RIPLEY.

WM. F. NANCE,

August 1

A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA.,  
(EXTRACT) CHARLESTON, July 31st, 1863.

### [SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 261.]

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X. THE PROVOST MARSHAL WILL DISCONTINUE issuing PERMITS TO FISH IN THE HARBOR, and revoke such as have not yet expired. His guards will refuse to recognize Permits from these or other Headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. RIPLEY.

(Signed)

WM. F. NANCE, A. A. G.

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PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
CHARLESTON, August 1st, 1863.

In accordance with the foregoing order, all PERMITS heretofore issued from this Office for boats, other than those engaged in Government Service, to ply in this Harbor, are hereby revoked. The guards are directed to refer to this Office all persons presenting Boat Permits.

WM. J. GAYER,

August 1

Captain and Provost Marshal.

3 August 1863, 1

*The News from the Islands.*—There has been but little change to note since our last. The firing has been maintained principally by the land batteries and Fort Sumter. One or two wooden gunboats engaged Battery Wagner at intervals yesterday, but quickly got out of range on receiving our fire. The only casualties we have learned were two men, members of the 51st North Carolina, slightly wounded. The *Ironsides* and *Monitors* remain perfectly quiet, and it is believed they have sustained some serious damage. Two or three transports with troops are reported to have arrived Sunday.

The enemy fired a few random shots at the steamer *Chesterfield*, Saturday night, but did no damage.

General BRAUNSGARD paid another visit to the batteries on James' Island on Saturday. We learn that he expressed himself well satisfied with the condition of things and appeared to be well pleased.

Since writing the above we learn that the casualties yesterday at Battery Wagner were two killed and several wounded, caused by the explosion of a shell in an old shed near the battery. The wounded were brought to the city last evening.

*A Brilliant Dash—Capture of Thirty-three Negroes*—On Thursday night last a small party of volunteers from Capt. KIRK's Company, Beaufort Artillery and the Eleventh South Carolina Regiment, all under the command of Captain KIRK, and guided by a daring and well known scout, started on a reconnoitering expedition. They made a dash on Barnwell or, as it is commonly called, Big Island, divided from Port Royal by only a small creek.

Proceeding to the residence of the Hon. WM. H. TRESCOT, the party surrounded the house, surprising and capturing thirty-three negroes, five of whom were members of MONTGOMERY's brigade. While taking them to the boat two of the negroes attempted to escape by jumping from the bank into the creek. One was shot, and it is thought instantly killed. The other's screams were heard by our pickets at a distance of nearly three miles, and was no doubt dangerously wounded. The others were all brought off safely. They are all prime negroes, and were recognized as belonging to J. D. CHAPLIN, Esq., Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and Messrs. FRIPPS and TRESCOT—the majority of them to the first named. On the return of the party rapid and heavy volleys of musketry were heard, supposed to be a force of the Yankees crossing the creek in pursuit. The Yankee gunboats since this expedition are keeping up a night patrol on the river. The expedition was well conceived and gallantly carried out.

3 August 1863, 2

*Rebel Prisoners in New York.*—The Herald, of Saturday, July 25th, has the following in its local column:

Within the last few days of the week just closed a large number of rebel prisoners have been transferred from Washington and other points to New York, where it is expected that quarters will be provided for over 2000 or 3000 on the healthy islands which adorn the bay. These prisoners have been brought to this point by land and by water. Elizabethport and Amboy are the depots where they are received, and thence they are immediately transferred to David's Island. Many of the rebels are badly wounded—as they fought at Gettysburg—and the greatest attention is shown to all who stand in need of it. The people at Elizabethport lavished all kinds of good things on the rebels, sometimes to the improper neglect of wounded Union soldiers.

The agent of the Sanitary Commission, however, took the matter into his own hands, and insisted that no delicacies whatever should be given to rebels which the wounded Union soldiers did not share. Several Southern soldiers accompanied the rebel prisoners to attend to their wounds, but, as the poor fellows themselves complain, they have received but mighty little attention at their hands. The dress of these surgeons does not differ in anything from that of the ragged privates. The physique of this batch of prisoners is better than that of others who have preceded them; but in recession proclivities and insolent swagger they are even worse than any of their predecessors. They, however, express themselves much pleased at the reception they have had in the North.

4 August 1863, 1

*News from the Islands.*—The enemy kept very quiet Monday, not even replying to our fire from the batteries on James' Island. The *Iroquois* and *Monitors* remained in the same position of Morris' Island, out of range of Battery Wagner. Considerable activity of movements and apparent signalling was observed among the fleet inside the Bar and the blockaders outside. This led to the impression that they were about to renew the bombardment, but no further demonstrations were made.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, accompanied by Cols. HARRIS, RICE, ROMAN, CHISOLM, and the Hon. W. P. MILLS, visited and inspected Fort Sumter and our batteries on Morris' Island, Monday afternoon.

Heavy firing was heard between nine and ten o'clock last evening, supposed to be the fleet firing at some inward bound steamer.

The following wounded, from Morris' Island, were received at the Trapmann-street Hospital Sunday night:

Lieut. J. T. Willis, Company A, 2d Regiment S. C. Artillery.

J. J. Tyler, Company A, 2d Regiment S. C. Artillery.

J. T. Lee, Company A, 2d Regiment S. C. Artillery.

O. Kinginan, Company E, Charleston Battalion.  
Elijah Williams, Company B, Charleston Battalion.

J. M. Taylor, Company K, 19th Georgia.

J. W. Rainey, Company K, 19th Georgia.

J. H. Nix, Company K, 19th Georgia.

J. P. Knight, Company G, 21st South Carolina.

P. C. Laprade, Mathews' Artillery.

J. P. Edge, Company D, 51st North Carolina.

*More Labor Wanted.*—Our military authorities require more negro labor in order to hasten forward the works now in progress. To do this surely and successfully and in time for any emergency requires a double force, one party to work during the day and the other at night. Our officials, while acknowledging the promptness of the planters, count confidently upon their still further support to enable them to complete the defences in the shortest possible moment.

*Fill up the Sand Bags.*—Citizens who desire to assist in the patriotic work of the speedy completion of our defences, can do so by furnishing a laborer or two for the purpose of filling up the sand bags now going on at Commercial wharf. Another urgent necessity is that of men for manning the row boats for the transportation of the sand bags to Fort Sumter. We trust there will be a ready response to the call thus made, which we have been requested to bring to their notice.

# The Charleston Mercury.

4 August 1863, 2

## THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

Until dark yesterday the enemy was exceedingly quiet. The land batteries were silent, and not one of the fleet approached within range or fired a gun. The only firing was from our batteries, and that was slow and deliberate.

Soon after eight o'clock last night the enemy's land batteries opened fire, and the reports were heard in the city about once every five minutes. We heard of no casualties having occurred. The casualties among our troops on Morris Island on Sunday were two killed and fourteen wounded. Of which the following wounded have been received at the Trapman-street Hospital:

Elijah Williams, Company B, Charleston Battalion.

Oliver Kingman, Company E, Charleston Battalion.

J. M. Taylor, Company K, 19th Georgia.

J. W. Rainey, Company K, 19th Georgia.

J. H. Nix, Company K, 19th Georgia.

J. P. Knight, Company G, 21st South Carolina.

S. P. Age, Company D, 51st North Carolina.

P. C. Laprade, Mathews' Artillery.

Lieutenant J. T. Willis, Company A, 2d South Carolina Artillery.

J. G. Tyler, Company A, 2d South Carolina Artillery.

J. T. Lee, Company A, 2d South Carolina Artillery.

General BHAUREGARD, accompanied by Colonel HARRIS, of the Engineers, and Inspector-General ROMAN, yesterday visited Fort Sumter and our works on Morris Island.

**SAND BAGS.**—We would again earnestly call the attention of all our citizens, not in the ranks, to the important movement now afoot to furnish sand bags for the protection of our harbor defenses. Messrs. WILLIAMS, MIDDLETON and J. BENNETT have taken charge of the matter, on South Commercial Wharf, at the desire of the military authorities. Boats and carts are employed in conveying the sand and the bags when filled. Bags are wanted. And all persons who can spare servants, either to fill the bags or to pull the boats as oarsmen, are requested to furnish them at this juncture.

Besides this resource, the free colored men of Charleston might render important aid to the defence of the city by coming forward freely now and reporting themselves to the above-named gentlemen, to work either on the wharf or in the harbor. They have always constituted a very respectable and orderly class in this community. Let them do their part now.





# The Charleston Mercury.

4 August 1863, 2

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A SUCCESSFUL RAID.—On Friday night last, 30th ultimo, Captain M. J. KIRK, with his command of Partizan Rangers, and a small detachment from the Beaufort Artillery and 11th Regiment of Infantry, went over into the enemy's lines at "Big Island," near Port Royal Ferry, and brought away thirty-one negroes. These negroes are now at McPhersonville, in safe keeping; and amongst them are three men who are members of MONTGOMERY's negro regiment. The rest are said to belong to Mr. CHAPLIN, of Beaufort, and a few to Mr. W. H. TRESGOT, the proprietor of the Island where they were taken. As the Northern negroes were *certainly taken prisoners by mistake*, we suppose they will be returned at once within the Yankee lines. If any of the South Carolina negroes are soldiers, we presume they will be turned over at once to our State authorities to be tried for insurrection. If they are not soldiers, they ought to be returned to their masters.

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5 August 1863, 1

An Appeal to the Planters and Merchants of South Carolina in Behalf of our Wounded and Sick Soldiers.

Gentlemen:—Having from the beginning of this war been engaged, as you are engaged, in ministering to the wants of our armies, you will, I trust, regard my appeal as entitled to some share of your consideration. His own reiterated advice began to be attended to at an earlier period, this appeal would now be unnecessary. As it is, the evil is upon us. Our city and State are invaded by a powerful, ruthless and vindictive foe. All minor considerations must now give way to united efforts. The love of country demands at our hands all the sacrifices we can make, including even that of life itself, in defence of our liberties, our homes, and our altars. Your defenders, than whom no nation on earth has witnessed their superiors in courage, fortitude and self-denial, have the strongest claims on your sympathy and support. Our hospitals are crowded with the sick, the maimed and wounded. Our wearied and harassed soldiers on Morris' Island and along the coast must be daily fed. Our noble, unselfish and self-sacrificing women are at their post of duty, in the hospitals, and in every place where comforts can be extended and sorrows alleviated. Hundreds would have died had it not been for their devoted care and nursing. What a spectacle do they now present, and what a contrast with so many of the other sex. Rome, Greece and modern nations may boast of their women's patriotic devotion, but there is nothing in history that can surpass the love of country and the self-sacrificing zeal of our Southern females. "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all." They are still ready to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, and to bind up the wounds of the maimed and miserable. Alas, the means are wanting. The articles cannot be purchased in Charleston without depriving them of the last dollar of their private funds. We are becoming more and more restricted every day in our means of support, and we now call upon you to share the labor and expense with us, and to aid us in providing comforts for our soldiers. Permit me to suggest to you the following plan of relief:—We

hope the inhabitants along the Greenville or Charlotte Rail Roads will either purchase for us or give, as their liberality may dictate, some barrels of wheat flour, in regular succession. This is much needed. From other parts of the State we hope each neighborhood may make up some of the following articles: Poultry of any kind, sent down in coops; bacon, lard, butter, eggs, cow peas, brandies, wines and cordials. Sweet potatoes and other vegetables we hope to obtain from the lower country. These things should be sent down in succession, and not all at one time, lest whilst we might have a feast to day, we may be reduced to a famine to-morrow. Let a name be placed on the barrels, boxes, baskets, bags, &c., and they will be returned to be re-filled. I have addressed the Presidents of the different rail roads, and am not without a hope that their patriotism and the necessities of the case may induce them to favor us in their charges. All articles must be addressed to "Rev. JOHN BACHMAN, for the Soldiers." All bills for the purchase of articles, when sent to me, will be immediately paid.

Within the last twelve months, there has been entrusted to me for distribution upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, either in funds or in supplies, which I have endeavored faithfully to apply, according to the requests of the donors. If any mistakes have occurred, I will thankfully receive the information, and will promptly correct them. In looking over my accounts, I find that I can account for every dollar entrusted to me. My agents in the distribution were pious, conscientious and faithful. The ladies of the Soldiers' Relief Association have aided me more than others, and they are entitled to the gratitude of their country. I have expended all that was entrusted to me for the hospitals in Virginia and the armies of the West. I have still a considerable sum deposited in the Charleston Bank, to supply the pressing wants of our soldiers. I return my grateful thanks to those who so liberally supplied me with funds, many of whom were my personal friends. I am ready to receive still farther donations in money, but would be still more gratified if they were sent in provisions.

JOHN BACHMAN.

5 August 1863, 1

*News from the Islands.*—Tuesday was another comparatively quiet day. One Monitor steamed into position and commenced firing about twelve o'clock, at long tow, upon Battery Wagner. A few shots from Batteries Gregg, Wagner, and Fort Sumter caused her to back out of range again in a very short time.

It was reported yesterday that a Yankee officer, accompanied by his staff, mounted the parapet of his advanced battery, when one of our sharpshooters singled him out and shot him. He was seen to fall, and was carried off by his attendants.

We heard of no casualties on our side yesterday.

A report was in circulation yesterday that the enemy had made another demonstration in the direction of Adams' Run. On inquiry at Headquarters we learned there was no ground for the report.

The Savannah News, of Tuesday, learns that dispatches were received in that city Monday evening, announcing that several transports had sailed from Charleston in the direction of Savannah. It says the Yankees may possibly design giving us a call. They will be suitably received should that be their design.

#### Major David Ramsay.

We are pained to announce this morning the death of Major DAVID RAMSAY, of the Charleston Battalion. He died at his residence in Broad-street, at half-past nine o'clock, Tuesday night, from the effects of the wound received in repelling the assault of the enemy on Battery Wagner, on the 18th ult.

Major RAMSAY was in the prime of life, having been born on the 14th September, 1830. His friends had every reason to anticipate for him, had he escaped this casualty, a long career of honor to himself and usefulness to society. This war, so redolent of slaughter, will record among its victims none who more loved his country, or was more devoted to all the great interests of our common humanity, than the gallant spirit whose untimely departure we thus briefly notice.

We await a fuller opportunity to pay a merited and just tribute to our departed friend, who has yielded a life with the most brilliant prospects, a sacrifice to his State, leaving behind a noble example to encourage to deeds of honor and patriotism.

His funeral services will take place at the Central Presbyterian Church, this afternoon, at five o'clock.

The planters throughout our State have responded with promptness to the demand for negro laborers. A large number of stalwart blacks are working industriously on the defences of our harbor. But the works in course of construction, and those it is contemplated to build, require a great many more strong arms. We would urge the owners of slaves in our districts to send every hand they can spare without serious inconvenience and loss. Indeed it will be better for them to suffer temporary loss than our city fall into the hands of the foe.

The enemy has been checked. Battery Wagner, stronger to-day by far than it was three weeks ago, still frowns defiance upon the foe, after enduring the most severe bombardment any earth-work has ever been subjected to. But though the progress of the foe has been arrested, and thus far he has suffered severe discomfiture, he has not been dislodged from Morris' Island, but is laboring with untiring energy to retain the foothold he has, and to carry into execution the plans he has devised against Charleston. Nor will he willingly consent to abandon his position.

A great deal of work remains to be done. If all the laborers we have a right to expect are forthcoming, in a short time our city will be impregnable. The danger is still imminent. We implore the planters to furnish the help we need. With their co-operation the designs of the enemy will be frustrated and baffled at every point, the enterprising foe will be forced to raise the siege.

We trust they will give us their generous co-operation, and that promptly.

# The Charleston Courier.

5 August 1863, 1

*Messrs. Editors* :—When I arrived in this place, since the attack upon the gallant city by our relentless foe, I was unable to perform any service on the islands, and was consequently lodged in Roper Hospital as a patient, where I received the kindest attention I have met with since the commencement of this unhappy struggle. Allow me to express through your columns my sincere thanks, and the many obligations we are all under, to the kind, noble hearted, and patriotic ladies of Charleston, for their unbounded devotion to the cause of independence, and their untiring and unceasing kindness to the sick and wounded now in the hospitals in the city. Never shall I forget them, and when I say this I speak the sentiments of every true soldier who has witnessed their kind and devoted attention.

Not a day passes without their appearance in the hospital in crowds, loaded with nourishment for the sick and wounded, which are distributed by their own hands, while many sweet and consoling words are spoken by these ministering angels as encouragement to their suffering defenders.

Can a people so united and so devoted to the holy cause of freedom, ever be subjugated by a wicked and unrelenting foe. I feel at liberty to adopt the language of the illustrious PITT, and answer, *never, never, never, never.*

May the fair promoters of our common cause live to see the great bird of independence, perch upon our sunny South, turn her back upon the North, tip one wing in the Atlantic and the other in the waters of our Western boundary, and say to the nations of the earth, here is the land of peace, prosperity and independence, where dwelleth a God-fearing people.

A PRIVATE COMPANY E,  
SIXTH GEORGIA REGIMENT.

Charleston, August 4, 1863.

# The Charleston Courier.

5 August 1863, 1

*News from the Islands.*—Tuesday was another comparatively quiet day. One Monitor steamed into position and commenced firing, about twelve o'clock, at long law, upon Battery Wagner. A few shots from Batteries Gregg, Wagner and Fort Sumter caused her to back out of range again in a very short time.

It was reported yesterday that a Yankee officer, accompanied by his staff, mounted the parapet of his advanced battery, when one of our sharpshooters singled him out and shot him. He was seen to fall, and was carried off by his attendants.

We heard of no casualties on our side yesterday.

A report was in circulation yesterday that the enemy had made another demonstration in the direction of Adams' Run. On inquiry at Headquarters we learned there was no ground for the report.

The Savannah News, of Tuesday, learns that dispatches were received in that city Monday evening, announcing that several transports had sailed from Charleston in the direction of Savannah. It says the Yankees may possibly design giving us a call. They will be suitably received should that be their design.

## Major David Ramsay.

We are pained to announce this morning the death of Major DAVID RAMSAY, of the Charleston Battalion. He died at his residence in Broadstreet, at half-past nine o'clock, Tuesday night, from the effects of the wound received in repelling the assault of the enemy on Battery Wagner, on the 18th ult.

Major RAMSAY was in the prime of life, having been born on the 14th September, 1830. His friends had every reason to anticipate for him, had he escaped this casualty, a long career of honor to himself and usefulness to society. This war, so redolent of slaughter, will record among its victims none who more loved his country, or was more devoted to all the great interests of our common humanity, than the gallant spirit whose untimely departure we thus briefly notice.

We await a fuller opportunity to pay a merited and just tribute to our departed friend, who has yielded a life with the most brilliant prospects, a sacrifice to his State, leaving behind a noble example to encourage to deeds of honor and patriotism.

His funeral services will take place at the Central Presbyterian Church, this afternoon, at five o'clock.

OFFICIAL ORDERS,

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 3, 1863.

THE WRITERS OF ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO the Commanding General are assured that he finds it necessary to have them destroyed hereafter without being read. This will be done with all letters without signature, whether the vehicle of advice or suggestion, or of detraction of those engaged in fighting for the defence of Charleston—unfortunately so often their theme.

August 4 3 THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST S. C. V., }  
FORT JOHNSON, August 3, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. — }  
ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THIS COMMAND now absent are hereby ordered to report forthwith for duty, or send a Surgeon's certificate of disability. All failing to do so will be considered deserters, and punished accordingly.

By order Lieut. Col. DARGAN, Commanding 21st S. C. V. THOS. FORD, First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

August 4 3

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
DEPARTMENT OF So. CA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, }  
CHARLESTON, July 31, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. }  
OFFICERS IN THIS MILITARY DISTRICT ARE positively forbidden to communicate to the newspapers any information whatever concerning military operations.

The habit of newspaper controversy, discussing the relative merits of commands and commanders, is unmilitary, and prohibited. Officers will best discharge their duties if they will communicate information through the prescribed channels. Any infringement of this Order will be rigidly punished.

By command of Brig. Gen. RIPLEY. WM. F. NANCE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

August 1 6

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
DEPARTMENT OF So. CA., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA. }  
Charleston, July 28, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28. }  
ALL TROOPS GOING ON DUTY AT THE OUTPOSTS, especially at Morris' Island, will take three days Cooked Ration.

Complete lists of killed, wounded and missing, by name, must be sent into these Headquarters without delay, in accordance with Army Regulations, whenever a Command is relieved from duty at the outposts.

By command of Brigadier General RIPLEY. WM. F. NANCE, Assistant Adjutant General.

August 1 6

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GA. AND FLA., }  
[EXTRACT.] Charleston, July 31, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 261. }  
\* \* \* \* \*  
X. THE PROVOST MARSHAL WILL DISCONTINUE issuing PERMITS TO FISH IN THE HARBOR, and revoke such as have not yet expired. His guards will refuse to recognize Permits from these or other Headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. RIPLEY. (Signed) WM. F. NANCE, A. A. G.

\* \* \* \* \*

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }  
CHARLESTON, August 1, 1863. }

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING ORDER, all Permits heretofore issued from this Office for Boats other than those engaged in Government service, to ply in this Harbor, are hereby revoked.

The Guards are directed to refer to this Office all persons presenting Boat Permits.

August 1 WILLIAM J. GAYER, Captain and Provost Marshal.

NOTICE!

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, July 14, 1863. }

TO PREVENT SPECULATION ON THE NECESSITIES of the people, Salt is excepted from the articles of subsistence forbidden to be sent out of the city on the Rail Roads; by Paragraph V., Special Orders No. 140, from these Headquarters.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD. (Signed) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

5 August 1863, 2

Obituary.

DIED, on Tuesday night, August 4, 1863, of a wound received in the attack on Battery Wagner, of the 18th July, Major DAVID RAMSAY, of the Charleston Battalion, South Carolina Volunteers.

His Relatives and Friends are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services, at the Central Presbyterian Church, in Meeting street, This Afternoon, at Five o'clock. August 5

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREEMASONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—

It has pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe to call from the earthly to the Celestial Lodge, the spirit of our beloved Grand Master, M. W. Brother DAVID RAMSAY, all Master Masons now in the city are invited to meet at Four o'clock, This Afternoon, at Masonic Hall, thence to repair to the Central Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of paying the usual Masonic tokens of respect to his remains.

August 5 A. G. MACKEY, Grand Secretary.

FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 96, ANCIENT FREE-MASONS.—The Members of this Lodge are summoned to meet at Masonic Hall, at Four o'clock, This Afternoon, to unite with the rest of the Craft in paying respect to the remains of their late member, the M. W. Brother DAVID RAMSAY, late Grand Master in this Jurisdiction.

By order. J. WOODRUFF, Secretary.  
August 5

WAS SLAIN IN BATTLE, in the charge of the enemy on Battery Wagner, July 18th, 1863, Sergeant F. J. LAMBERS, in the thirty-first year of his age.

The deceased was long known in this community as a young man of high moral character, possessing those qualities of mind and heart which distinguish the gentleman, friend and patriot; to those he was striving to add the still higher attributes of Christianity. A short time before his death he, voluntarily, disclosed to the Captain of his Company the fact that his heart was deeply influenced by the Divine Spirit, and the comforting hope is indulged that the good work of Grace then begun was consummated before that fatal night. His bravery and heroism in battle is described as having been truly sublime. Well may the Charleston Riflemen (of which Company he was a member) point with pride to the costly offering they have laid upon Liberty's Altar.

"He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow." Requiescat in pace. AMICUS.



# The Charleston Mercury.

5 August 1863, 2

## FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

There was scarcely any firing down the harbor yesterday. The enemy's fleet and batteries were perfectly silent during the entire forenoon. Soon after twelve o'clock a single monitor steamed within range, fired a few shots at Battery Wagner and then withdrew.

There was some slow firing last night, chiefly from our battery at Shell Point.

Major DAVID RAMSAY, of the Charleston Battalion, died last night, at quarter before 10 o'clock, from the effects of a wound received in the fight at Battery Wagner on the 18th ult.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was decidedly the hottest day of the season. At the Insurance and Trust Company's Office—one of the coolest in the city—the thermometer, at two p. m., stood at 92. In other localities in the shade the mercury reached 96. In the afternoon a thunder cloud cooled the atmosphere several degrees, yet at the hour we write (near midnight) it is oppressively sultry.

# The Charleston Mercury.

5 August 1863, 2

## OBITUARY.

DIED, in Columbia, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, ANNA O., wife of C. F. JACKSON, of this city.

The Relatives and Friends of the families of Mr. C. F. JACKSON, and of Mrs. HENRY D. WALKER, are invited to attend her Funeral at the Church of the Holy Communion THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past Four o'clock. August 5

DIED, on Tuesday night, August 4th, 1863, of a wound received in the attack on Battery Wagner of the 18th July, Major DAVID RAMSAY, of the Charleston Battalion, South Carolina Volunteers.

His Relatives and Friends are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services, at the Central Presbyterian Church, in Meeting-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at Five o'clock. August 5

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREEMASONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—It has pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe to call from the Earthly to the Celestial Lodge the spirit of our beloved Grand Master, M. W. Brother DAVID RAMSAY. All Master Masons, now in the city, are invited to meet at Four o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, at Masonic Hall, thence to repair to the Central Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of paying the usual Masonic Tokens of respect to his remains. August 5 A. G. MAOKEY, Grand Secretary.

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By order :  
August 5 J. WOODSUFF, Secretary.

6 August 1863, 1

**Another Martyred Hero.**

Another heroic martyr has fallen a victim to the present cruel war, and consecrated with his blood the cause of Southern Independence. Major DAVID RAMSAY, of the Charleston Battalion, died, on Tuesday last, of the wound he received at Battery Wagner, on the 18th ult., while gallantly leading his command and repelling the furious onslaught of the foe from his actual but temporary lodgment in our works.

Major RAMSAY was born, in Charleston, on the 14th September, 1830. He was the son of the late Dr. JAMES RAMSAY, and of revolutionary ancestry, on both the father's and the mother's side, having been paternally the descendant of DAVID RAMSAY, the celebrated patriot and historian of the American Revolution, and both paternally and maternally the descendant of HENRY LAURENS, the equally celebrated President of the Revolutionary Congress and prisoner in the Tower of London; and well did their offspring vindicate his descent from revolutionary sires, even unto death, in the achievement of victory. He received his school education, chiefly under the tuition of that excellent classical teacher, Mr. COATES, and completed his Academic studies and went through a course of the Civil Law, at the Universities of Goettingen, Berlin and Heidelberg, at the latter of which he graduated with the highest distinction, receiving the diploma *summa cum laude*. Returning to his native State, he prepared himself for the Bar, and, soon after his admission to practice, gave sure indications of eminence in his profession. In 1858, and again in 1860, he was handsomely elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, by the constituency of Charleston, and distinguished himself both as an able and eloquent debater and useful legislator. On the secession of South Carolina from the Union, although not convinced of the expediency of the movement, he recognized his paramount allegiance to the much wronged State of his birth and affections, and embraced her cause with a fidelity, devotion and bravery, worthy of the best chivalry of any age. In 1862, he declined a re-election to the Legislature, that he might devote himself exclusively to the military defence of his State and section. He entered the Confederate service as Captain of the Union Light Infantry, and as such took part with his corps on Morris' Island, in our bombardment of Fort Sumter. He was subsequently elected Major of the Charleston Battalion, under Lieut. Colonel GAILLARD, the efficient and gallant commander of that patriotic corps of hard-fighters, and bore a prominent part in the well fought and hard earned victory of Secessionville. So far did he, under a sense of duty, carry his exclusive devotion to the military service, in which he had enlisted his whole soul and all his energies, physical and intellectual,

that he refused to make any charge for his services, in the various Military Courts, in which he was professionally retained.

On the night of the 18th July, he was with his old Commander and his old command, the victors of Secessionville, among the defenders of Battery Wagner, when the daring foe, for a short time, obtained a foothold on our battlement, and laid low our flag. 'Twas then that the brave and impetuous RAMSAY, with other patriot soldiers, JASPER like, re-placed the fallen flag of the Confederacy; and subsequently, in driving back the discomfited foe, with great slaughter, he received the death wound, which has deprived the State of one of her brightest jewels and the Confederacy of one of her best and bravest officers.

Major RAMSAY was a man of fine culture and literary habits; a writer of great taste and elegance, as manifested in his orations and addresses, and an eloquent speaker. He was a genial and social spirit, and was rarely gifted with companionable qualities and colloquial powers. His charities were numerous and extensive, and his benevolence of a practical character, as shown in his attentions to the sick, in periods of epidemic disease. His patriotism was pure and unselfish, and his piety unostentatious, sincere and fervent. As a son he was exemplary in his devotion to a widowed mother, who preceded him to the grave, and to whom, deprived by death of his father in early childhood, he was largely indebted for his moral and intellectual training; and, in all the other relations of life, he was a model man. In his death the State has lost a patriot citizen, and the Confederacy a brave and undaunted soldier.

His obsequies were attended, yesterday afternoon, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by a large concourse of brother soldiers and sympathizing citizens, and also by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was Grand Master at the time of his death. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. THOMAS O. RICE, Pastor of the Congregation of the Circular Church, (of which Major R. was a communing member,) who, after a discourse, suggested by the occasion, gave an interesting biographical sketch of the deceased, and paid an eloquent tribute to his manly, soldierly and Christian virtues.

The remains of Major RAMSAY were deposited in the cemetery of the Circular Church, with Masonic rites, most feelingly performed, by Dr. A. G. MACKAY, Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

The brave and chivalrous RAMSAY has laid his life a willing oblation on the altar of his country; he died a Christian's as well a patriot's death, and his spirit has gone, in the assured hope of a blessed eternity, to God who gave it. His mother city and State mourn his loss, with a grief, like that of BACCHUS of old, mourning for her children, and his whole country will embalm his memory as one of her martyrs and heroes.

6 August 1863, 1

**A Successful Expedition—Capture of a Yankee Barge and Crew.**

On Tuesday night a detachment of some thirty men of the Twenty-fifth S. C. V., (Eutaw Regiment,) under Capt. SKILLERS, and detachments from gunboats *Chocoma* and *Palmetto State*, under command of Capt. WARLEY, started on an expedition for the capture of some Yankee pickets, stationed on a little Island at the mouth of Schooner Creek, near Morris' Island. The Yankees were in the habit of passing up this Creek in barges every evening, taking position behind the wreck of the old steamer *Manigault*, and signalling any perceptible movement on our part, to their land batteries.

The detachment of the Eutaw Regiment left Fort Johnson about half-past eight o'clock in small boats, and rowed round to Schooner Creek. Leaving their boats our men deployed as skirmishers, wading through the marsh knee deep in mud. They encountered the Yankees in two barges, and a spirited engagement with small arms took place, lasting about twenty minutes. One boat's crew, consisting of Captain LEWIS C. PAINX and nine men, of the One Hundredth New York Regiment, surrendered, after having four men wounded, one mortally, one seriously, and two slightly, Capt. PAINX being one of the latter.

The other boat made her escape, but as a continuous volley was poured into her, and the oars were seen to drop, it is supposed very few got back safe. The only casualty on our side was Private B. FURTICK, of Captain SKILLERS' Company, killed. One man had the sleeve of his coat torn badly by a minnie ball.

The boat captured is a very beautiful barge, and capable of holding from twenty-five to thirty men.

A very fine glass, belonging, it is said, to Gen. GILMORE, was also taken with the boat. The prisoners say they were taken by surprise, having left their customary boat, with a mounted howitzer, behind. Had they brought this along, they say the result would have been different. The boat and glass, we learn, have been turned over to Captain WARLEY. The Yankee prisoners were brought to the city Wednesday morning, and the wounded sent to the Queen-street Hospital. They are all Germans, and appear to know little outside of their own regiments.

They exhibit a very confident and assuming air, however, and say they will yet accomplish their design—the capture of the city. The affair having proved successful, we trust will lead to other and still more daring enterprises.

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6 August 1863, 2

*Operations against Charleston.*—A correspondent of the *Boston Traveler* says of the assault on Battery Wagner:

The colored troops fought were badly cut up in the assault on Fort Wagner. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, (colored,) I am informed, lost all the officers except one Captain and eight Lieutenants. It was an awful slaughter. I have neither time nor inclination to give details.

The duty of the troops both on this island and on Seabrook has been very severe, and a large number are on the sick list.

The *Boston Transcript* has the following information concerning the works on Morris' Island, derived from Colonel J. H. Jackson, of the New Hampshire Third, who had arrived home:

Fort Wagner is a large and very strong work. In its capacious bomb-proof apartments it can shelter thousands of men. It was reinforced just before the Federal assault on the 18th.

The guns from Fort Sumter command much of Morris' Island, the shell from the fort passing over the Federal batteries, and nearly to the rear of our position. The rebels may yet discover that the possession of Wagner is not a necessary preliminary to the reduction of Sumter. Certain batteries on Morris' Island, where rifled guns of four miles range have been mounted, will soon, if they have not already, open fire with similar results in regard to Sumter, that were produced at Pulaski. A battery of these effective cannon, bearing upon Fort Sumter, is not more than a mile and a half from this stronghold.

When Fort Sumter is rendered powerless for mischief, Battery Bee, on Cummings' Point, will be speedily captured, and Fort Wagner falls as a matter of course. Notwithstanding the repulse of the 18th, the prospect of the ultimate reduction of the batteries protecting Charleston harbor is, therefore, good, and it is so considered by all the officers engaged in the present movement against the cradle of secession.

# The Charleston Mercury.

6 August 1863, 2

**ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.**—After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that by a desperate effort success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism whenever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this and all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when, with any approach to such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been

so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others again have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraodings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism), are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty, but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave, or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in [SEAL] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

20 August 6

# The Charleston Mercury.

6 August 1863, 2

## FROM MORRIS ISLAND—CAPTURE OF A YANKEE BOAT AND CREW.

The fall which has of late taken place in the progress of hostilities around us, continued with but slight interruption during yesterday. The enemy's land batteries were firing with their smaller mortars in the direction of Battery Wagner for a short time; but, as their shells generally fell short, it is supposed that their fire was intended mainly for our sharpshooters, who are posted a considerable distance in advance of our works, and who are believed to have caused great annoyance to the Yankee working parties. We heard of no casualties at Battery Wagner. At intervals yesterday and last night our mortars at Shell Point were playing upon the enemy's position. There were but three of the Monitors in sight yesterday, and they were apparently receiving ammunition from small sailing vessels which lay alongside.

On Tuesday night, before the moon had risen, a spirited little affair took place in Schooner Creek, between James and Morris Islands, resulting in the capture of a Yankee barge with its crew. For several nights it was known that the enemy had been posting some picket boats in the marsh near the hulk of the old steamer *Montgault*, for the purpose of observing our movements at Cumming's Point, and giving notice by rockets to their Morris Island batteries when to open fire on our transports. The military authorities having determined to capture or drive off these water pickets of the enemy, an expedition was formed with that view. About 8½ o'clock on Monday night Captain SELLERS, with a detachment of thirty men from the 25th S. C. V. (Eutaw Regiment, left Fort Johnson in two boats and rowed into Schooner Creek. About the same time Captain WARLEY, of the Navy, with two boats, manned by mariners from the Confederate States steamers *Albion* and *Palmisto State*, also approached the position in which it had been correctly supposed that the Yankee boats would be found. Captain SELLERS' men having left their boats, deployed as skirmishers, wading knee deep in the marsh. They soon encountered the enemy, who took to their boats (two in number) with all speed, and rowed rapidly off under a sharp fire from our men. One of the Yankee boats managed to escape, with the loss, it is believed, of several men; the other, a fine barge, was intercepted by Captain WARLEY's command, and surrendered. It contained Captain PAYNE, of the 100th New York Regiment, with a Sergeant and ten men. Two of the crew had been killed; the Yankee Captain and four others of the prisoners were wounded. Our only casualty was one man, B. FURWICK, of Orangeburg, a member of Captain SELLERS' Company, killed.

The prisoners were brought to the city last evening. Among the spoils of the capture was a fine field glass belonging to General GILMORE.

## THE LATE MAJOR DAVID RAMSAY.

If the enemy's recent repulse from Battery Wagner was attended with the loss of their boldest and most skillful leaders, our own triumph was bought by the life-blood of more than one intrepid and valuable officer. Major DAVID RAMSAY, of the Charleston Battalion, has passed from amongst us. The last honors were yesterday paid to his remains, in the presence of a very numerous gathering of those who knew and esteemed him in life.

Major RAMSAY had nearly completed his thirty-third year. He was educated at the Charleston College. A sojourn of about two years in Germany gave a polish to his attainments, and on his return to Charleston he devoted himself with quiet energy to the profession of law. Uniting in his person industry, cultivated tastes, an impressive delivery, and an honorable ambition, he soon rose in the public favor, and was chosen to fill a seat in the Legislature. In the Masonic fraternity of Charleston he occupied a high and responsible office. The breaking out of the war found him in command of the Union Light Infantry. In the subsequent changes in the organization of the volunteers, he was at all times an active and zealous promoter of the efficiency of our citizen-soldiers, and on the formation of the Charleston Battalion was elected to the position of Major. With that gallant command he had served faithfully during the war, and he has died cheerfully leading the brilliant and successful effort of his men to hurl back the mongrel assailants from the gates of the city of his birth.

The genial companion, the warm friend, the brave soldier, is gone. May he rest in peace!

MURDER.—A few minutes past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a difficulty occurred at Mrs. HANNAH SHANNON'S, No. 11 Tradd street, between JOSEPH MURPHY, a member of the Irish Volunteers, and JAMES MURRAY, of the 61st Guards, in which MURPHY stabbed MURRAY through the heart with a knife, causing instant death. Coroner WHITING was soon notified, and that officer promptly summoned a jury of inquest, who, after a full examination of the affair, rendered a verdict that MURRAY was murdered by MURPHY. MURPHY was arrested soon after the deed by officer HICKS, and afterwards committed to jail by the Coroner. We learn that each of the men served gallantly in the assaults on Battery Wagner—MURRAY in that of the 10th, and MURPHY on the 28th.

BREAD.—We have been repeatedly asked the question within the past week why is it that three-fourths of the bread now made by our bakers is sour? We are not prepared to answer the question, but certainly we think that the prices charged by the bakers just now should warrant a good article. When the bakers turn out a sour quality of bread, do they make any deduction in price to the multitude of consumers?

7 August 1863, 1

**Brilliant Naval Exploit.**

The good news received in this city Thursday morning, of the capture of a Yankee launch, belonging to the first class steam frigate *Wabash*, caused a very agreeable surprise to our citizens. The particulars of this daring exploit are as follows:

Shortly after, or about twelve o'clock Wednesday night, Captain TUCKER, in command of the gunboat *Citico*, accompanied by the steamer *Juno*, one of our blockade runners, Lieutenant PORCHER commanding, started down the harbor to take a survey of the enemy's fleet, and such other action as might be judged expedient. The crew of the *Juno* consisted simply of the Lieutenant commanding and ten men, armed with rifles. Before starting, Lieutenant PORCHER had received orders to run into and sink or capture any of the enemy's barges or launches that came in his way. Under these instructions, the *Juno* proceeded through ship channel in a straight direction for that portion of the enemies fleet, lying off Morris' Island, between which and Commings' Point, he encountered the first launch of the frigate *Wabash* on picket station, not more than fifty yards from a Monitor.

The launch had a crew of twenty-two men from the *Wabash*, under the command of Acting Master E. L. HAINES, of the *Powhatan*. She carried a twelve pound howitzer. The *Juno*, under full headway, ran into the launch, when twelve of the Yankee crew jumped overboard. The remainder, including Acting Master HAINES, surrendered. On securing his prize and prisoners, Lieut. PORCHER put back, pursued by one of the enemy's gunboats, which commenced firing rapidly but did no damage. The prize was brought in and moored alongside of the *Citico* and the prisoners sent up to the city. Two of those who jumped overboard, were subsequently arrested on Sullivan's Island, having swam a distance of over two miles. The following is the classification of the prisoners:—One officer, one petty officer, six seamen, two ordinary seamen, one landsman.

Names of the prisoners lodged in Jail: E. L. HAINES, Acting Master, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*; CHARLES F. FELLICKS, steam frigate *Wabash*; ROBERT ARMSTRONG, steam frigate *Wabash*; CHAS. SALISBURY, steam frigate *Wabash*; NATHAN A. BALEY, steam frigate *Wabash*; JAMES DANIEL, steam frigate *Wabash*; HENRY HOSKIN, steam frigate *Wabash*; E. R. CLARK, steam frigate *Wabash*; J. NOWSING, steam frigate *Wabash*; J. KOTZBUR, steam frigate *Wabash*; E. E. KAUNE, steam frigate *Wabash*, (swam ashore); J. BOURDAIR, steam frigate *Wabash*, (swam ashore); J. HANMON.

**Death of Rev. James Huckins.**

We regret to have to announce the sudden death of the Rev. JAMES HUCKINS, the esteemed Pastor of the Wentworth-street Baptist Church. He was in his usual health on Thursday morning, and engaged in his regular rounds of labor and benevolence. Upon reaching home he first complained of feeling unwell, and sent for a physician. He survived, however, but a short time. The physician, we learn, pronounced it a case of sun stroke.

The deceased was the successor of the Rev. Dr. MANLY, and has had charge of his present pastorate for the past four years. He was very laborious in every work of generosity and benevolence, particularly among our soldiers, being a constant visitor at the hospitals, and incessant in administering both spiritual and bodily comforts. His intercourse with his parishioners was marked with that kindness and deep affection characteristic of the true Christian and sincere friend. His



# The Charleston Courier.

7 August 1863, 1

*News from the Islands.*—The enemy was again quiet yesterday, with only an occasional shot from their land batteries. One of the wooden gunboats fired a few shots at Battery Wagner and retired. Our batteries and Fort Sumter keep up steady fire. The only casualty we have learned was Private EMANUEL HOGAN, of the Irish Volunteers, wounded in the leg, since amputated.

*Daring Reconnoissance.*—Captain LE ROY HAMMOND, accompanied by two of his men, made a very daring and successful reconnoissance within the enemy's lines, gaining some very useful and important information. They were absent two days, during which time they passed completely around the Yankee lines, and inside of their tents. The Captain returned Tuesday night, highly gratified with the success of his efforts.

*Major Robert DeTreville.*—The numerous friends of this young and gallant officer will be gratified to learn that he has recently been promoted from a Captain to the rank of Major. From the commencement of our difficulties, since the time of the occupation of the Arsenal in this city, Major DETREVILLE has been in the service of his State and country. He was a member of the Washington Light Infantry at the taking of Castle Pinckney. In the ever memorable bombardment of the 7th of April, 1863, Major DETREVILLE commanded the right wing of Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, and was complimented by his superior officers for the good service he rendered on that occasion, and for the good execution he was enabled to do against the Yankee iron-clads.

We learn that he is now in command of Battery Beauregard. We tender him our congratulations on his promotion, feeling assured that he will wear his star with honor and credit to himself and his State.

7 August 1863, 2

IN MEMORIAM.

Another gallant spirit has passed away from the field of conflict, as we trust, to his eternal rest and reward. Sergeant WILLIAM KIRKWOOD SMITH, of the Sumter Guards, Charleston Battalion, fell in the van of his Company, bravely leading them to charge the enemy, who had gained an embrasure in Battery Wagner, in their disastrous assault on the 18th July, 1863. At the first call to arms, he sprang to the defence of his native city, and nobly fought through the first bombardment of Fort Sumter and the galling repulse of the enemy at Secessionville. Heroic, generous, devoted, he has won an honorable name in the history of his country; he drew around him a circle of friends, and still more praiseworthy, delighted himself in soothing the cares of a tender mother by his forethought and delicate attention. When the gallant Major of the Battalion called for volunteers to storm the embrasure, young SMITH sprang forward and called on the Sumter Guards to follow, but alas! he had just gained the spot when he was pierced through the abdomen by a ball. He lived about an hour after he fell, and died on the spot, covered with his country's laurels. He added to the patriotism and valor of the soldier, the grace of a Christian gentleman, having ten years before his death consecrated himself to the service of God by becoming a communicant of Trinity Church. His last words seemed to be a prayer, and we cherish the fond hope he will have a part in the first glorious resurrection. He was born in Charleston, and attained his twenty-fifth year. He is severed from devoted friends, and from a mother who, while she lays her only martyr boy on the altar of her country, cherishes, as her only consolation, the holy assurance that he has passed as a victor into the realms of eternal joy.

J. T. W.

# The Charleston Mercury.

7 August 1863, 2

## FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

The enemy was unusually quiet on Thursday. At about three o'clock, p. m., a gunboat approached Battery Wagner and threw a few shells, but she soon withdrew. Some shells were also thrown from the land batteries of the Yankees. On our side Fort Sumter and Battery Simkins were occasionally seen to fire; but nothing further transpired to interrupt the inaction of the day. This stillness, however, can only be the stillness of preparation.

AT A LATE HOUR last night we learned, with sincere regret, that Rev. JAMES HOOKINS, Pastor of the Wentworth-street Baptist Church, and Chaplain of this Post, died yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, from the effects of sunstroke, caused by his untiring exertions in attending at the hospitals and our wounded soldiers. Mr. HOOKINS has been unwell for some days, but he attended to his charitable duties as usual. Yesterday forenoon he visited the various hospitals, and not until half past twelve did he complain of serious illness. In the death of Mr. HOOKINS, our community has lost a true, christian gentleman, and our soldiers a valued friend, to whom we will pay a more deserving tribute in a future number.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE LAUNCH.—On Wednesday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Captain TUCKER, of the steamer *Chloro*, with the steamer *Juno*, Lieutenant PHILIP PORCHER commanding, set out on a reconnoitering expedition around the harbor. The *Juno*, whose crew consisted only of ten men armed with rifles, ran down near the fleet with orders to run into any barge she might encounter on her way. Upon approaching the fleet she chanced upon the first launch of the U. S. steamer *Wabash*, with a crew of twenty-three men, and a twelve pound howitzer on board. The *Juno* was immediately turned upon the launch, and as she drove upon it, twelve of the Yankee crew threw themselves into the sea. Ten of these are supposed to be drowned. The remainder, including the Acting Master, surrendered. Lieutenant PORCHER took possession of the launch, and brought the prisoners up to the city. While withdrawing with his prize, he was pursued and fired upon without effect by one of the enemy's gunboats.

Of the prisoners captured, there were one officer, one petty officer, six seamen, two ordinary seamen, and one landsman. Their names are as follows:

Acting Master E. L. Haines, U. S. steamer *Wabash*; Robert Armstrong, Charles Felix, Alec King, John Ketchibal, John Hanmon, Henry Khan, Edward R. Clarke, Nathan A. Bailey, Charles Salisbury, James Daniel, U. S. steamer *Wabash*.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.—It seems that the Captain PAINE who, with his boat's crew, was captured on Tuesday night, is a scout of some note and dash amongst the enemy. The New York *Herald's* correspondent thus notices his services: "It is not improper now to mention the distinguished services of one of the most skillful scouts our army affords—Captain L. S. PAINE, of the One Hundredth New York. He scouted all around Morris Island before we took it, and landed in several places. He seems to have a faculty of knowing just where all pickets and troops are, and his life is evidently charmed, for he has been fired on many times at very short range. He has command of all our picket lines."

PERSONAL.—His Excellency Governor BONHAM arrived in the city yesterday, and is staying at the Charleston Hotel.

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GRINEVALD'S PICTURES OF THE BATTLES OF CHARLESTON.—We had the pleasure of seeing at Columbia, a few days ago, a series of three pictures by A. GRINEVALD, of the battles which have taken place in the harbor of Charleston. One represents the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861; another the battle of the 7th April last between that fort and the monitors; and a third the bombardment of Fort Wagner by the iron-clads. These pictures are characterized by great faithfulness of detail, and the general effect which they produce upon the spectator is wonderfully definite and vivid. We obtained a clearer notion of the battle of the 7th from the second picture on the list than from any description we have yet heard or read. The forts, the monitors, and the batteries, with their relative positions in regard to each other, are so delineated as to unite with the vividness of pictorial representation the accuracy of a map. We advise all who can to see these pictures. They are now on exhibition at the City Hall in Columbia.

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**GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE-  
MASONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
GRAND EAST OF CHARLESTON,  
7th August, A. L. 5863.



IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEPARTURE  
of M. W. Bro. DAVID RAMSAY, late  
Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina,  
the duties, rights and prerogatives of that  
office devolve upon R. W. Bro. D. J.  
BARNETT, of Williamston, who will exer-  
cise the same during the remainder of the  
term under the style and title of "Acting

Grand Master." All business communications with the  
office of Acting Grand Master will, as heretofore, be con-  
ducted through the Grand Secretary at Charleston.

A. G. MACKEY, M. D.,

Grand Secretary.

August 7

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# The Charleston Courier.

8 August, 1863, 1

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*News from the Islands.*—The firing in the afternoon of Friday was a little more spirited than it has been for some days past. In addition to the fire from the enemy's land batteries, a gun-boat mounting ten guns made her appearance about five o'clock, and opened at long range upon Battery Wagner. After firing about an hour she withdrew. Some musketry firing, supposed to be an exchange of shots between the sharpshooters, was also heard.

There was a flag of truce sent ashore yesterday from the fleet to Battery Wagner, having for its object the exchange of letters, &c., from prisoners.

The following, wounded at Battery Wagner on the 6th instant, have been received at the Trappmann-street Hospital:

Private E. BURNS, Company B, Charleston Battalion.

Private B. A. SHOOTER, Siege Train.

A French and a British war steamer were off the Bar Friday morning. The latter was visited by, H. P. WALKER, Esq., British Consul.

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*A Heroine.*—Amid the excitement and confusion in Wytheville, when the Yankees were charging through the streets, Miss K. displayed a spirit and coolness which contributed in no small degree to the successful resistance of the invaders. She stood at one of the corners of Church street, (as we are informed by a correspondent,) and though exposed to the bullets of the enemy, she cheered and encouraged the brave citizens to meet and fight the enemy. It seemed as if one word from this beautiful heroine would prove sufficient to make a brave and patriotic soldier of the greatest coward. Should the Vandals re-visit Wytheville, they will find Miss K., and others like her, ready to act their part.

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# The Charleston Courier.

8 August 1863, 1

## Casualties in Lucas' Battalion.

Casualties in Lucas' Battalion of Artillery, (Regulars,) at Battery Wagner, from July 19th to August 1st, 1863:

### COMPANY A, CAPT. JOHN A. GARY.

July 20—First Sergeant S. A. Tynes, mortally wounded in hip, died July 24; Corporal Wm. Gleason, contusion of head; Privates George Kelley, slightly wounded in leg and abdomen; Ebert Patterson, in arm, since amputated; D. B. Elliott, slightly wounded by concussion; Jasper Simpson, slightly wounded in hand; Thomas Reedy, slightly wounded by spent ball; J. H. Hartness, slightly wounded in leg.

### COMPANY B, CAPT. ROBT. PRINGLE.

July 24—Privates Wm. Nunro, slightly wounded in face; J. McGintey, slightly wounded in face.

July 27—Privates James Harris and K. Smith, killed.

### COMPANY C, CAPT. T. B. HAYNE.

July 31—Private C. Hearlaly, wounded in back severely.

FELIX WARLEY,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

## Negro Labor for our Defences.

*Messrs. Editors:*—The first month is drawing to a close; a large force of laborers will soon be returned to their owners. It is understood that important works on hand to be completed, and others already projected are to be commenced. Labor is, therefore, still wanted, and to insure its supply I propose, Messrs. Editors, that his Excellency the Governor be authorized to continue the entire force, (if necessary) now engaged, or any part of them, for another month or longer, should our military authorities deem it important to do so. It is not a time for the planters to make nice calculations as to the value of labor when a ruthless enemy is thundering at our gates, and threatening us with devastation and ruin. I cannot doubt that the suggestion, if made by Gov. BONHAM, would be generally if not universally acquiesced in. For myself I yield my hearty acquiescence in the measure of continuing laborers in service, not for a month only, but so long as it may be deemed important to detain them. A PLANTER.

8 August 1863, 2

**Flag of Truce at Charleston.**

The correspondent of the New York Herald describes some of the scenes and conversations occurring at the exchanges of flags of truce on Morris' Island, after the disastrous assaults on Battery Wagner. He says:

Early Tuesday morning burial parties, by permission of the enemy, went down to bury the dead outside the rebel works. The bodies had to be interred uncoffined, without being identified; but such are the fortunes of war.

Several rebel officers came out of the fort during the burying, and conversed with the officers in charge of our parties. They complimented our troops in the highest manner. They said their charges were so determined and vigorous that it was almost impossible to stand before them. At one time they anticipated being driven from the fort. When the fight commenced on the 10th they scarcely expected to hold the fort all day; but now they said they intended to keep possession of it. They were very bitter on the negro troops, and said such as they had captured would be sold at auction.

On Sunday morning Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott went down with a flag of truce, having learned that Colonel Putnam was positively dead, and made arrangements for his body to be forwarded. He received some letters which had been taken from Colonel Putnam's person. A body was disinterred and sent down to the camp of the Seventh New Hampshire; but it proved afterwards not to be Colonel Putnam's, although there was a most striking resemblance, which doubtless led to the error. The body was not identified, and at night was buried on a land bluff. It will probably be impossible to recover Colonel Putnam's body.

On Monday Lieutenant Bee, who was captured by us, severely wounded, in the engagement of the 10th, died at our hospital. Last evening Dr. Craven, chief medical officer; Lieut. Col. Hull, Provost Marshal, and Gen. Vodges, went with a flag of truce to return the body. They were met first by Captain Tracey, and afterwards by General Hagood and Col. Cates, formerly member of Congress. They had a very pleasing interview, and talked quite freely on some points. "We intend to be a great nation yet," said they. "We think we can live without you; but you show your weakness by declaring you cannot live without us." That was their principal point. They also complained about the negro soldiers, urging that it was unchivalrous to send negroes to fight gentlemen. One important result of the interview was a mutual agreement for the general exchange of wounded prisoners. The Cosmopolitan will take up the wounded rebels to a point near Fort Sumter, and there be met by a rebel steamer with our wounded on board, when an exchange will take place.

Sunday was a very quiet day. Both sides were very busily engaged with humane occupation, burying dead, taking care of wounded and recovering from the fight.



# The Charleston Mercury.

8 August 1863, 2

## FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

All was quiet on Friday. At 5 o'clock a gun-boat came up and threw about fifty rounds of shell at Battery Wagner and the neighboring sandhills, and then retired. It is reported that during the day there was a flag of truce from the enemy, but its purport has not transpired. At sundown Battery Simkins opened, and was still firing at a late hour last night. There were but two casualties at Battery Wagner: Privates E. BURNS, of Company B, Charleston Battalion, and B. A. SHUBIN, of the Siege Train, who now lie wounded at the hospital in Trapmann street.

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THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was another oppressively sultry day, the thermometer standing at 93 in the shade in the coolest localities. At the Charleston Hotel, at noon, the thermometer registered 94.

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OUTRAGEOUS.—We have heard of several outrageous assaults having been committed upon respectable citizens by soldiers strolling about our streets. It would be well for the Provost Marshal to make an example of some of these irrepressible sons of Mars.

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10 August 1863, 1

**ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.**

**THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS OFF CHARLESTON—THE ERECTION OF NEW REBEL BATTERIES ON JAMES' ISLAND—THE UNION LINES ADVANCED NEARER TO FORT WAGNER—SUMMARY EXECUTION OF A NEGRO MUTINEER—THE WORK OF THE NEW IRONSIDES—PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS, ETC.**

The New York Herald has a long and interesting letter of the situation of affairs off Charleston, from which we take the following:—

The situation of affairs has not materially changed since my last. There have been no conflicts of any considerable severity since the bloody affair of the 18th. Of course, there is a continual and uninterrupted heavy artillery duel going on night and day between Fort Sumter, Fort Johnson and the new batteries erected near it, the work on Cummings' Point, called Battery Gregg, and Fort Wagner, and our batteries, aided by the iron clads, which daily practice on Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, occasionally exchanging a shot with Sumter.

The new rebel batteries on James' Island, which have either been built within the past fortnight, or have long been masked, now occasion us at times a little annoyance, but do not interrupt the steady advance and progress of our works. They have several large sea-coast mortars in position, and they manage to explode their shells high in the air over our trenches, and now and then, but very rarely, inflict injuries on our gallant troops, who wield the epaule and pickaxe as well as they have the musket. Fort Wagner, when not kept silent by the iron clads and our mortar and rifle batteries, directs a sharp fire of canister and grape on our working parties, making the air above them vocal with the nondescript missiles they favor us with. The rebels seem to have a peculiar relish for broken bottles and glassware, old bits of corkery, rusty nails, fragments of cooking utensils, and all sorts of odds and ends which may inflict wounds, and these missiles they pour into our lines with an intense zeal and no little spite. Some of our men have been wounded by these novel projectiles, and in a few instances quite seriously.

Our lines were advanced a few days since several hundred yards, and our extreme front is now within less than five hundred yards of Fort Wagner, and our sharpshooters are now so close to the rebel work that they pick off any gunner who attempts to level the large pieces bearing on our trenches.

The rebels in Wagner closed up the embrasures on the Southern face of the work three days ago, and have remained silent until this morning at daylight, when they cleared the embrasures and developed the fact that they had five guns in position, two of these being new ones, from which they opened a hot fire on our working parties, and occasioned no little annoyance. Our batteries replied instantly, and a sharp contest ensued. The rebels kept up their fire with warmth, and not until one of the Monitors and the New Ironsides had shelled them heavily did they desert their guns and take to their bombproofs, where they now lie secure. In this affair the frigate New Ironsides, Captain Rowan, steamed up the channel and took a position within easy range of Fort Wagner, and opened with her 200 pounder rifle gun forward, following it up with her 11 inch broadside guns.—Her firing was rapid and effective, and soon silenced the annoying fire of Fort Wagner and kept it down while she was engaged. A Brook's rifle gun, on the Northeast angle of Fort Sumter, was vigorously worked by the rebels, who endeavored to drive off the frigate and Monitor. The range of the gun was somewhat extraordinary, but the practice was poor. The shots struck the water far beyond the ship, did not in a single instance to-day strike them. They paid not the slightest attention to the grim old fort, but continued to explode their shells in and about Wagner. The fire of Battery Gregg, from a 10 inch Columbiad, was as better than that of Sumter, though it did elicit an occasional shot from the frigate; whereas a deep silence fell upon the celebrated Cummings' Point work for a while.

The bombardments are of daily occurrence, and serve to keep the enemy in a continual state of alarm and trouble. They are obliged to remain in their dog holes, which are about as large and quite as close and hot as an old fashioned Dutch oven, from morning until night, and swelter in the terrible atmosphere of their small prisons until the withdrawal of their tormentors—the iron-clads—gives them a respite and a breathing space. The

circumstances are terrible. The rebels are obliged to change the garrison of Fort Wagner every three days, and when relieved they are completely exhausted and worn out. Our men are wearing out as well from their arduous and exhaustive labors in the trenches.

Two rebel deserters from Fort Sumter came in three days since, taking advantage of a temporary change of their quarters from Fort Sumter to Fort Wagner to get under the old flag again. One hails from Pennsylvania, the other from New York. They seem to be men of some intelligence, and give us some very valuable information. They say that the reports, so commonly accepted as true, that the garrison of Fort Sumter mutinied during the attack by the iron clads of April last, or desired to give up the fight, were without foundation. No such occurrence took place, nor were the majority in favor of surrendering the fort. Nearly, if not quite, one half of the garrison are Union men, and would gladly see the fort again in our hands. The officers are, of course, bitter rebels, and the balance of the men, and indulge in no such wishes. If Fort Wagner is captured the rebels are determined to blow up Fort Sumter and leave it a mass of ruins. So they report, but I am not inclined to place much reliance in this portion of their statement. Soldiers generally hold a permanent work until it is rendered untenable. When Fort Sumter is captured it will be taken through hard knocks, and hard knocks alone. When it will be ours is a question which I cannot pretend to decide. General Gilmore has his own plans, which I do not desire to know, and which the public need not expect to learn until they develop themselves.

A day or two since, in Colonel Montgomery's Second South Carolina regiment, one of the privates in Company D, a burly negro, refused to obey an order given him by his officer. The officer of the day reported his mutinous conduct to the Colonel, who instructed the officer to inform the negro that he was not trifling with him, and that if he then refused to obey the order to go to the guard house—an attempt to execute which he had before resisted—he would be at once shot down. The officer of the day approached the negro, warned him of the consequence of refusing to obey his order, and again ordered him to the guard house. The negro did not move, and the officer then informed him if he did not obey before he counted three he should fire. One, two, three, were slowly told off, three seconds elapsed after the word three was pronounced, and the negro not obeying, the officer shot him down, mortally wounding him. The salutary example was not lost upon the rest of the regiment. It had an excellent effect, and insubordination will hereafter rarely occur in the South Carolina volunteers. Colonel Montgomery's style of discipline is regarded as the only efficacious one for the negro regiments, whose peculiar temperaments require that punishment to be effectual should follow close on the heels of any dereliction of duty.

In the trenches, as in every department, the cupidity and unprincipled character of some of the sutlers have, on Morris' Island, occasioned not a little trouble among the troops. Recently the sutlers, regardless of regulations, and only desirous to increase their ill-gotten stores, have sold wines and liquors to the soldiers, and occasioned insubordination among them. Several have been arrested by Lieut. Col. Hall, Provost Marshal-General, and proofs of their guilt not being hard to procure, they were sent to the front to work in the trenches; and to relieve them of any inclination to shirk work or escape, orders were given to shoot them down if they did not obey orders. Some of them were in the advance wielding the shovel for forty-eight hours, and subsisting on soldiers' fare, and incurring soldiers' liabilities to be blown to pieces by the enemy's shells. They worked well, and most of them have been relieved from arrest; but their stocks of wines and liquors have been confiscated, and they themselves ordered from the department.

The special correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of August 1st, writes:

Since the assault of the 18th but little has been done of any special interest to a public craving battles and bloody encounters, the demolition of the most formidable fortress on the Atlantic coast, and the capture of the most accursed of all the eyes in the rebel Confederacy.

But although no battles have been fought, and no assaults made, with long and harrowing lists of killed and wounded to scan and scrutinize, the 10th and 13th Army Corps have not been idle, but by day and night, through the hot hours of mid-day and the still watches of night, have been working with unabated energy and determination, and have

sagged and faltered only when utter physical exhaustion and disability compelled them to leave the field.

I venture to say that the troops in this department have performed more severe labor under greater difficulties since Gen. Gillmore assumed command than those of any other department in the country. Of the kind and amount of labor, it would not be proper for me, at this stage, to speak. But results within a few weeks will show for themselves, and then we may enter upon details without the least fear of jeopardizing the success of the campaign. For public encouragement it will not be improper to say that the position we now hold upon this island has been made so strong by skillful engineering that no force the rebels can possibly bring against it can weaken, impair, or by prolonged and obstinate fighting, drive us from. Fifty thousand men might possibly overwhelm us, if they could find room to stand upon; but the strip of territory now held by the rebels on the island is so contracted that not one-tenth of that number could be concentrated upon it, and not one-twentieth could be massed for an assault upon the only natural line of approach still left to them.

While standing upon the defensive, therefore, our position may be considered impregnable.—When ready again to assume the offensive nothing will be able to resist us, and the fall of Wagner, Sumter, and Charleston, in turn, may be, as I have in another letter remarked, considered simply questions of time. But if we are active, and are working by day and night with almost superhuman energy, the rebels in full sight, under the blaze of the same hot sun, and beneath the light of the same night moon, are throwing up intrenchments after intrenchments upon James' Island, strengthening the gorge wall of Fort Sumter and the small tanks of Fort Gregg, and in every conceivable way endeavoring to make their own position impregnable.

Captain Paine, of the New York Volunteer Engineers, made alone, a night reconnaissance of the works upon James' Island, and reports embrasures for twelve guns already erected, with one gun mounted. This one gun has already been brought to bear upon our batteries on the left, but has thus far inflicted no further injury than the frightening of several horses engaged in drawing ammunition. It should be understood, however, that all this ceaseless activity on both sides is under fire more or less hot and dangerous. Yesterday a puff of smoke rose from the one gun on James' Island, the soldiers at work in our own battery on the left ran to their sand hole to dodge the shot, but fortunately it struck directly behind the embankment and covered the whole party five feet deep in the sand. They wore all dug out in a few moments, uninjured, so far as their bones were concerned, but considerably in want of breath and fresh air.

This shot from the rebel gun having proved so good a one, one of our artillerymen, seeing a soldier standing upon the earthworks of the same rebel battery, wheeled up a small Wiard gun into position, took aim, and in an instant sent his body flying twenty feet into the air. Better firing could not have been made by the most practical sharpshooter.

As many false reports with regard to the conduct of the 54th Massachusetts, (negro) Col. Shaw, are being made by the Copperhead officers, who, to serve the rebels, have obtained commissions in our own army, which will appear, if they have not already, in the Copperhead journals of the North, I trust a further allusion to the action of this regiment in the assault of the 18th will not be out of place or inopportune.

It will be remembered the 54th held the right of the storming column, led by Gen. Strong, commanding the 1st brigade. The regiment went into action six hundred and fifty strong, and came out with a loss of two hundred and eighty privates and officers, being over one-third of the whole number. Among the officers the proportion is much larger. Of twenty-three, who went into action, but eight came out uninjured. The regiment marched up in columns by wings; the first was under command of Colonel Shaw in person, the second under Major Halliwell. When about one thousand yards from the fort the enemy opened upon them with shot, shell and canister, which kept flying through their ranks incessantly, and wounding many of their best officers. But still they pressed on through the storm of shot and shell, and faltered not, but cheered and shouted as they advanced.

When about one hundred yards from the fort the rebel musketry opened with such terrible effect that for an instant the first battalion hesitated—but only for an instant, for Col. Shaw sprang

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ing to the front and waving his sword shouted "Forward, my brave boys!" and with another cheer and a shout they rushed through the ditch, gained the parapet on the right, and were soon engaged in a hand to hand conflict with the enemy. Col. Shaw was one of the first to scale the walls. He stood erect to urge forward his men, and while shouting for them to press on he was shot dead and fell into the fort. His body was found with twenty of his men lying dead around him, two lying on his own body. In the morning they were all buried together in the same pit. The first battalion, after losing nearly all their officers, were compelled to fall back, and the second came forward and took its place, and held the position until it too lost all its officers, Major Halliwell falling severely wounded.

Capt. Appleton then attempted to rally all that was left of both battalions, but was compelled to give way.

Sergeant-Major Lewis H. Douglas, a son of Fred. Douglas, by both white and negro troops is said to have displayed great courage and calmness, was one of the first to mount the parapet, and with his powerful voice shouted, "Come on, boys, and fight for God and Governor Andrew," and with this battle cry led them into the fort.

But above all, the color-bearer deserves more than a passing notice. Sergeant John Wall, of Company G, carried the flag in the first battalion, and when near the fort he fell into a deep ditch, and called upon his guard to help him out. They could not stop for that, but Sergeant William H. Carney, of Company C, caught the colors, carried them forward, and was the first man to plant the Stars and Stripes upon Fort Wagner. As he saw the men falling back, himself severely wounded in the breast, he brought the colors off, creeping on his knees, pressing his wound with one hand and with the other holding up the emblem of freedom. The moment he was seen crawling into the hospital with the flag still in his possession, his wounded companions, both black and white, rose from the straw upon which they were lying and cheered him until exhausted they could shout no longer. In response to this reception the brave and wounded standard-bearer said, "Boys, I but did my duty; the dear old flag never touched the ground."

After the main body of the regiment had been killed, wounded or driven back, Capt. Amelio, together with Lieuts. Green, Dexter and Tucker, rallied one hundred men and held a position near the fort until one o'clock in the morning, when they were relieved by the 10th Connecticut, by order of Gen. Stimson. But even then they did not retire to the rear, but remained in the front and brought

off a great number of wounded, who would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The Ironsides and Monitors are still over the bar and lying abreast Fort Wagner. Shots are fired at intervals of half an hour every day, but beyond throwing clouds of sand into the air, but little damage is done to this formidable earthwork.

The iron-clad fleet is slowly increasing. We shall soon outnumber the original one with which Dupont attacked Sumter.

Admiral Dahlgren seems inclined to pursue a more cautious policy than his predecessor, but whether he will gain anything by it time alone will determine.

He has already consumed an enormous amount of ammunition at a very long range, but with what benefit to the National cause, we upon the land are at a loss to know. Fewer shots at shorter distances would be much more effective. It is true that at a range of from one and a half to two miles there is little danger of the Monitors being hit, but it is also true that Forts Wagner and Sumter are almost in as little danger from destruction. Close fighting by land or by sea with a strong probability that both vessels and men will be more or less smashed and tattered will alone reduce these strongholds.

Admiral Dupont made the bravest naval fight on record, and if he had prolonged it for two or three hours would undoubtedly have reduced the fort. But he withdrew too soon. Dupont damaged his Monitors, and also damaged Sumter, if we can believe rebel accounts. Dahlgren has not damaged his Monitors, and I have yet to learn that he has damaged anything else.

In addition to soldiers and negroes at work in the trenches, we have to-day been re-inforced by a small army of sutlers, whom our watchful Provost Marshal General, Lieut. Col. Hall, discovered could be more profitably employed under fire, with spade and pickaxe in hand, than in dispensing poisonous liquors to the troops, in defiance of very rigid general orders to the contrary. Several of these enterprising gentlemen are working sixteen hours a day, and alternately relieving white and negro soldiers in the most fatiguing labors of the campaign.

Col. Hall deserves the thanks of all lovers of good order and discipline, for thus summarily punishing these army pests. The sutlers in this department, as a class, are above the average of those in the Northern armies, and generally honest men, and are of value to the army; but a few scoundrels have crept in, and the trenches, with shot and shell from Sumter and Wagner bursting around them, is the best place to teach them to reflect upon their evil deeds.

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*News from the Islands*.—The news from the Islands since our last is about the same as usual. On Saturday night the land batteries on both sides and Fort Sumter opened heavily for about two hours. The only casualties on our side were one killed and two wounded at Battery Wagner. The enemy fired a few Parrot shells at the steamer *DeKalb*, yesterday evening, but effected nothing. The firing was afterwards continued at intervals of fifteen and twenty minutes. There has been no change of any consequence to note in the position and number of vessels of the enemy's fleet.

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*British Ship of War*.—We learn that the British ship of war, which arrived off this Bar on the 4th instant, was H. M. ship *Plover*, from Bermuda, with dispatches for the British Consul at this port, and destined for Fortress Monroe. We are also told that H. P. WALKER, Esq., H. M. Acting Consul here, having important dispatches to forward to his Government, acting in conformity with the regulation prescribed by the President of the Confederate States, forbidding the transmission of dispatches through the enemy's lines, made a requisition for a change of destination, and in consequence the *Plover* has sailed for Halifax, N. S.

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Persons who have never seen the Sea Island Cotton Plant are invited to call at 43 Church-street, where a fine specimen is now in full bloom.

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*Departure of Prisoners*.—The Yankee prisoners confined in jail, nineteen in number, including Captain L. S. PAINK and the crew of the steam frigate *Wabash*, lately captured, leave for Columbia this morning. They are accompanied by a guard from Company G, 16th Regiment, under the command of Lieut. MOSES LEVY.

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*Major-General Stephen D. Lee*.—We learn from a private dispatch received in this city that Major-General STEPHEN D. LEE has been exchanged, and ordered to the command of the cavalry in Mississippi. This appointment will give very general satisfaction. General LEE's distinguished abilities, coolness, bravery and activity eminently qualify him for this highly important and arduous field of labor. We understand that he left Columbia yesterday for his post of duty.

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*The Siege of Charleston* — The New York World  
says :

No engagement of any account has taken place since the assault of the 19th of July upon Fort Wagner. Our losses since that time have not averaged more than four per day. Gen. Gilmore has now fourteen Parrot-guns and mortars in position on Morris' Island. For the present the idea of taking Fort Wagner has been abandoned—shells making but slight impression upon the sand of which that work is composed; the breach made by one shell being soon filled up by the explosion of another. Gen. Gilmore is confident that with his heavy siege guns he can breach Fort Sumter.

The 10th Connecticut regiment occupies the rifle pits within 250 yards of Fort Wagner. Col. Otis, of this regiment, came here on the Belvidere for the purpose of taking draft-d men. The Belvidere has on board the 174th Pennsylvania regiment, numbering 417 non-commissioned officers and privates, whose term of service has expired.

The United States steam transport Fulton, Elbridge, from Port Royal, S. C., July 31st, reached here last evening. The siege of Fort Wagner still continued. Gen. Gilmore has mounted a number of 200-pounder siege guns within one mile of Fort Sumter. He is confident of reducing both Sumter and Wagner in a short time.

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*News from the Islands.*—Very little of interest transpired Monday, until between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, when a heavy fire was again opened between the enemy's land batteries and our own, assisted by Fort Sumter. The firing was mostly with shells, which seemed to be thrown very accurately from Fort Sumter, Battery Simpkins and Battery Gregg, falling right into the works of the enemy on Morris' Island. Heavy and occasional firing was continued nearly all night. We heard of no casualties Sunday night or Monday morning.

*Yankee Prisoners.*—The following is a statement of the number of Yankee prisoners taken during the siege, from July 9th to the present time, giving a total of white and black of five hundred and seventeen:

Uninjured Abolition Prisoners.....	287
Wounded Abolition Prisoners sent to Columbia.....	42
Wounded Abolition Prisoners remaining in Hospital..	16
Wounded Abolition Prisoners Paroled.....	105
Wounded Abolition Prisoners Died in Hospital.....	61
Total .....	481
Negroes confined in Castle Pinckney.....	25
Negroes confined in Hospital.....	22
Negroes Died in Hospital.....	9
Total.....	56

Tribute of Respect to Bro. David Ramsay

At the regular communication of Franklin Lodge, No. 98, holden at the Masonic Hall, Charleston, on Saturday evening, 8th Inst. R. W. Bro. A. G. Mackay offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the Lodge was then closed:

The Messenger of Death has been among us and has left a bitter token of his visit. Our Grand Master is no more. He who had been called to direct our labors has himself bowed to labor with us. He whose counsels were wont to advise us—whose example was our encouragement—whose virtues were our pattern—has no longer a place, save in our memories. The seat, which he filled, but one short month ago, in our asylum, is vacant—the voice with which he uttered words of wisdom and truth is dumb—the eye that was kindled with brotherly love is closed—the ear that ever listened to a brother's sorrow is deaf—the heart of sympathy has ceased to beat—the hands that labored on our mystic temple are mouldering in the grave—the silver cord has been loosed and the golden bowl has been broken. But the Craft, though stricken with grief, yet find, in the sublime symbols of our Order, which he has himself so often interpreted from the pedestal, the beams of consolation bursting forth from the dark cloud that envelopes them. They know that though the dust has returned to the earth as it was, yet the spirit has returned to God who gave it. Our brother is not dead but sleepeth, and he and we will hereafter meet in that Celestial Lodge of which this earthly one is but an antitype.

Bro. DAVID RAMSAY was initiated into the sublime mysteries of Symbolic Masonry on the 20th of September, 1855, in Union Kilwinning Lodge, No. 4, in the city of Charleston, which Lodge he served with great fidelity in the offices of Junior and Senior Warden, during the years 1855 and 1859. In the latter year he was appointed to the office of Grand Pursuivant in the Grand Lodge. His appearance in that body, at a time when some of the most important interests that had ever engaged the attention of the Masons in this State were in the course of discussion, gave him an instant opportunity of exhibiting to the Craft the strong sterling sense with which he was wont to grasp a question, the depth of thought which he brought to bear upon it, and the eloquence of language with which he advocated the cause that he had espoused. The question of constitutional reform which then agitated the Grand Lodge, and which involved an entire change in the Masonic organization of the State, was one of deep interest to our departed brother, and after mature consideration of the arguments on both sides, he at length adopted, and ever afterwards warmly but kindly maintained, the cause of reform, and to his labors in its behalf must we attribute no small share of the success which it ultimately achieved.

In January, 1860, he united with six other brethren in the formation of Franklin Lodge, No. 98, of which he was appointed the first Master. His brethren of the Grand Lodge respecting his high intellect and mindful of his previous services, elected him with great unanimity in November, 1860, to the office of Deputy Grand Master. In this office, one of honor rather than duty, he served until the ensuing November (1861), when upon the resignation of Bro. B. E. CAMPBELL, he was promoted to the highest office in the gift of the Craft, and hailed as Grand Master of Masons in this jurisdiction. In November, 1862, he was re-elected, and was in the discharge of the duties of that high office when death put an end to his labors and his usefulness.

Bro. RAMSAY had no sooner made himself conversant with these elementary principles of Masonry which are to be obtained from the instructions of a symbolic Lodge, than he began to appreciate its sublime symbolism as an ethical science, and he proceeded to extend his investigation into its more elevated arenas with that tenacity of purpose and determination of will which were peculiarly characteristic of his disposition. He accordingly became a Royal Arch Mason in Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 11, in 1846, and a Knight Templar in the same year in South Carolina Commandery, and subsequently completed the circle of the York Rite by receiving the degree of Royal and Select Master at the hands of a Sovereign Inspector of the Thirty-third and High Priest of his Chapter, which

of the State, in the proceedings of which body he took an active interest, and was elected, in 1859 to the office of Grand Scribe—a position which secured his perpetual membership. He was also honored in the year 1861 with the appointment, by the Grand Chapter of Scotland, to the post of its representative near the Grand Chapter of South Carolina.

Attracted by the philosophic character of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, he early sought for the illuminations which is afforded by the teachings of that most profound and beautiful of all Masonic systems. Accordingly, in 1856, he received the degree conferred in Palladian Chapter of Rose Croix Masons in this city, and was soon after elected its presiding officer, a position which he continued to hold until his death. In 1859

remaining degrees of the Rite and was presented as an honorarium or token of high Masonic respect, with the Thirty-third degree and the rank of a Deputy Inspector General; and when, in 1861, at the session in New Orleans, the Supreme Council had declared two vacancies in the membership in South Carolina, he was unanimously elected to supply one of them, being then invested with one of the highest positions in the Rite.

The honors which were thus so willingly bestowed were but a fitting reward, and indeed a necessary consequence of the zeal and devotion with which our lamented friend had from his first initiation pursued his elevations into Masonic history and science. His lectures before the Craft in the Lodge room on the esoteric doctrines of the Order were always listened to with enrapt attention, and the pages of the "Masonic Quarterly Review," which was one of the most prominent organs of the Craft, contain many evidences in the form of learned and eloquent essays, not only of his ability as a man of letters, but of his profound learning as a Masonic scholar.

And indeed the principles of the Masonic institution were peculiarly congenial with the moral and intellectual character of our late Grand Master. The amiability of his temper, the gentleness of his deportment, the gushing generosity and benevolence of his heart, found appropriate relations in all the aspects of that institution, whose foundation stone is Divine Truth, whose supporting columns are love of God and love of our neighbor, and whose apartments, from the porch to the innermost sanctuary, are filled with treasures of ancient lore. Those who conversed with him on the subject of Masonry, and to whom, in the confidence of friendship, he was accustomed to expatiate upon his peculiar views, well knew how he revered Freemasonry as the bond which is intended to bind all men in one inviolable union of fraternity—they well remember how deeply he was wounded whenever he became acquainted with any act which showed that the perpetrator had forgotten or transgressed his obligations as a Mason—and above all, they will not forget that, at this dark period of our nation's history, when our fields are being fertilized with the blood of the slain and almost every hearthstone is sending up the wail of Rachel, it was his fervent prayer that Masonry might smooth the asperities of war, and his repeated declaration that the battle field was the place where Masonry could and should most exert its influence. Hence under this exalted impression of the benign principles of the Order, he penned his Encyclical Letter in 1862, in which he left to the Craft a legacy which no corrosion of time should ever impair, in these noble words:

"Walk circumspectly in the present evil time, ever mindful of the solemn undertakings on your part in the presence of Almighty God; be faithful in observance thereof towards all and singular the brethren, whether there be met in lodges in darkness or light; in health or sickness; in wealth or want; in peril or safety; in prison or escape or freedom; in charity or evil-mindedness; armed or unarmed; friend or seeming foe, and as to these, most certainly as towards brethren, when Masonically met on, by or with all due and regular intercommunication and intelligence. You have registered words which cannot be unspoken or recalled, antedating as they will survive all disturbance among men and turmoils in State; words which in fullest force and meaning should be ever present to you in thought, utterance and deed."

A Master who could thus profoundly appreciate the great principles of Masonic duty and obligation and who could nobly give utterance to the words that made for him and for us a record of that appreciation is well worthy of all our love. His life is no more with us, it is true—but teachings like these are ever appealing to us from his hitherto spoken words, and his spirit will continue to dwell among us as an inspiration to faithful love. We weep for his departure, but his stay with us though short was for our good. It is meet, therefore, that we put upon record some token of what we feel, and hence, it is

Resolved, That while so men and Masons we lament that the mutual intercourse of kind offices has ceased between us and our late Grand Master, David RAMSAY, yet we, the officers and Members of Franklin Lodge, No. 98, submit with humility and reverence to the decree of that All-wise Being who has seen fit to sever the connexion.

Resolved, That as a token of grateful respect for his services, and of our profound love and esteem for his character, the jewels and furniture of the Lodge be retained in mourning for the remainder of the Masonic year, and that the members of the Lodge be directed to wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That as soon as the City Lodge shall resume their labors after the summer vacation, this Lodge will hold a "Sorrow Lodge," in honor of the memory of our Grand Master, in which all the Craft, be invited to participate.

Resolved, That a blank page in our Minute Book be consecrated to the record of his name and time of death.

Resolved, That this Preamble and these Resolutions be published in the journals of the city.

Extract from the Minutes.

# The Charleston Courier.

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## CAPTAIN WILLIAM O. HASKELL.

KILLED AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 3, 1863.

All of us know and feel the unexpressible calamity of war, the injuries suffering it entails upon the soldier, who endures his untold trials with a heroism emanating from a consciousness of the right of those principles for which he bleeds and dies. For him, every true heart feels the devout wish that liberty could be purchased away from the tented field bear cheerfully such distresses as are incidental to loss of homes and of property—to disruptions of families—to separations indefinite—to suspense painfully protracted—yet, when we see a star fall from its lofty estate, and a heart that once beat high with virtuous and noble impulses checked and crushed in its career, we feel our resolution and our fortitude yielding spontaneously to the sudden welling up of feeling. Point me the man whose heart has not been wrung by an untimely end to which either his relative or friend has been subjected. To-day, from the land once boasting prosperity and happiness, tears of intense anguish—tears of joy and of affection—expressions of wrath and of hatred—groans of impious sufferers, commingled with shrieks of wounded and dying—ascend as one wild anthem to the azure gates of Heaven.

What a satire upon life! HASKELL is dead! The last of three contemporaries, companions at arms and intimate friends, ROBERT RHETT, GRIMMS RHETT and WM. C. HASKELL—all young, and with bright and eager eyes gazing from the threshold of life upon its giddy, dazzling vortex. Intelligent, high-toned and courageous, they possessed qualities which, added to the mind, elevated the gentleman. One long, weary year has rolled by since, amid the uproar and confusion of battle, the two first were sacrificed upon the altar of freedom—And, oh! the extent and depth of their feelings when they became aware of the solemn truth of their having fought their last battle, and soon would be sleeping their last sleep! Far from their cherished homes and families stand their deserted graves. And though for them no devoted hands pluck and bestow sweetly scented flowers, yet, in the quietude of night, the "mild-eyed moon," with slow and majestic movement, throws over them her robe of spotless purity. Earth has closed over them, and hearts to their very cores have ached. Why open the slowly healing, painful wound!

Were HASKELL living, and were I called upon to estimate the probable extent of his future usefulness, I would recall him as in youth. Apart from his rare social qualities, he was endowed with a mind of clearness and tenacity. With a thorough appreciation of the true and good, were combined resoluteness, industry and perseverance. He was of high aims and full of honest ambitions. In the fairness and charitableness of his disposition, he was ever eager to applaud the successes of his friends, and to accord to all men whatever might be their due. "A good man"—in a liberal sense—"is the noblest work of God," inasmuch as he embodies those virtues which exalt him to the very acme of his comparative moral perfection. HASKELL was indeed a good man—he loved by his family and friends—esteemed and admired by all with whomsoever he came in contact. The flight of a few years sufficed for: reveal whatever qualities the reserve of modesty of his youth had concealed; and eventually, under the powerful influences of education and of that holy faith to which he strictly adhered, was developed the affectionate friend, the dignified, refined and cultivated gentleman, the unflinching, zealous and gallant soldier. At the commencement of hostilities, he unsheathed his sword, and has fought manfully—endured patiently—for the land he loved. Alas! the eyes scarcely dried should be made to weep anew! Could human sympathy but soothe one pang of grief! HASKELL lived, fought and died as beloved him, and in His glorious end we recognize the hand of Him who doeth all things well. The force of example is incalculable, and from the graves of our young martyrs an influence should be generated, which, like the light of Siraboll, should cheer and guide us in our course ever onward and upward.



# The Charleston Mercury.

11 August 1863, 1

## The Duty of the People.

Every man sees and knows that the great cause of the Confederate States, but a few weeks since strong and prosperous, by a series of the most matchless blunders has been reduced to a condition of imminent peril. What course ought the people to pursue to meet their present disastrous condition?

1. In the first place, every man, who is physically able to do so, should step into the service of the Confederacy.

2. In the second place, every effort made by the Confederate Government to redeem our disasters, should be supported with all zeal and energy.

3. In the third place, all officers put over our forces, who have not forfeited our confidence by their ruinous incompetency and self-sufficiency, rendering confidence impossible, should be supported and upheld with all our power.

4. And, in the fourth place, we should search out and expose the true causes of our disasters, in order that they may not be repeated, and thus render all our efforts to recover our lost security and success vain and futile.

Those are very plain principles of duty. The first two the Government organs uphold with great unanimity. The third they except to, as being supervisory of the Administration. The competency or incompetency of the officers put over us is an affair of Mr. DAVIS'S, with which the people have nothing to do. Their business is to believe him infallible. But the fourth and last they absolutely cry out upon. It is right down treason—playing into the hands of the enemy—to assert the fact, or to prove or believe it, that the President of the Confederate States has grossly abused the appointing power, by substituting private likes and dislikes for the rule of combined honesty and competency as tests of fitness for office in Cabinet, Bureaux, and army commands—by thrusting away ability and character, and keeping dependents of favor like MALLORY, and BENJAMIN, and NORTHROP, and MYERS about him, and by putting such men as Generals PEMBERTON and HOLMES over the armies of the Confederacy, whilst such men as Generals PRICE and GUSTAVUS SMITH are driven out of the service; and when it is still further asserted that to President DAVIS, by his silly disposition of the troops of the Confederacy, all our disasters are attributable, they lift up their hands in patriotic amazement and horror, and cry unanimity is essential—deliver us from faction!

Our readers are perfectly aware that when President DAVIS, after the first battle of Manassas, refused to concentrate troops and advance on the enemy as the commanders desired and advised (a fact adroitly denied then, but now indisputable from proofs in our possession), we lost all confidence in him as a statesman or a strategist. He was either aiming at a reconstruction of the Union, and on that account deprecated all fighting, or he was totally unfit to direct the conduct of our armies. Events soon after confirmed our estimation of him. The fall of New Orleans and Fort Donelson were proofs of the most lamentable incompetency. Whilst the whole country was deceived with the representations of the military resources furnished to these places, the Government was not deceived. The retreat of SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S feeble army, and the disclosures before the Court of Inquiry held on General

LOVELL, prove a full knowledge of the true state of things, and the grossest neglect and fatality.

Yet, after these great disasters, our indomitable soldiery held up our cause. Whether thrown on fortified redoubts or in the field, they vanquished our enemies. Our cause went on and went up, until recognition by foreign nations and peace seemed almost within our grasp. Suddenly, by one of those stupendous blunders which TALLEYRAND says are worse than crimes, our cause is again prostrated by President DAVIS. The follies of 1862 at New Orleans and Fort Donelson, are re-enacted. Whilst Port Hudson and Vicksburg are beleaguered, instead of sending troops to relieve them from the Army of Virginia, he enters on the desperate enterprise of invading Pennsylvania in the *white cravat* style. Discomfiture and defeat overwhelm us everywhere. Now, if we follow the course of the Administration organs, where is the mischief this flagrant incompetency and perversity produces to end? If we still continue to look to President DAVIS as "Our Moses," what security have we that, when again we beat down our foes, he may not again do as he has twice done before—blast our prospects by another exemplification of stupendous folly? The base subservency of the Press and Congress has brought upon us the evils and dangers which now oppress us. The true cause of all evils must be exposed and resisted, or they cannot be rectified. If President DAVIS had been checked in his incompetent appointments to office, in the Cabinet and in the Army, by the exercise of the constitutional right and duty of the Senate to confirm or not confirm—if Congress had persisted in passing the bill President DAVIS vetoed, appointing a military head of the army at Richmond, responsible for its movements—if the Press had spoken out the truth, instead of plastering over his deficiencies and follies—and, by the Press and Congress, a powerful enlightened public opinion had been organized to sustain and enforce a vigorous prosecution of the war through competent agents and efficient measures, the Confederate States at this day would have been one amongst the nations of the earth, and we would have had peace. But a self-blinded man-worship has been the order of the day among the people. They have been unwilling to hear the truth because unpleasant. They have preferred to flatter themselves in credulity. And Congress, with its secret sessions, has bowed down and humbled itself in the dust before the idol. The Press has gone with the current. Congress and the Press, vacating their proper functions, their delinquencies have been popular and profitable. As it is, we will win our independence; but it must be through more rivers of blood. Let us be taught by the past, and not stupidly profess a confidence which no man of sense can feel, but bravely carry out the principles of the Government we have established, and bring all our officials, high and low, to the stern test of a rigorous accountability. By this means we will make the Government in practice what it is in theory, and achieve our independence. Not mosey-making, but a credulous and unreasonable man-worship, is the curse under which we suffer grievous dispensations. This, we believe, is the crying sin that is rife among the people of the Confederate States. Sinful gain is confined to a most insignificant fraction of our population. Baseless credulity and flattery and self-abandonment to a single department of the Government, and to one man, has been a raging moral epidemic.

# The Charleston Mercury.

11 August 1863, 2

## FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

All was quiet in the harbor through the long hot morning of Monday. At little before sunset, however, the usual artillery duel, in which Fort Sumter joined, was renewed between the land batteries; and as the air was calm, the city was filled with the roar of their mighty cannon. The duel was prolonged into the night, and was waged with more spirit than has been displayed for some days past.

## WATER FOR THE TROOPS ON MORRIS ISLAND.—

We are requested to state that water casks, kegs, demijohns and jugs are needed to facilitate the transportation of fresh water to Morris Island, and its distribution amongst our troops stationed there. Whoever can contribute vessels of that kind will do a public service by sending them to the office of Major E. WILLIS, Quartermaster, next door to THE MERCURY Office.

WELL DONE.—We learn that the Committee of the Soldiers' Wayside Home provided a substantial dinner on Sunday for 550 men, composing the 23d Georgia Regiment, and yesterday the same liberality was extended to the 28th Georgia Regiment.

THE CAVALRY OF LEE'S ARMY.—It is stated that General HOOD, of Texas, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia, and that Generals STUART and WADE-HAMPTON will rank as Major-Generals under him.

THE CALIBRE OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Morris Island, says: "The guns used by the army in its operations against Charleston harbor are eight inch Parrotts. Those used by the navy are the same, together with the fifteen inch Dahlgren gun, which, however, was cast at Pittsburg by the Rodman process—that is to say, the gun has the shape or form of the original Dahlgren gun; but, instead of being cast solid and bored, it was cast hollow. The original fifteen inch Rodman guns, cast this way, have been subjected to the test of over five hundred discharges, while the Dahlgren fifteen inch gun has been subjected to rising six hundred."

# The Charleston Mercury.

11 August 1863, 2

## Tribute of Respect to Brother David Ramsay.

At the regular communication of Franklin Lodge No. 96, held at the Masonic Hall, Charleston, on Saturday evening, 8th inst., B. W. Brother A. G. Mackay offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and the Lodge was then closed:

The Messenger of Death has been among us and has left a bitter token of his visit. Our Grand Master is no more. He who had been called to direct our labors, has himself ceased to labor with us. He whose counsels were wont to advise us—whose example was our encouragement—whose virtues were our pattern—has no longer a place, save in our memories. The seat which he filled but one short month ago in our asylum is vacant—the voice with which he uttered words of wisdom and truth is dumb—the eye that was kindled with brotherly love is closed—the ear that ever listened to a brother's sorrow is deaf—the heart of sympathy has ceased to beat—the hands that labored on our mystic temple are mouldering in the grave—the silver cord has been loosed and the golden bowl has been broken. But the craft, though stricken with grief, yet find in the sublime symbols of our order which he has himself so often interpreted from the pedestal, the beams of consolation bursting forth from the dark cloud that envelopes them.—They know that though the dust has returned to the earth as it was, yet the spirit has returned to God Who gave it. Our Brother is not dead but sleepeth, and he and we will hereafter meet in that Celestial Lodge of which this earthly one is but an anti-type.

Brother David Ramsay was initiated into the sublime mysteries of Symbolic Masonry on the 30th of September, 1835, in Union Kilwinning Lodge No. 4, in the City of Charleston, which lodge he served with great fidelity in the offices of Junior and Senior Warden during the years 1858 and 1859. In the latter year he was appointed to the office of Grand Pursuivant in the Grand Lodge. His appearance in that body, at a time when some of the most important interests that had ever engaged the attention of the Masons in this State were in the course of discussion, gave him an instant opportunity of exhibiting to the craft the strong sterling sense with which he was wont to grasp a question, the depth of thought which he brought to bear upon it, and the eloquence of language with which he advocated the cause that he had espoused. The question of constitutional reform which then agitated the Grand Lodge, and which involved an entire change in the Masonic organization of the State, was one of deep interest to our departed brother; and after mature consideration of the arguments on both sides, he at length adopted and ever afterwards warmly but kindly maintained the cause of reform, and to his labors in its behalf must we attribute no small share of the success which it ultimately achieved.

In January, 1860, he united with six other brethren in the formation of Franklin Lodge No. 96, of which he was appointed the first Master. His brethren of the Grand Lodge respecting his high intellect, and mindful of his previous services, elevated him, with great unanimity, in November, 1860, to the office of Deputy Grand Master. In this office, one of honor rather than of duty, he served until the ensuing November, 1861, when upon the resignation of Brother B. R. CAMPBELL, he was promoted to the highest office in the gift of the craft, and hailed as Grand Master of Masons in this jurisdiction. In November, 1862, he was re-elected, and was in the discharge of the duties of that high office when death put an end to his labors and his usefulness.

Brother RAMSAY had no sooner made himself conversant with those elementary principles of Masonry which are to be obtained from the instructions of a symbolic Lodge, than he began to appreciate its sublime symbolism as an ethical science, and he proceeded to extend his investigation into its more elevated arcana, with that tenacity of purpose and determination of will which were peculiarly characteristic of his disposition. He accordingly became a Royal Arch Mason in Zerubbabel Chapter No. 11, in 1856, and a Knight Templar in the same year in South Carolina Commandery, and subsequently completed the circle of the York Rite by receiving the degrees of Royal and Select Master at the hands of a Sovereign Inspector of the Thirty-third.

In 1857 he was elected High Priest of his Chapter, which gave him officially a seat in the Grand Chapter of the State, in the proceedings of which body he took an active interest, and was elected in 1859 to the office of Grand Soribie, a position which secured his perpetual membership. He was also honored in the year 1861 with the appointment, by the Grand Chapter of Scotland, to the post of its representative near the Grand Chapter of South Carolina.

Attracted by the philosophic character of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, he early sought for the illumination which is afforded by the teachings of that most profound and beautiful of all masonic systems. Accordingly, in

1856, he received the degrees conferred in Pelican Chapter of Rose Croix Masons in this city, and was soon after elected its presiding officer, a position which he continued to hold until his death. In 1859, during the session of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in Charleston, he was invested with the remaining degrees of the Rite, and was presented as an honorarium or token of high masonic respect, with the thirty-third degree and the rank of a Deputy Inspector General, and when, in 1861, at the session in New Orleans, the Supreme Council had declared two vacancies in the membership in South Carolina he was unanimously elected to supply one of them, being thus invested with one of the highest positions in the Rite.

The honors which were thus so willingly bestowed, were but a fitting reward, and indeed a necessary consequence of the zeal and devotion with which our lamented friend had, from his first initiation, pursued his investigations into masonic history and science. His lectures before the craft, in the lodge room, on the esoteric doctrines of the Order, were always listened to with unwearied attention, and the pages of the "Masonic Quarterly Review," which was one of the most prominent organs of the craft, contains many evidences in the form of learned and eloquent essays, not only of his ability as a man of letters, but of his profound learning as a masonic scholar.

And indeed the principles of the Masonic institution were peculiarly congenial with the moral and intellectual character of our late Grand Master. The amiability of his temper, the gentleness of his deportment, the gushing generosity and benevolence of his heart, found appropriate relations in all the aspects of that institution, whose foundation alone is Divine Truth, whose supporting columns are love of God and love of our neighbor, and whose apartments, from the porch to the inmost sanctuary, are filled with treasures of ancient lore. Those who conversed with him on the subject of Masonry, and to whom, in the confidence of friendship he was accustomed to expatiate upon his peculiar views, well knew how he revered Freemasonry as the bond which is intended to bind all men in one inviolable union of fraternity—they well remember how deeply he was wounded whenever he became acquainted with any act which showed that the perpetrator had forgotten or transgressed his obligations as a Mason—and above all, they will not forget that at this dark period of our nation's history, when our fields are being fertilized with the blood of the slain, and almost every hearthstone is sending up the wall of Rachel, that it was his fervent prayer that Masonry might smoothe the asperities of war, and his repeated declaration that the battle field was the place where Masonry could and should most exert its influence. Hence, under the exalted impression of the benign principles of the order, he issued his Encyclical letter in 1862, in which he has left to the craft a legacy which no corrosion of time should ever impair, in these noble words:

"Walk circumspectly in the present evil time, ever mindful of solemn undertakings on your part in the presence of Almighty God: be faithful in observance thereof towards all and singular the brethren, whether these be met in lodge dedicate, or only known to you by divers means, in darkness or light; in health or sickness; in wealth or want; in peril or safety; in prison, escape or freedom; in charity or evil mindedness; armed or unarmed; friend or seeming foe, and as to these, most certainly as towards brethren, when masonically met on, by or with all due and regular intercommunication and intelligence. You have registered words which cannot be unspoken or recalled, antecedent as they will survive all disturbance among men and turmoil in State; words which in fullest force and meaning should be ever present to you in thought, utterance and deed."

A Master who could thus profoundly appreciate the great principles of masonic duty and obligation, and who could boldly give utterance to the words that made for him and for us a record of that appreciation, is well worthy of all our love. His life is no more with us, it is true—but his teachings like these are ever appealing to us from his hitherto spoken words, and his spirit will continue to dwell among us as an inspiration to fraternal love. We weep for his departure, but his stay with us, though short, was for our good. It is meet, therefore, that we put up a record some token of what we feel, and hence, it is—

Resolved, That while, as men and Masons, we lament that the mutual intercourse of kind offices has ceased between us and our late Grand Master, DAVID RAMSAY, yet we, the officers and members of Franklin Lodge No. 96, submit, with humility and reverence, to the decree of that all-wise Being who has seen fit to sever the connection.

Resolved, That as a token of grateful respect for his services, and of our profound love and esteem for his character, the jewels and furniture of the Lodge be clothed in mourning for the remainder of the Masonic year, and that the members of the Lodge be directed to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That as soon as the city Lodge shall resume their labors after the summer vacation, this Lodge will hold a "Sorrow Lodge," in honor of the memory of our Grand Master, in which all the Craft be invited to participate.

11 August 1863, 2

**OLD BANK BOOKS WANTED.**

**I** RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE BANKERS AND Merchants of Charleston to let me have all the OLD DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS AND LEDGERS for which they have no use. The Paper can be substituted for Copper in making Friction Tubes.

A note through the Postoffice will meet with attention.

J. T. TREZEVANT,

Major Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

August 11

**C. S. NITRE AND MINING BUREAU.**

**T**HE GOVERNMENT IS IN GREAT WANT OF COPPER; and any donation of the same, either in bars, old vessels, pipes or scraps, will be thankfully received. A reasonable price will be paid for it, if required, at the Superintendent's Office, District No. 6, 318 King street.

FRANCIS S. HOLMES,

Superintendent Sixth N. and M. District.

August 10

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12 August, 1863, 1

**Bags and Buckets for the Hospitals Wanted.**

*Editors Courier:*—I have received from several neighborhoods in different parts of the State generous offers of making up weekly supplies of corn, meal, peas, sweet potatoes and other vegetables, as well as butter, free of cost, provided we could furnish bags, empty barrels and butter tubs. These cannot be procured in the country, and I find it almost impossible to obtain them in Charleston. I have, therefore, concluded once more to appeal to individual families. We need sixty bags that will hold meal or vegetables. May not many of our families furnish one bag each to make up the required number. I will be grateful to those who will send bags either to the Depository in Chalmers-street, or the Mrs. SNOWDEN in Church-street. A few buckets to hold butter will also be acceptable. Let us not neglect our brave defenders, who have bled and are suffering for us.

JOHN BACHMAN.

*Editors Courier:*—I observe in the papers of your city a call for more hands to work upon the defences around the city, and write to suggest the propriety of the Governor giving notice that the hands recently called out for one month, whose term of service will expire in a very few days, shall be detained until they can be relieved by a fresh supply. This will be a much more expeditious mode of supply than to return those now at work and depend upon another call, as much time will be lost by such a course, and time is now of vital importance. I make this suggestion the more readily as I am one of those having hands now upon the works, and feel assured it will meet the approbation of all patriotic citizens who own slaves now engaged upon the works. Such as I have spoken to approve the plan. I would also suggest that when hands are needed, the proper authority should issue orders to the Commissioners of Roads to gather them with the least possible delay and send them forward. When this is done the owner has some one to receive his hands and conduct them to their destination.

Darlington, August 6, 1863.

*Address of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill.*—The following address was issued by Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL, on taking command of Gen. HARDEE'S Corps, to which he has been assigned:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS, July 24, 1863.

[General Orders, No. 31]

With unfeigned diffidence the undersigned succeeds to the able and distinguished soldier who so long has commanded this gallant corps, honoring it with his name and leadership, and being in turn honored by its noble bearing and glorious achievements.

The example set makes plain my path of duty, and the corps has but to continue the same consistent line of good conduct and propriety which has always characterized it. Believing as I do that rowdiness and insubordination are fruitful sources of trouble in camps, and bad behavior in battle, I will insist upon strict discipline. All will be expected and required to render a prompt and liberal compliance with the requirements of law and authority.

Soldiers! a brutal and ruthless enemy, flushed with success, is pressing everywhere upon our wasted territory, seeking to carry fire and sword to our once happy homes, and instead of rising with renewed energy to drive off the invaders, thousands and tens of thousands of able bodied young men have skulked from the field under the provisions of the exemption bill, regardless of the interest, the safety, and the honor of the country. These miserable creatures are only concerned about screening their worthless carcasses from Yankee bullets.

Let these poor politicians go! The Confederacy looks in her hour of trial to your shattered ranks, and appeals to your manhood for that grand exhibition of courage, fidelity and patience, which won for our forefathers the priceless boon of liberty. You will have many and sore trials, but with an unwavering trust in a God of Truth and Justice, and with an unconquerable determination to be free, you will be able to transmit the same inestimable blessings to your descendants.

(Signed) D. H. HILL, Lieut. Gen.  
Official: R. H. HATCHER, A. A. G.

*Outrages on Confederate Officers—Morgan Treated as a Convict.*—The New York World of Monday, has an editorial on the conduct of General BURNside, from which we learn that MORGAN and his officers, now in the Ohio penitentiary, are treated like convicts, and their heads have been shaved. The following is a paragraph:

The commander of the Department of the Ohio, first appears in the field as a barber and jailor. He orders the captured officers first to the city prison of Cincinnati and afterwards to the Ohio penitentiary, where they are subjected to the indignity of having their heads shaved. Such a proceeding is as unworthy of a great nation or its representatives as it is unwarrantable by all the laws of war. It is perfectly right of course that these officers should be detained as hostages for Colonel Streight's party, captured in Georgia, but Col. Streight is in the Libby prison, treated as all other officers are treated. The cases are so nearly alike that they are naturally suggestive of each other. And if we mistake not greatly, this cruelty towards Morgan will but inaugurate a fresh and painful retaliation upon our prisoners in Richmond.

*Mobile to be Defended to the Last.*—The Mobile Advertiser has the following relative to the coming defence of that city:

While Gen. Johnston was recently in this city the prophets of evil begun to whisper abroad that he had come to consult with Gen. Maury about the ways and means of evacuating the city. When this was mentioned to Gen. Johnston his grave face relaxed into a smile, and he said "Had that been my purpose I should not have shown my countenance among you. I am here for the directly opposite purpose of looking into your defences and preparing to hold your city." Afterwards, when he had visited the works, and minutely examined every position and gun, he remarked to the same gentleman, "You can tell your people that Mobile is the most defensible seaport position in the Confederate States." Mobile is to be defended, then, to the last.

12 August 1863, 1

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News from the Islands.

The firing between the land batteries on Monday night continued brisk up to about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, when a fierce cannonading opened on all sides, lasting until four o'clock. Two Monitors came up during the action and commenced firing on Battery Wagner. The latter opened with some heavy guns, when the Monitors hastily "backed down" from the fight and got out of range. It is reported that a strong calcium light was placed by the enemy in the marsh on the West side of Morris' Island, near the wreck of the *Manigault*, which threw a clear, bright reflection on the harbor around Morris' Island and Batteries Gregg, Wagner and Fort Sumter. We learned of but one casualty on our side by the severe bombardment of Tuesday morning. GEORGE EGGLESTON, a member of the Gist Guard, Captain CHICHESTER'S Company, while in the act of loading gun, had his leg taken off by a piece of the enemy's shell. He lingered until the afternoon when he expired. The deceased was about twenty-three years old, and was the youngest son of GEORGE W. EGGLESTON, Esq., a well known Magistrate of this city.

The enemy yesterday and the day previous were firing from what is believed to be a Viard or James' rifle gun. The shells thrown from this gun make a terrible piercing shriek as it passes through the air. The firing has almost ceased this, Tuesday night, a few occasional shots only being exchanged.

Some little activity was observable yesterday among the enemy's transports.

The steam ship *Beaurogard*, Capt. THOS. LYON, has successfully run the blockade into a Confederate port.

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The Charleston Courier.

12 August 1863, 2

**NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMI-  
JOHNS, JUGS, KEGS, BARRELS, or CASKS,**  
will please leave them at Major WILLI'S Office, Broad-  
street, next to Mercury Office, for the purpose of filling  
with water for the use of Battery Wagner.  
August 11 6

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR A CAV-  
ALRY COM-ANY, in a healthy location, a**  
competent BUGLER, for whom good wages will be paid.  
Apply at this Office. August 12 6

# The Charleston Mercury.

12 August 1863, 2

## FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

All Monday night the city resounded with the thunders of the contending batteries. The firing became very rapid about twelve o'clock, and did not slacken until after daylight. In the morning two Monitors came up and exchanged shots with Battery Wagner. In spite, however, of the terrible bombardment, there was but one mishap upon our side. GEO. EGGLESTON, a member of Captain CHICHESTER's company, son of Mr. GEORGE W. EGGLESTON, of this city, had his leg shot off near the thigh. He was struck by a fifteen inch shell, between four and five o'clock, a. m., while in the act of firing his gun, at Battery Wagner. He has since died of the effects of his wound.

It is reported that about one o'clock at night the enemy raised a chemical light of extraordinary lustre in the midst of the marsh west of Morris Island, somewhere in the neighborhood of the wrecked steamer *Manigault*.—Those who profess that they saw it, declare that it illumined the harbor for miles around. Fort Sumter loomed by its rays on the sight with the distinctness of day. By this magnificent lamp, it was added, the batteries waged their contest until four o'clock in the morning, when the wonderful charnelier disappeared.

On the other hand, strange to tell, there are perfectly trustworthy persons, with every opportunity for observation, who assert that they saw no such light, and that during their watch, which lasted through the night, the only light visible was a common signal light of the enemy.

The firing was continued throughout Tuesday, though with somewhat less spirit. At night occasional shots were still heard.

## GEORGE EGGLESTON.

The roll, alike of honor and of death, received another accession yesterday, in the martyrdom of GEORGE EGGLESTON, son of our venerable fellow-citizen, GEORGE W. EGGLESTON, Esq.

Mr. EGGLESTON was attached to the Company under command of Capt. CHICHESTER, and exhibited marked fidelity in the discharge of duty to his country's cause. While in the act of firing a gun from Battery Wagner, he received his death wound from one of the enemy's missiles, and all the bright hopes which parental love and appreciating friends had too much reason to cherish for a future field of promising usefulness in our gallant young friend, are crumbled into dust. Though the term of his years has been brief, the remembrance of his love for his native city, even by giving his life for her defence, will be ever green and unfading, and mourning affection will find its cup of bitterness alleviated by the sweet savor which exhales from a life honorably and heroically surrendered at holy country's shrine.

ARRIVALS.—The steamer *Beauregard*, belonging to the Chicora Steamship Company, and the steamer *Margaret and Jessie*, belonging to the Charleston Steamship Company, have both arrived in Wilmington.



13 August 1863, 1

**Fortified Places.**

"The cause of fortified places invariably falling under the attack of an enemy, arises conjointly from the superior fire the besiegers are able to bring against it, the unlimited quantity of materials they can expend, and the power they have of opposing, on every point, a superior force to that of the garrison."—*Jones' Journal of Sieges, Vol. II, page 318.*

Now none of these causes obtain in the case of our "fortified place," now undergoing siege.

1st. The besiegers are unable to bring a "superior fire" against Battery Wagner, because of the *exceedingly narrow* space to which their operations are limited on land, and it is the land attack, only, which we need apprehend. Our front of defence is *at least* as wide as their front of attack. If any thing, the advantage in this respect is on our side—Battery Wagner *need* not fall.

2d. Our "quantity of materials" is as unlimited as theirs. The communications of Battery Wagner are open. It has for its "base" the *Southern Confederacy*—gun after gun, and platform after platform, may be replaced—*fresh materials* may be found to replace every casualty; and fresh men may be forthcoming to relieve those disabled—Battery Wagner *should* not fall.

3d. For the same reason that the enemy is unable to bring a superior fire to bear against Battery Wagner, he is also unable to bring a "superior force" on *any* point. His advantage in numbers gives him no superiority in that respect. It avails him in nothing, for he cannot put more than a certain number of men in line upon the narrow pass—the *defile*—along which he has to march his columns of attack. We oppose him with at least as many rifles, in the hands of men who are steady, and firing "from a rest"—and with these enormous advantages, besides, in our favor, that our men are behind deep parapets of sand (not to speak of certain other *auxiliaries*;) and that *his* ranks, all unprotected, are torn not only with rifle and musket balls, but, also, with the still more terrible grape, canister and shrapnel—Battery Wagner *must never fall!*

We believe our Commanding General and his brave troops have *so resolved*. Let them remember the dykes of Ronco, the plains of Marathon, and win for themselves the eternal gratitude of their country and names of unfading glory for themselves—"landmarks on the cliffs of fame"—by making of the Straits of Morris' Island a second

**THERMOPYLÆ.**

**News from the Islands.**

The bombardment was continued more or less briskly on both sides during Tuesday night and yesterday, with but slight intermissions. The enemy seemed to be trying the range of their guns on Fort Sumter, as several shots fell in that direction. Fort Sumter, Batteries Gregg, Wagner and Simpkins, replied regularly. About eight o'clock last evening the firing became more rapid, and continued heavy up to a late hour.

The casualties at Battery Wagner, on Tuesday in the Gist Guard, Capt. CHICKSTER, were two killed and four wounded, instead of one killed, as previously reported. Among the wounded severely, and brought to the city, was Sergeant CASPAR UNFUG. He was struck in the thigh by a piece of shell while loading the gun. The Gist Guard have suffered severely during the siege, and with its gallant Captain is entitled to honorable distinction.

The enemy again displayed his Calcium light last night.

*Charleston Battalion.*—At a dress parade of the Charleston Battalion on Wednesday afternoon the following promotions and changes were read:

Captain J. A. Blake, of Company A, to be Major, *vice* D. Ramsay, deceased.

Lieutenant James Mulvarney, of Irish Volunteers, to be Captain, *vice* W. H. Ryan, deceased.

Second Lieutenant A. A. Allemong to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Mulvarney, promoted.

Third Brevet Second Lieutenant John Burke to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Allemong, promoted.

First Lieutenant W. D. Walter to be Captain, *vice* Blake, promoted.

Second Lieutenant F. R. Lynch to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Walter, promoted.

Third Lieutenant Brevet Second J. C. Saltus to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lynch, promoted.

14 August 1863, 1

News from the Islands.

The heavy cannonading Wednesday night was again kept up busily on both sides until near daylight Thursday morning. The fire of the enemy, which had been directed principally towards Sumter in the evening, was changed to Fort Wagner at a later hour, and became very rapid before morning.

The fire from Fort Sumter Wednesday night, it is reported, had a most telling effect upon one of the Yankee batteries, a large portion of it is said to have been knocked away.

Thursday morning matters remained tolerably quiet. Two wooden gunboats made their appearance and fired a few shots at Fort Sumter, taking care, however, to keep out of range of the fort.

About three o'clock in the afternoon four more wooden gunboats came up and took a position at long distances and opened on Sumter. The latter made little or no response, scarcely deeming them worthy of notice.

In the evening the enemy's land battery at the foot of Craig's Hill renewed its fire on Fort Sumter, our batteries replying regularly.

The Yankee fleet inside the Bar was increased yesterday and last night, consisting of six Monitors and the *Ironsides*, five mortar and ten gunboats, ten supply vessels, besides twelve or thirteen blockaders outsiders.

From eighteen to twenty river steamers, schooners, &c., are reported in Folly Inlet.

From the activity manifested, we may expect stirring times shortly.

Among the casualties at Battery Wagner Wednesday was Capt. GARY, Company E, Lucas' Battalion, who was seriously wounded, and brought to the city Thursday morning.

The following were received at the Trapman-street Hospital:

Private M. A. Goodman, Company H, 8th N. C.  
Private J. D. Patrick, Gist Guard, Company F.  
Private Isaac Campbell, Company G, 1st Ga.  
Corporal J. A. Phillips, 1st S. C. Artillery.  
Private Pat Norton, 1st S. C. Artillery.

CASUALTIES IN SIEGE TRAIN.

CAMP COMPANY "B" SIEGE TRAIN, }  
JAMES' ISLAND, AUGUST 12, 1863. }

*Editors Courier:*—Below I give you a list of the casualties of a detachment of Companies B and C, Siege Train, at Battery Wagner, under my command, from August 5th to August 12th, 1863, viz:

B. Shorter, Company C, Siege Train, wounded in head slightly, on the 6th.

J. C. A. Holt, Company B, Siege Train, wounded in head and leg slightly, on the 11th.

Levi Gerrald, Company B, Siege Train, mortally wounded in small of back, on the 11th, since dead.

S. PORCHER SMITH,

Captain Com'g. Co. B, Siege Train,  
Com'g detach't. Cos. B and C, at Bat. Wagner.

*Negro Labor.*—Our planters we trust need not be reminded of the importance of retaining their negroes in the service until all our defences are complete. To withdraw them before they are finished, at such a time as the present, would be, to say the least, extremely unwise and unpatriotic. If from the negligence of an overseer or other subordinate, there should be cause for complaint of the want of proper care or treatment, let such cases be presented to the heads of the department and we are satisfied that the necessary correction will at once be made. The interests of the planters are all at stake on the result of the issues before Charleston. In giving all the assistance in their power, they are simply defending their own homes. To delay or embarrass the works now in progress, is, therefore, only endan-

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*The Capture of Charleston.*—The Yankees are beginning to form a just conception of the work they have undertaken in this quarter. DAHLGREN and the gunboat men have not shown daring enough to gratify the valorous community of Yankeeedom, and Battery Wagner is too strong and too bravely defended for even GILLMORE's engineering gifts. We take it that both the Admiral and the Brigadier are grievously disappointed and mortified at not having accomplished their purpose; for they, doubtless, reckoned upon success in a very short space of time. They should have a care lest they lose the laurels they have won. Their brethren in Yankeeedom are even now out of humor with them for not redeeming the promises they made. They were to have demolished Sumter several days since with certain 200-pounder Parrott guns. But they have not so much as attempted to do that terrible deed. No wonder the sensible writer of the letter below despairs of taking Charleston.

More than thirty days have elapsed, the writer says, "since the Federal troops landed on Morris' Island; two assaults upon Battery Wagner have been made, and both were repulsed, with so severe a loss that correspondents inform us there will be no further attempt to carry that work by storm. To take it by siege is a slow and exhausting process at best. It is believed, however, that, although Battery Wagner may hold out for a long time to come, and perhaps indefinitely, the heavy guns now being placed in position will be near enough to batter down Fort Sumter, and if Sumter once abandoned, Charleston must fall. We doubt if this result follows necessarily."

The complaint now is, that the Monitors have been but of little service, and that the capture of Charleston is necessarily dependent upon the success of operations on land. If this be true, and if it be also true that Gen. GILLMORE has suffered a loss of one-third of his force, it is at least a matter of doubt whether Charleston can be taken at all. Certain it is, this result can only be attained by a much larger army than is now under the command of Gen. GILLMORE."

The New York Herald thinks the capture of Charleston will obviate all necessity for and fears of a war with Europe.

*Telegraph Appointment.*—Mr. J. W. KATES, the experienced and well known operator, has been appointed Superintendent in charge of the Charleston Harbor Defence Telegraph Line.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 August 1863, 1

**Planters, Engineers and Overseers—The  
Supply of Labor.**

We are informed that some of the owners of negroes at work on the fortifications are threatening to take them away, on account of losses chargeable to remissness and indifference of the subordinate officers to whom the slaves are entrusted.

The commanding officer of this Department is striving, to the best of his ability, to hold these subordinates to a strict accountability for any delinquencies and carelessness manifested in the watchful care of this important species of property. Efforts are made by the Engineer of the Department to detect negligence, and to guard against heedlessness, and to make officers know and feel their responsibility for the valuable private property put into their hands. Of this we are assured.

Perfect success may not be obtained. There may be instances of inattention, worthlessness and offensive indifference. Offences must needs occur, and we do not wonder that planters are sometimes indignant. But these furnish no real ground for taking away, at this great crisis, the means of saving Charleston and South Carolina. If Charleston falls for the want of the labor of these negroes, the owners may only gain a further and entire loss. Interest, no less than a high sense of duty, urges the continuous supply of slaves, even at a sacrifice of property and feeling. Some things we must overlook. This is no time for petty motives or actions less than patriotic. The country has a claim upon all that we have. It is the country's hour.

R. B. M. 2

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PERSONAL.—General and Mrs. GIST arrived in town yesterday afternoon, and are staying at the Charleston Hotel.

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BRIGADIER GENERAL LAWTON entered upon duty last Monday as Quartermaster General.

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CAMP COMPANY B, SIEGE TRAIN, }  
JAMES ISLAND, August 13, 1863. }

To the Editor of the Mercury: Below I give you a list of the casualties of a detachment of Companies B and C, Siege Train, at Battery Wagner, under my command, from August 5th to August 12th, 1863; viz:

B. Shorter, of Company C, Siege Train, wounded in head slightly on the 6th.

J. C. A. Holt, of Company B, Siege Train, wounded in head and leg slightly on the 11th.

Levi Gerrald, Company B, Siege Train, mortally wounded in small of back on the 11th, since dead.

S. PORCHER SMITH,  
Capt. Company B, Siege Train, Commanding Detachment Co's B and C at Battery Wagner.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

14 August 1863, 2

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**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—About nine o'clock yesterday morning Coroner WHITING was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of an infant child, which was found in a sink near the Citadel Square. A *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. FITCH and HUME, by whom a wound was discovered in the right side of the neck. The jury, after a full examination of the matter, returned the following verdict: "That the said unknown child came to her death by violence and a wound inflicted on the right side of the neck, by some person or persons to the jury unknown, and that Dr. C. J. PROCTOR is accessory to and after the fact." Dr. PROCTOR has been arrested.

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15 August 1863, 1

*Preparations to Attack Sumter.*—An artillery officer writes to the *Boston Traveller* from Morris' Island, July 29:

Our force is working day and night erecting batteries and mounting ten inch mortars and heavy guns. We have five 100-pound and three 200 pound Parrott's to mount. One 200 pound Parrott is already mounted, and yesterday three shots were fired at Fort Sumter, just to get the range. One shot hit the corner of the parapet and made the bricks fly. Our pickets are within four hundred yards of Battery Wagner, but they have to look out for the rebel sharpshooters. The water on the island is so bad that whiskey is served out to the troops three times a day.

*The Sanitary Commission at Fort Wagner.*—We find the following in the *Port Royal Free South*, of the 25th ult:

The officers of the United States Sanitary Commission have won for themselves a splendid reputation in this department. They have by their discretion and zeal saved many valuable lives. Under the guns of Wagner, in the hottest of the fire, their trained corps picked up and carried off the wounded almost as they fell. As many of our men were struck while ascending the parapet and then rolled into the moat, which at high tide contains six feet of water, they must inevitably have perished had they been suffered to remain. But the men who were detailed for service with Dr. Marsh went about their work with intrepidity and coolness worthy of all praise. The skill and experience of the members of the Commission has, since the battle, been unremittingly employed to render comfortable the sick and wounded.

*President Davis' Library.*—A correspondent of the *Providence (R. I.) Journal*, writing from Mississippi, gives the following account of the discovery of President Davis' library:

The books were discovered only by accident. They were put up in large, strong boxes, bound with hoops of iron. The contents of these boxes were soon brought to light, and hundreds of trophies secured, while volumes bound in every variety of rich binding—poetry, history, science, the gifts of friends from every part of the United States, Congressional documents and statistics, private and political letters and letter books, into which were copied the correspondence of years, written in the scrawling hand of their former possessor; in fact everything that existed on paper of greatest private value to the rebel President, lay heaped upon the floor in one huge pile, over which the soldiers walked with dirty feet, or which they tossed hither and thither, as they appeared to be of more or less value as trophies of their former owner. The library was secreted in the house of M. Cox, who was formerly a steward of Mr. Davis.

*To Wounded Soldiers.*—The *Rockingham Register* says that the pain caused by gun-shot wounds, and wounds of any kind, will be relieved almost instantaneously by holding the part affected over smoking lard. Put the lard on burning coals in a shovel or pan convenient to handle, and let the wounded part be brought as close as possible to the lard, the smoke and fumes arising from which will act like a charm upon the part affected. The gentleman who informed the *Register* states that he has seen it tried repeatedly, and never know it to fail. All who are suffering from wounds should try this simple and easily applied remedy.

15 August 1863, 1

What is Needed.

*Editors Courier*:—To those who desire to labor for our soldiers, and who are anxious to be informed of the best way in which they can serve the brave defenders of our country, the following brief suggestions may be acceptable:

There is comparatively little need of money. The Confederate Government has contributed not only with commendable, but even with remarkable liberality, to the wants of its sick and wounded soldiers. The ration is \$1.25 per day, an amount larger than is necessary for the support of most sick men. Accordingly, in most of the hospitals, the sick fund is accumulating, although all the ordinary wants of the patients have been supplied.

We need money simply to supplement the work of the Government—to furnish such articles as tea, coffee, sugar, bay water, stimulants, writing paper, arrowroot, and the like. Money should be contributed when the articles needed must be obtained by purchase. But if the articles can be obtained in the country, the contribution had better be in kind. We had rather receive chickens, eggs, butter, lard, hams, fruits, clothing, and such other articles as are not perishable, than the same amount in money. The latter may remain on hand for weeks, or even months; the former can be immediately applied.

We need clothing. Many of our men have either lost their knapsacks or left them behind, being suddenly summoned from their camps in contiguous States. Many have not had a change of underclothing for a month. Sometimes the wounded come in with their clothing torn and foul with blood, so as to be worthless; or it must be cut away from them. There is a constant call for shirts, drawers and other articles of clothing, both in the field and in the hospitals.

We need delicacies for the sick and convalescent. But it is important that the benevolence of our contributors should be systematized. Now, our supplies arrive irregularly: we have either a feast or a famine. Cannot the communities, or even the individual patriots who contribute to our soldiers, arrange it so that their contributions shall come at regular intervals, say on a certain day in each week or fortnight. Then their gifts would be expected and provided for beforehand, and we should have a regular supply.

We need vessels for the transportation of good water to the brave defenders of Morris' Island. Much sickness has been produced by the brackish and putrid water they have been obliged to drink. Demijohns and casks are therefore in great demand.

Let any contributions sent to me be marked as "Hospital Stores." This will facilitate their arrival. I will see to it that they reach their proper destination.

E. T. WINKLER,  
Chaplain of Hospitals in and around Charleston.

News from the Islands.

During Thursday night a continued fire was kept up between the land batteries, and at intervals became very rapid and heavy. On Friday morning the enemy fired a few shells at Fort Sumter from the two mortar hulks which they have grounded on the beach, opposite their nearest battery to Fort Wagner. The shell, however, fell far short of the mark. After this exhibition the enemy remained quiet the rest of the day, our side still sending them an occasional shell from Battery Simkins. About half past eight o'clock last night another fierce cannonade opened between Batteries Gregg and Wagner and the Yankee batteries on Craig Hill. This firing was unusually rapid. It was reported that Battery Wagner gave the enemy the benefit of some new guns of heavier calibre, the fire from which is believed to have been very effectual. The cannonading was still going on with some rapidity at the hour of writing, viz: twelve o'clock at night. We could hear of no casualties.

There are persons who seem to take a malicious pleasure in circulating evil reports. They hear the bad tidings, and altogether regardless of the character of their authority, they go forth and spread them far and near. They are assisted in their bad work by another class of newsmongers composed of brainless conceited creatures, who delight in giving utterance to bad news, simply because it makes them appear to know more than others. There are others who try the patience of everybody with sense and courage, by proclaiming every unpleasant rumor that reaches their ear for no other reason than that they cannot keep their tongue still. If they did not open their mouth and let the thing flow out they would burst.

No matter what the motive that prompts to the promulgation of groundless rumors, their circulation should be condemned by public sentiment. Whether the report be concerning military movement, or some reverse, or some unfavorable circumstance, or the conduct of officers or men while in the discharge of important and dangerous duties, the wise and true patriot will not aid in disseminating it until satisfied it is true, and in many cases, though convinced of its truth, judgment and generosity will restrain the right minded and generous from repeating it.

Gen. N. G. EVANS arrived in this city yesterday, and has taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel. Gen. S. R. GEAR, who arrived the day previous, is also stopping at the same place.



17 August 1863, 1

**News from the Islands.**

During Friday night and Saturday, up to about eight o'clock in the evening, the bombardment was slow on both sides, compared with the firing of the previous days.

The only casualty from the firing Friday night was Private H. H. CARTER, 8th Georgia, who had one leg shot off and the other badly bruised.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock Saturday night, a furious fire opened; our side firing from Fort Sumter, and Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The enemy fired rapidly from his land batteries with two hundred pounder Parrott shells, and was joined afterwards by a Monitor and a wooden gun-boat, which also fired very heavy.

Our batteries succeeded in silencing one of the enemy's land batteries at an early part of the engagement. A shell from Fort Sumter fell among the Yankee gunners, who were seen to leave the work in disorder, many crawling off on their hands and knees.

The enemy also fired some few shots at the steamer *Sumter*, but failed to strike her.

The loss on our side from the furious bombardment of Saturday night was as follows:

Private SMOKK, Company B, 20th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, killed; head shot off by a Parrot shell.

Private MANLY BOYKIN, Company G, 20th Regiment, wounded in the head by the same shell.

The firing still continues at irregular intervals.

Brigadier General STRAHL, of the Army of Tennessee, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Charleston Hotel.

**CITY INTELLIGENCE.**

**DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.**—We have been shown by officer HICKS, a Confederate note of the denomination of twenty dollars, numbers of which have been passed off as genuine, the signatures having been forged. These notes were all issues struck off from the original plate in the Lithographic establishment of Messrs. EVANS & COGSWELL, Columbia, but were unsigned. The forged signatures are neatly executed, and require close examination to detect them. The number on the top of the bill is written in red crayon or red pencil, instead of red ink. These are the essential differences between the genuine and counterfeit. They require careful watching. Officer HICKS has arrested one or more of the offenders, and committed them to stand trial.

**Messrs. Editors:**—That portion of the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry, stationed at Pocotaligo, has subscribed the following amount for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in and around Charleston.

You will please dispose of it in such manner as to secure its appropriation to above object:

Field and Staff.....	\$62.00
Company A, Captain Melver.....	175.00
Company D, Captain Pinckney.....	74.00
Company E, Lieut. Breden.....	181.00
Company H, Captain Foster.....	90.00
Company I, Captain Snowden.....	173.00
	\$755.00

JAS. J. R. MASSEY,

Adjutant Fourth South Carolina Cavalry.

McPhersonville, S. C., August 14, 1863.

**Spy to be Hung.**—A letter from Fort Gaines, in Mobile harbor, dated the 8th instant, gives an account of the sentence of death having been passed upon a spy. He is a Captain of the 23d New York regiment, came through our lines at Richmond, Va., and has been spying ever since. He has visited Charleston, Savannah, Chattanooga and Atlanta, as also nearly every prominent point in the Confederacy. His last visit was to Mobile, where his money gave out, and he then endeavored to procure a position as substitute in one of the companies stationed at Fort Gaines, but the Colonel refused to accept him, not believing him above the conscription age. He then went over to Fort Morgan, where he was taken as a substitute, about two weeks after, he left his post and started for the Yankees. Pursuit was immediately made, and our men succeeded in catching him about six miles from the Fort. Upon his person was found a plan of Forts Gaines and Morgan, giving the strength of the forts and the number and size of the guns. He was court martialed and sentenced to death. The sentence has been approved by the President, and he will be shot on the 28th instant. After his capture, he confessed being a spy, and gave the number of his regiment. The fact of this man being able to go at large for the length of time he evidently was, admonishes us to be careful of all strangers who may come into our lines. If proper vigilance was secured, dozens of spies would be detected, giving all the information that leads to our reverses.

# The Charleston Mercury.

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## FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

The furious bombardment of Friday night resulted in a single casualty upon our side, while it is believed, upon good authority, that our fire was in a high degree effective. On Saturday the quiet of the harbor was undisturbed, save by an occasional shell from Battery Simkins; but just before nightfall the batteries opened upon each other with an *acharnement* beyond anything that has been displayed in this tedious siege. Fort Sumter, Batteries Gregg, Wagner and Simkins, the Yankee Batteries at Craig's Hill and Vinegar Hill all joined in the dreadful contest. A Monitor and a gunboat also lent their aid to the enemy's batteries. The firing was at times so rapid that twenty shots might have been counted within a minute. Sumter is said to have thrown its shells with remarkable precision, dropping them at will at Craig's or Vinegar Hill. This contest continued with more or less vigor all night. Nevertheless, up to half-past ten p. m. we had sustained a loss of two only. Private SMOKER, of Company B, 20th Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers (Col. KEITT'S) had his head shot off by a Parrott shell just as he was entering the battery, and Private MANLY BOYKIN, Company G, of the same regiment, was severely wounded in the head by the same shell. On Friday night Private H. H. CARTER, of the 8th Georgia, lost a leg, and was badly wounded in the other. Sunday was very nearly as tranquil as a Sunday should be, the ever vigilant Battery Simkins being almost the only disturber of the peace.

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**FORGERY DETECTED.**—Last week Officer HICKS arrested certain parties, who are now in jail, charged with abstracting from the lithographic establishment of Messrs. EVANS & COGSWELL several sheets of unsigned Confederate bills of the denominations of fifty and one hundred, with forging the signatures to the same, and passing them off as genuine. One of the persons implicated—who was caught in the act of signing the bills—was recently in the employ of Messrs. EVANS & COGSWELL. The amount of these spurious bills in circulation is not known—the prisoners say between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. As the plates are genuine, and the Government signatures so various, the bills are likely to change hands many times before detection. There is, indeed, but one feature by which they may be detected; the red numbering at the top of the bill is written with a red pencil or red crayon, instead of with red ink as on the genuine.

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THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The eyes of both combatants are now fixed upon Charleston. The siege has continued for the space of over five weeks, and no result has been attained by the powerful and active foe at all commensurate with the means and appliances at his command. Sumter, according to the wiseacres, was to have fallen on the 9th of August, and Battery Wagner on some day in the opening week of this month, but neither of these predictions has been fulfilled, though these forts have been subjected to the most severe and prolonged bombardment recorded in the annals of war. We trust that they will be successfully defended to the end.

A letter in the Baltimore American, dated off Charleston, July 30th, says:

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS.

In conversation with some of the officers from the Wabash, I find a very general confidence prevailing that within the next ten days the fall of Sumter would be consummated and that Charleston must soon after succumb. They report everything as progressing satisfactorily, and the fall of Fort Wagner as one of the events of the next few days. The constant bombardment now progressing in, I learn, mainly to conceal the erection, by General Gilmore, of a masked battery within five hundred yards of Fort Wagner, and also to protect his troops in the operation. This new battery was expected to be ready to open on the enemy to-morrow, and its advent will be a grand finale from the monitors and the Ironsides. Fort Wagner is already a sightless mass of sand, and with the boring shell of General Gilmore a strong effort will be made to penetrate its magazine and put a summary end to the vile concern.

FOR SUMTER.

It is the general impression on all hands here that the rebels have evacuated all the casemates of Sumter, and intend to depend on her parapet guns entirely in the approaching assault. It is even said that her entire casemates are filled with sand bags, and that all her best guns have been crowded to the parapets. If this is so, it indicates that even the unsuccessful assault of April last must have been so terrible that there is an unwillingness to risk the fate of the fort to another square assault from the monitors.

THE NAVAL BATTERY.

The naval battery, which is under the command of Capt. Foxhall A. Parker, of the Wabash, to be manned by about three hundred blue jackets, will not be ready to open on the enemy probably for a week to come, and until it is finished nothing decisive may be looked for. We will have our daily bombardment—the monitors will go up before dinner, after dinner, and after tea, in squads of two or three, regularly relieved by the Ironsides, keeping the enemy closely packed away in his "rat holes" night and day during the sultry weather, giving him no opportunity to cook, or eat, or sleep, with any degree of comfort. The sailor boys are confident of success when they are ready, and will dash in with their usual vim.

THE REBEL WORKS.

Wagner responds and will continue to respond with an occasional gun. Sumter about once in ten minutes throws a heavy rifle shot at the impenetrable armor of our iron-clads, or hurls a shell in the direction of our land battery, and occasionally there is a report coming from the direction of James' Island, showing that General Gilmore is keeping close watch and ward over any flanking movements that may be attempted by the enemy. He is also assisted in this work by some of the smaller gunboats, and all was progressing well in that direction at last accounts.

As to the fall of Sumter soon after the fall of Wagner, no one seems to have the least doubt. Fort Wagner is undoubtedly the key of Charleston, as evinced by the indomitable defence made by the enemy with such terrible loss. There probably never was a fortification besieged with such frightful sacrifice of life to the besiegers as has been the case at Fort Wagner, and from the preparations making there is no doubt that bloodier times are yet in store for them.

The Providence Journal has a letter dated on board the iron-clad Montauk, off Charleston; July 27, from which we make some extracts:

THE STRENGTH OF EARTHWORKS.

The land batteries are daily continuing their practice upon Wagner, and it is almost impossible to tell of the results. Doubtless not much beyond

sides of Wagner can receive many 30-pounders, and even 11 and 15 inch shot and shell, without being rendered useless. This war has certainly developed one fact which cannot fail to be of infinite importance hereafter.

It is the effectiveness of earth and sand batteries. A well constructed earth work, with proper and efficient ordnance, and well manned, can scarcely be taken. It seems, in fact, that the shot and shell thrown into it serve only to make it stronger, and if the fire be not incessant at night the men can repair the damage of the day, and such a work may hold out almost any time. I do not think there is a permanent fortification in the world which could have stood the fire to which Wagner was subjected on the 18th day of July.

THE IRON CLADS AT WORK.

Friday morning, the 24th, was another fine, clear, mild morning. At 3 1/2 o'clock all hands were called, and immediately we got under way. The attack was to be more general than usual, and the day's work was early commenced.

In the following order we proceeded up the channel: Weehawken, Ironsides, Montauk, Nantucket, Patapsco and Catskill. At 5 32 A. M., the Montauk opened the engagement with a 11-inch shell, which fell on the extreme right of the fort. At the same time the batteries on shore opened the fire, and soon the conflict became general. The Montauk was lying not more than 900 yards from Wagner, the Ironsides 1,000 yards, and the other iron-clads about 1,200 or 1,300 yards distant. At 6 o'clock a new feature in the fighting here took place, being nothing less than a shot from Moultrie.

Old Moultrie has been silent since we appeared off Charleston till now. But I presume the fealty to secession could not be restrained, and the occupants of Moultrie were anxious to show their desire, to contribute their part toward driving away the Yankees. But their shot fell half a mile short, and they only tried it once more. Sumter, however, always ready, gave us some excellent shots, and continued to fire until the affair was over. Hardly a repetition of the fight of the 18th, yet it was a hotly contested engagement and a magnificent sight. But Wagner fired only once, and then during the remainder of the day was silent. We could not see a soul in the work, and it seemed almost deserted. But from Sumter and Gregg the same thick and fast.

The firing from the land batteries of Gen. Gilmore and the iron clads was excellent, and the big shells which tore their way through parapet and casemate and burst inside, threw up such great masses of dust and sand and earth that it seemed as though a volcano must be belching forth the black contents of its subterranean recesses.

The great hull of the Ironsides lay a splendid mark for their guns, but its sides were not scathed by a single shell. The firing from the Ironsides was beautiful, as it always has been. The report of the guns of its powerful broadsides rent the air; the shot one after another tore through the sides of Wagner, where the thick blue veil of smoke, which rose and floated away over the vessel, almost enveloping the black hull from view, formed a picture the magnificence of which one could not help estimating and appreciating even in the midst of battle.

NEW REBEL WORKS.

During the engagement we discovered a new sight which the few preceding days had created. Nothing less than two strong looking batteries on James' Island, away over beyond the low land of Morris' Island, and in the rear of Fort Johnson by a mile or more. They had already assumed formidable proportions, and the men in groups were working upon them with the greatest haste. They are, of course, for the purpose of flanking Wagner in the event of its being captured, and may, indeed, prove ugly customers. In a few days we expect to see the shot issuing from them.

GILMORE'S POSITION.

Certainly Gen. Gilmore is a persevering and industrious man. The fortifications which he is throwing up in his advanced position are already extensive, and assume even a formidable appearance. Even now they rival Wagner, and although not consisting of such a mass of earth as Wagner, yet I do not doubt they are equally strong, or at least nearly so. The morning shows the increase which the night has wrought.

His men are placing guns in position, and all the work necessary to make his fortifications strong, and offensive or defensive, is rapidly going on. A few days more must witness a bombardment from these works, which are now quiet.

MORE FIGHTING.

Wednesday morning the Montauk moved once more into position off Wagner, and within 1100

and came into position about the same distance. We could see but little upon Wagner, and this one the 10 inch gun from which we have heretofore received so much attention.

Prompt in its old business, it again greeted us this morning with a shot which came sufficiently near for quite a minute examination of its size and exterior. It passed over the turret and fell into the sea a hundred feet beyond us, throwing up a column of water high into the air. With an occasional shot at the Catskill we received most of its attention during the morning's work. Fort Gregg fired all the morning at the Catskill, and made some excellent practice.

This fort being as far again from the Ironsides as Fort Wagner, and situated upon the low lands of Cummings' Point, fires at some disadvantage, yet the shots have been excellent during the week past, in which time it has scarcely been silent during the day. Fort Gregg is a small work compared with Wagner, and yet it is a strong one. It is the old original Cummings' Point battery, strengthened and somewhat increased. Its sloping sides, covered with green turf, remind us of Wagner before loyal shot and shell had torn and burned it, and transformed its fine proportions into an almost shapeless mass.

Steadily we fired into Wagner till its guns were still and no living object was in view. Our half barrels of grape had swept the fort, and gunners and sharpshooters were both invisible. Within a few days a new feature has shown itself in the firing from Wagner, it being nothing less than sharpshooters hidden behind the parapet in the casemates, and waiting to pick off any who may be seen upon the iron clads.

The rifle barrels glisten upon the top of the parapet, and the little faint puff of smoke which issues from the rifles' muzzles and floats away tells us to look out, and, as we step behind the turret or pilot house, the leaden messenger flies over or beside us, singing on its way, and chucks into the water near by. The firing is over and from our excellent position we take a long look at the Seceasian-Babylonian city and its surroundings. Sumter is firing but we heed it not.

A VIEW FROM A MONITOR'S TURRET.

On our right is the deserted summer resort, the Moultrie House. Close by it, Fort Moultrie, with the two blockade-running wrecks, the Isaac P. Smith and the Minho, ashore on the beach before it. A little further to the left is quiet Moultrieville, and a little beyond it, toward the city, the beautiful green parapet and traverses of Battery Bee. Sumter now blocks the view. Above its frowning wall the "stars and bars" have given way to the new flag.

On the Eastern face the line of new mason work from parapet to base, and which was repaired after the injury from the iron-clads in April last, is distinctly marked. The middle line of ports into which we looked and saw them load and fire is now filled up, and the lower tier of ports only is used. The line of Cotton bales which last week hung over its walls is gone. The flash of their own guns set them on fire, and they were cut down. Most of the Cotton was saved, and is piled up behind Sumter, while some of it came floating down by us.

The rear of the fort has been to an extent protected by masses of stone and brick work on each corner. As you look, almost close to Fort Sumter and under it is Fort Gregg. Nearer to us and immediately in front is Wagner, with its sides, though bearing some appearance of shape, yet torn and ragged. Over the low land of Morris' Island, and on James' Island, beyond, are the two batteries which the hands of treason have recently built.

A little further beyond and to the right is Fort Johnson, and to the right of that opens the harbor and city. The yellow walls of Castle Pinckney form a prominent object over the smooth surface of the water. A little to the left of Pinckney is the iron-clad middle ground battery, Fort Ripley, and I imagine it is not more comfortable below than the rebel prize Atlanta, for I see upon the top of it the white tents in which the officers and men probably live.

A little beyond and to the left is the city. The green trees upon the battery look beautiful and inviting, and from under their sheltering foliage many of the fair residents of Charleston looked off upon the fight, praying in their hearts—suspicious and palpitating hearts, let us hope—that the contemptible Yankees and their iron ships might never survive the terrible storm of shot and shell which rained so mercilessly upon them.

The streets, the houses, the churches, and spires of the city, are in plain view. Near to, and almost in range of Christ Church spire, a tall tower and look out is rapidly going up. The blockade runners are lying quietly at the wharves.

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doubtedly, they are trying to make a move in another direction to divert our attention from the fortifications. Away to the left on Morris' Island busy hands are at work making strong the defences of the Union, loyalty, and good Government. It is an interesting picture.

Hardly a spot within the line of vision but what is familiar to our eyes, and yet destined to become in the swiftly advancing days more memorable. The foot of the Government is firmly planted on this "sacred soil." Only a few steps forward, and the birthplace of treason is under its heel. The stons may be taken, slowly perhaps, but surely. We may witness repulses at first, but they shall be turned into successes.

The contest will be fierce, but will end in victory at last. Let us watch without criticising, and wait without murmuring. The stake is too great to admit a false move, the prize is too dear to fall from our grasp. With the fall of Charleston we may surely look, and soon, for the last expiring breath of the rebellion.

#### SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE MONITOR NABANT.

A private letter from the vicinity of Charleston contains some information of interest at the present time. The *Boston Traveller* quotes:

Since leaving Charleston harbor, I learn that a number of the officers of the iron clads have been obliged to retire in consequence of the exhausting character of their duties on board, and that their places have been supplied by others.

There has been another serious accident on board the Nabant. They were condensing water on board, and as the water for some time past has been rather brackish, much pains were taken at this time to remedy the evil. The officer of the deck, therefore, requested the captain of the hold to bring him a little to try. As the tank was unscrewed the steam and boiling water rushed out, scalding terribly seven men, in some instances causing the skin to peel off. Their cries of agony as their wounds were dressed were quite distressing.

During the recent attack upon Fort Wagner the Nabant had two shots penetrate her decks, while the stern of the vessel was opened three inches by a shot from Fort Wagner.

The Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, says the *Mississippian*, has been assigned: we are informed, to the command of Lieut. Gen. HARRIS. The soldiers of the Vicksburg garrison, when they are exchanged, will be placed under the command of this gallant and superior officer. Gen. PEMBERTON will probably retain command of the paroled camp of Demopolis until the prisoners are exchanged, but in no case, we think, will he be again assigned to the command of the troops in the field. Soldiers who have been laboring under a mortal fear that they were again to be sacrificed under the leadership of PEMBERTON may dismiss their terrors in this regard, as that officer will not again be placed over them.

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## TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

As we have anticipated for some time, the enemy's fleet inside the Bar, consisting of the *Ironsides*, six Monitors, and from thirteen to fifteen gunboats and mortar boats, opened a terrific fire Monday morning. During last week the fleet took but very little part in the daily firing between the land batteries, but were observed to be actively employed at times apparently in receiving supplies and making arrangements for another regular attack.

The bombardment commenced about four o'clock A. M., the *Ironsides* and the Monitors firing very heavily on Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and the enemy's land batteries playing upon Fort Sumter.

Our batteries responded effectively, almost every shot striking some one of the iron-clads, and compelling them to change their position repeatedly.

Between ten and eleven o'clock the *Ironsides*, six Monitors, and six gunboats, engaged Fort Sumter, the *Ironsides* and Monitors rounding Cummings' Point and taking up a position not more than three quarters of a mile from Sumter. The latter withheld its fire until the vessels got within the shortest range possible. When close up the Fort fired, every shot striking and taking effect on the advanced Monitors and the *Ironsides*. A heavy fire was also opened upon the vessels from Battery Gregg. The enemy finding it was too hot for them, a signal was made, and about half-past twelve the vessels moved off, one of the Monitors it is believed in a crippled condition.

Before the fleet got out far, the flag of the *Ironsides* was seen at half mast, and shortly after the flags of the other vessels seemed to answer that of the *Ironsides*, and were also displayed at half mast. This is supposed to have been caused by the death of some prominent officer on board the attacking vessels. The firing of the enemy's land battery

upon Fort Sumter continued without intermission after the fleet left. The *Ironsides* and two Monitors renewed the engagement with Fort Sumter for a short time in the afternoon.

Notwithstanding the severe fire to which the fort was subjected, we learn that the damage is very slight in comparison and will be quickly repaired. Batteries Gregg and Wagner sustained no serious injury. Monday afternoon the enemy, it is reported, directed the firing of their land batteries and one gunboat against our batteries on James' Island, but with what result we were unable to ascertain.

Our casualties of Monday, considering the terrible ordeal through which the fort and batteries passed, are very few, numbering some eight or nine killed and from thirty to forty wounded. Fort Sumter had one man killed and thirteen wounded. Among the latter are Captain JULIUS RHETT, Lieut. MIDDLETON and Lieut. JOHNSON, slightly. A Quartermaster's Sergeant lost the fingers of one hand.

On Morris' Island we learn seven were killed and twenty-four wounded. At Battery Wagner Captain WAMPLER, of the Corps of Engineers, Corporal EUGENE BAKER and Private OGIS MARTIN, of the Calhoun Guards of this city, were killed. The two latter, and Private CAMPBELL KING of the same Company, were loading a gun, when a shell from the *Ironsides* exploded on their piece, killing BAKER and MARTIN and wounding KING. Captain MILES we learn was also knocked from the parapet into the ditch, but recovered very soon and resumed his position.

The wounded, together with the bodies of the killed, were expected by steamer last evening. The firing between the land batteries is still kept up slowly.

We have been requested to direct attention to the Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, in regard to the removal of non-combatants.

# The Charleston Courier.

18 August 1863, 1

The Macon *Telegraph* notices and commends the movement instituted by the community of Savannah for the relief of the Georgia troops in service at Charleston, and remarks:

These troops are stationed upon Morris' and James' Islands, where there is nothing to protect them from the sun, the water is execrable, and the regular army rations not over abundant or great in variety. Vegetables and fruit are very scarce and high, and much needed for the health of the soldiers. The South Carolina troops are well provided for by the people of their city and State, but outsiders do not share in this bounty.

We cannot deny that our soldiers at Morris' Island suffer great privations and hardships. But the *Telegraph* makes an incorrect statement in the last sentence of the paragraph we quote. The South Carolina troops are no better than troops from our sister States. The Wayside Homes were opened especially for the refreshment of soldiers from other States, and since those institutions have been in operation between four and five thousand soldiers have been fed at their tables. And we will state for the especial benefit of our complaining brother of the *Telegraph*, that at least two thirds of that number were Georgians.

# The Charleston Courier.

18 August 1863, 1

The French war steamer *Grenade* is off the Bar, and sent up a boat to the city on Monday to communicate.

Captain JOHN T. GARY, of LUCAS' Battalion, died Monday morning at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, from wounds received at Battery Wagner last Wednesday. He is the brother of Colonel M. W. GARY, of the Hampton Legion, and brother-in-law of General N. G. EVANS.

*Wood for the Citizens.*—We are gratified to learn that Alderman A. J. SALINAS, Chairman of the Committee appointed by Council, has effected arrangements with the Northeastern Rail Road for the transportation of from one to two thousand cords of wood per month.

An advertisement addressed to Planters on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road, by Mr. A. J. SALINAS, Chairman of Committee appointed by Council, will be found in another column of the *Courier*.

We trust that these gentlemen will send in their estimates for supplies of wood at an early day, and that in doing so they will be actuated by a spirit of humanity and liberality.

The high price of wood is among the great evils we are now suffering under in this city. The poor find it difficult to procure wood at the prices now ruling, and that indispensable article will reach a far higher figure, unless the measure adopted by our Council is successful.

This is the time to help one another. We bespeak for Mr. SALINAS a courteous and liberal response from our friends the planters.

18 August 1863, 2

**Obituary.**  
**IN MEMORIAM.**

On the roll of honor, and of fame which Charleston now cherishes with emotions of pride and sorrow, the deeds and deaths of her gallant sons, who have fallen in defence of the sacred rights and untarnished honor of "our city by the sea," and which in the archives of future ages will prove a more enduring monument of fame than tablets of brass or marble, no name will shine with greater lustre, or be encircled with a more radiant halo of glory, than that of Capt. WILLIAM H. RYAN, who fell in repelling the desperate assault upon Battery Wagner, July 18th, 1863, in the thirty-third year of his age.

At the breaking out of the war Captain RYAN held the position of First Lieutenant of the Irish Volunteers, in which capacity he served during the siege of Sumter; soon after he was promoted to the Captaincy, and the Company became attached to the Charleston Battalion.

Captain RYAN entered upon the duties of his office, with a just conception of his responsibility. With the energy and resolution characteristic of his nature, he prepared his men for the hardships of the camp and dangers of the field. How admirably he succeeded let the brilliant record of his actions tell.

The conduct of his gallant band has contributed largely to the proud history of our Islands, and while reflecting undying honor upon themselves stamp their lion-hearted leader an officer and a soldier of unusual merit and great promise.

Ever occupying the post of danger, he displayed to his comrades an example of cool courage and heroic daring which all might imitate but none excel. To him there was something of pride in the perilous hour. Whatever was the shape in which death might lower; For Fame was there to say who bleeds, And Honor's eye on daring deeds.

But alas! the Angel of Death had quivered his arrows and bent his bow for a shivering mark, and Captain RYAN was cut down in the full vigor of his manhood, battling heroically in a cause the most just, the most honorable, that man has ever bled for, and the high hopes and bright anticipations of his numerous friends who had pictured for him a long and brilliant career, are forever blighted.

It was not his pure patriotism, his undaunted bravery, or the open candor and strict integrity which characterized his intercourse with his fellow-men, that endeared him to the hearts of his many friends—those rivet the chains of friendship between men of solid merit and sterling worth, and win the regard of those who admire honor and true greatness in human nature; added to these, he possessed, in a pre-eminent degree, those qualities which made him the delight of the social circle, handsome, modest, unassuming, a cheerful companion and warm friend.

How intense the grief, how bitter the anguish, of his afflicted family, the dutiful son, the kind and loving brother, the pride of the household, laid in a premature and untimely grave. While we would not invade the circle of domestic wailing, we would assure the bereaved family that they do not mourn his loss in "secret cells or solitary shades," but that a large circle of friends and a sympathizing community mingle their tears with them over the graves of their cherished dead; and a bleeding country that has offered up her best blood, in rich profusion upon the altar of Liberty, mourns that another hearthstone has been made desolate in her holy cause of freedom and independence.

MIDWAY, Barnwell District.

**OFFICIAL ORDERS,**

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C. GA. AND FLA., }  
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., August 15, 1863. }  
[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159.]

**I. ALL PERSONS DRAWING SUBSISTENCE**  
Officers from the Depot of Charleston will preserve and return to the Chief of Subsistence all barrels, boxes and sacks in which they receive their supplies— notifying Major GUERIN by telegraph or signals when they are returned by rail road or steam boat.

Officers whose commands draw Rations or Provision Returns are notified that, unless the packages are promptly returned to Major GUERIN, accounts for their value will be sent to the Quartermaster-General to be deducted from their pay.

The Chief of Subsistence will report any violation of this Order to these Headquarters.

By command of Gen. BRAUERGARD.

JOHN M. OTEY,

August 17

3

Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE on the 10th of August, 1863, WASHINGTON IRVING SMITH, aged 19 years. The deceased was a member of the Gist Guards, and was killed by the bursting of a shell, at Battery Wagner, Morris' Island, and so dreadfully mangled that his body was scarcely known by his relatives when brought to the city for interment. The deceased was a native of Charleston, S. C., and had been in the service of his country for some time, and for whose welfare and cause he has nobly fought against all danger, fearing nothing, and always trusting in his Heavenly Father as his protector. He was a young man of unexceptionable character, and was beloved by all who knew him. He was married but the short space of two months, and leaves a wife; also a dear mother, brother and sisters, to deeply mourn his untimely end.

Dearest WASKY, thou hast left us,  
And thy loss we deeply feel;  
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,  
He will now our sorrow heal.

WRITTEN BY A FRIEND.



18 August 1863, 2

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.  
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
CHARLESTON, August 14, 1863.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 33.]

WHERE HAVING BEEN A FAILURE TO ORGANIZE the quota of Troops required from the Sixteenth (16th) Regiment S. U. M., into Companies, in accordance with General Orders Nos. 20, 21 and 29, issued from this Office, and it being necessary to have a more accurate enrollment of persons belonging to said Regiment and liable to military duty and to draft under said Orders, it is hereby ordered:

I. That all male persons in the City of Charleston between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, except such persons as have been regularly mustered into Confederate service, be immediately enrolled.

II. This enrollment will include persons who are on duty in the Regular or Volunteer Militia organizations of the City, as well as those who are not, and also persons who are absent from, but are citizens of Charleston—temporary absence not to be regarded as a change of residence.

III. Absentees who claim that they are not liable to military service in the city will be required to produce at this Office certificates from the Commanding Officers of the Regiments in which they claim that they are liable to such service, and if between the ages of forty and fifty years, that they have been subjected to the said draft.

IV. To effect this enrollment the following named persons have been, and are hereby detailed and appointed Enrolling Officer and Assistant Enrolling Officers, and will report at this Office, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for instructions:

Enrolling Officer.

JACOB WILLIMAN.

Assistant Enrolling Officers.

- |                   |                |                   |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| MOSES LEVY.       | WARD NO. I.    | E. M. MORELAND.   |
| W. E. BRAILSFORD. | WARD NO. II.   | T. A. WHITNEY.    |
| DAVID BARROW.     | WARD NO. III.  | S. D. KIRK.       |
| A. J. PALINAS.    | WARD NO. IV.   | E. PENDERGAST.    |
| H. W. CARR.       | WARD NO. V.    | H. F. DOTTERER.   |
| G. W. AIMAR.      | WARD NO. VI.   | JOHN DAVIS.       |
| DAVID RIKER.      | WARD NO. VII.  | T. E. H. MILES.   |
|                   | WARD NO. VIII. | JOHN McPHERSON.   |
| F. P. SEIGNIOUS.  |                | C. Y. RICHARDSON. |

V. A separate Roll will be made of persons between forty and fifty years of age, and all persons between said ages are ordered to report their names to Mr. JACOB WILLIMAN, Enrolling Officer, at the Confederate Court House, in Chalmers street, on or before Wednesday, the 19th instant; and persons failing or refusing to report will be liable to arrest and punishment.

VI. No claims of exemption from service will be considered by the Enrolling Officers, but all such cases will be reserved until the enrollment has been completed, when they will be determined on the proof made at this Office.

VII. This enrollment is not intended to disturb the present organization of City troops, until a new organization has been effected, which will be made known by published orders.

VIII. All officers of the militia, including the temporary volunteer organizations of the City, are required to aid the Enrolling Officer in the execution of this Order, by furnishing him with lists of persons belonging to their organizations, with a statement of their ages.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

A. C. GARRINGTON,

Adjutant and Inspector-General S. C.

Courier and Mercury publish till 20th inst; other papers of the State will copy once. 5 August 15

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY, CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 24, 1863—Having been appointed CHIEF COMMISSARY for the State of South Carolina, with approval of the Secretary of War, with instructions to divide the State into Divisions, for the proper collection and distribution of supplies, I have divided the State into five Divisions, for each of which Divisions a Division Commissary has been appointed by the Commissary General.

Division No. 1, Capt. K. L. SIMONS, Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of Pickens, Anderson, Greenville, Abbeville, and part of Edgefield adjoining.

Division No. 2, Capt. S. C. MEANS, Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of Spartanburg, Laurens, Union, Newberry, and part of Edgefield.

Division No. 3, Capt. J. D. WITHERSPOON, Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of York, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Kershaw and Richland.

Division No. 4, Capt. JOHN F. RILEY, Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of Lexington, Orangeburg, Barnwell, Colleton and part of Edgefield.

Division No. 5, Capt. W. M. NETTLES, Acting Division Commissary, embraces the Districts of Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion, Sumter, Williamsburg and Clarendon.

The Division Commissaries will publish a list of their sub-Commissaries and Agents as soon as they are appointed.

Each Division Commissary is furnished with the power of impressment, and will, when necessary for the subsistence of the army, impress subsistence stores within their Divisions bought for sale, paying according to the rates fixed by the schedule of the Impressment Commissioners. Speculators are warned not to offer for subsistence prices beyond those fixed by this schedule.

No Commissary nor Government Agent from any quarter is authorized, under any pretext, to make purchases of subsistence stores in this State, except under the orders of the Division Commissaries above named. It being the design of the Secretary of War to prevent competition between the Commissaries of different States, the Division Commissaries are instructed, therefore, to prohibit interference within their Divisions, to prevent the shipment of supplies purchased by Commissaries or Commissary Agents, under other than their authority, and to impress the stores if necessary.

H. C. GUERIN,  
Major and O. S.

Country papers please insert three times, and forward bills to Major H. C. Guerin. 65 July 25

# The Charleston Mercury.

18 August 1863, 1

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Captain J. M. WAMPLER, of the Engineers, was killed by a shell, yesterday, while on duty at his post, Battery Wagner, Morris Island.

In this community, where Captain WAMPLER was almost a total stranger, few, perhaps, will linger in sorrow over the brief announcement of his fall. But amongst his former comrades in the army of Virginia, as well as in the Army of Tennessee, the news of his death will be, indeed, a painful shock. He was a Virginian, and in his thirty-second year. When the clouds which preceded this present storm of war were gathering, and the Old Dominion summoned her sons to her defence, promptly and zealously he answered the call, and the first clash of arms upon the plains of Manassas found him a Captain in the 8th Virginia regiment, gallantly leading his company in the thickest of the fight. In March of the following year he was commissioned Captain of Engineers—a branch of the service for which he was well fitted by his previous civil pursuits—and became attached to the staff of Gen. BEAUREGARD, whom he accompanied to the West. He continued in active service with the Engineer Corps of the army of Tennessee, and, after the transfer of Col. HARRIS to this department, was appointed Chief Engineer on the staff of General BRAGG. This position he retained until a few weeks ago, when he was ordered hither to supply the place—and, alas! to share the fate—of the lamented CHEVES.

Since the war began, Captain WAMPLER has served the Confederacy with untiring energy and fidelity. He died, manfully discharging his perilous duties in the face of the enemy. No braver officer, no more unselfish patriot has sanctified the sands of Morris Island with his life-blood.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

18 August 1863, 2

## THE EVENTS OF YESTERDAY—TERRIBLE BOMBARDMENT OF BATTERY WAGNER—THE FLEET REPULSED BY FORT SUMTER.

The bombardment of Monday was one of unprecedented severity. Sunday night had been comparatively quiet, but early in the morning the *Ironsides*, with the fleet of monitors and gunboats, opened on Forts Wagner and Gregg; and about 7 o'clock, the Parrott guns of the Yankee land batteries opened on Fort Sumter. The firing was fast and furious—all of our own land batteries entering into the contest. Between ten and eleven o'clock, a. m., the *Ironsides*, six monitors and six gunboats rounded the point of Morris Island, and engaged Fort Sumter. The result of this portion of the day's operations was most encouraging indeed. Eye witnesses assert that the *Ironsides* and the monitors were repeatedly struck by shells from Sumter and Gregg. At last, after an engagement of nearly three hours, the fleet drew off discomfited. In retreating, the *Ironsides* was observed to make a signal, and immediately afterwards the whole squadron displayed their flags at half mast—a proof, it is thought, that some officer of high rank had fallen on board of the *Ironsides*.

In the afternoon the fleet again renewed their bombardment of Wagner, which, under a heavy fire of shell, still replied with vigor. At the same time the Parrott guns, which had not ceased their fire even upon the repulse of the ships, continued to play upon Sumter. To these our land batteries, and among them some new ones, it is reported, that had not before been opened, replied for the fort. The firing did not slacken until late in the afternoon, and at the hour we write it is continued at irregular intervals.

At Sumter a blacksmith, whose name we have not ascertained, was killed. Three officers and ten privates were wounded. Lieutenants JULIUS RILEY and JOHN MIDDLETON, 1st S. C. Artillery (Regulars), were slightly bruised by some shattered bricks, and Lieutenant JOHN JOHNSON, of the Engineers, received a slight flesh wound. The names of the privates have not reached us.

At Fort Wagner we have to lament the loss of Captain WAMPLER, of the Engineers, who was killed by a shell. In the Calhoun Guard, Private OMER MARTIN, a youth of seventeen, son of Mr. WM. M. MARTIN, of this city, and Private EUGENE B. BAKER, were killed. The latter, a young Charlestonian, well known and highly esteemed, had his leg so badly shattered that amputation was immediately resorted to, but he died under the operation. Private CAMPBELL KING, of the same Company, son of the late Hon. MITCHELL KING, was slightly wounded, and brought to town in the afternoon. We are not able to say whether these comprise all the casualties at the fort.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have learned that Captain MILES, of the Calhoun Guard, was temporarily stunned with a shell, but was enabled before the close of the day to resume his duties. Orderly Sergeant DANIEL WEBB and 2d Lieutenant WARING AXSON, both of the Calhoun Guard, were also slightly wounded. At this hour (midnight) the sky is lowering and the atmosphere dark and murky. The firing on both sides seems to have been suspended.

19 August 1863, 1

News from the Islands.

After the withdrawal of the fleet Monday afternoon, a steady fire was maintained during the night between the land batteries, that of the enemy being directed principally against Fort Sumter. About daylight Tuesday morning the *Ironclads* and four Monitors, moved up and re-opened fire on batteries Gregg and Wagner. One Monitor came round Gumming's Point, took a position about three quarters of a mile from Sumter and commenced firing upon the fort. The latter replied effectually, as the Monitor in about half an hour retreated behind Morris' Island. She was not seen to reappear afterwards.

A little after twelve o'clock two Monitors engaged Battery Wagner, the latter replying with vigor. About two o'clock the firing from the Monitors suddenly ceased and one was observed to move off evidently badly crippled. This finished the firing by the fleet Tuesday.

The land batteries, however, kept up a rapid and heavy fire, the enemy using mostly his two hundred pounder Parrotts against Fort Sumter. The bombardment of Tuesday, although severe, was not as furious as the engagement of Monday. There were no casualties at Fort Sumter yesterday, and none reported at Battery Wagner up to two o'clock.

The following wounded in the engagement of Monday were received yesterday morning at the Roper Hospital:

- D. J. Hence, 20th Regiment S. C. V.
- B Ray, Company H, 1st Georgia.
- F. Chives, Company B, Lucas' Battalion.
- Thomas Brakefield, Company B, Lucas' Battalion.
- R. Shirley, Company B, Lucas' Battalion.
- B Neal, Company B, Lucas' Battalion.
- James Sloan, Company B, Lucas' Battalion.
- W. E. Nunn, Company B, Lucas' Battalion.
- F. W. Hensley, Company B, Lucas' Battalion.
- L. Kell, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- John Lovelace, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- George Cochran, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- P. Ryan, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- J. T. Callaway, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- John L. Morgan, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- A. Bloom, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- James Carroll, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- James Martin, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- C. C. Phillips, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- Charles Clark, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- E. Hendricks, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- John Williams, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- L. J. Thornton, Band.
- John Bigall, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery.
- Corporal P. Charles.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE CALKOUN GUARD, CHARLESTON BATTALION.  
 Killed—Corporal Eugene B. Baker, Private Ogier Martin.

Wounded—Lieut. G. W. Afon, Sergt. Daniel Webb, Privates J. F. Britton, E. F. Randall, J. S. Westendorf and Campbell King, all slightly wounded.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN COMPANY A, CAPTAIN GARY, LUCAS' BATTALION ARTILLERY, AT BATTERY WAGNER.

August 12—Captain John H. Gary, wounded in head; died August 17.

August 14—Sergeant W. W. Malone, wounded in head and ankle slightly; Corporal Glason, wounded in the leg slightly; Private B. D. Elliott, wounded by splinters; Private Harless, wounded by Minie Ball; Private Revels, concussion from shell.

FENIX WARLEY, Adjutant Lucas' Battalion.

Fort Mifflin, August 18, 1863.

Latest from the North.

ARMY NEWS—GRAND ASSAULT AT CHARLESTON ON THE THIRTEENTH.

RICHMOND, August 17.—The *New York Times*, of the 14th instant, was received at Petersburg last night, by flag of truce.

It contains nothing whatever from the Army of the Potomac, and but little of interest from any other quarter.

The 176th Pennsylvania Regiment, six hundred strong, whose term of service had expired, had arrived from Port Royal.

A letter dated Charleston Bar, August 10th, says: "A grand assault takes place on the 13th inst, and the greatest confidence is felt as to the result. The fall of Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner is regarded as certain within six hours after the ball opens."

The draft in New York will be commenced on Monday, the 24th instant. No interference will be permitted, and "none," says the *Times*, "is anticipated."

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS WITH CARGOES FROM FOREIGN PORTS IN CHARLESTON.

1863.	1862.
Jan. —.—Herald.	May 11.—Britannia.
Jan. 22.—Calypso.	May 18.—Antonia.
Jan. 24.—Flora.	May 18.—Norseman.
Jan. 27.—Douglas.	May 15.—Calypso.
Jan. 29.—Thistle.	May 20.—Marg't and Jessie.
Feb. 14.—Leopard.	May 20.—Ella and Annie.
Feb. 14.—Ruby.	May 20.—Kate.
Feb. 14.—Annie Childs.	May 22.—Beauregard.
Feb. 24.—Havelock.	May 23.—Orion.
March 1.—Ruby.	May 25.—Britannia.
March 1.—Marg't & Jessie.	May 28.—Atlantio.
March 16.—Flora.	June 11.—Antonica.
March 16.—Gertrude.	June 21.—Hudson.
March 17.—Ruby.	June 16.—Marg't and Jessie.
March 18.—Calypso.	June 27.—Alice.
March 23.—Antonica.	June 28.—Fannie.
March 24.—Eagle.	July 8.—Juno.
March 24.—Marg't & Jessie.	July 10.—Antonica.
April 10.—Ella and Annie.	July 20.—Marg't and Jess'e.
April 12.—Havelock.	July 22.—Alice.
April 26.—Eagle.	July 28.—Fannie.
April 28.—Ella and Annie.	
Total number of vessels.....	43

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS WITH CARGOES FROM FOREIGN PORTS IN WILMINGTON, N. O.

1863.	1862.
Jan. —.—Cornubia.	May —.—Eugenie.
Jan. —.—Giraffe.	May 22.—Flora.
Feb. —.—Cornubia.	May 24.—Sirius.
Feb. —.—Giraffe.	May 26.—Banshee.
Feb. 20.—Eagle.	June 10.—R. E. Lee.
Feb. 21.—Douro.	June —.—Cornubia.
Feb. 22.—Emma.	June 12.—Gladiator.
Feb. 25.—Granite City.	June 14.—Banshee.
Feb. 3.—Cornubia.	June 15.—Eugenie.
Feb. 16.—Britannia.	June 17.—Arabian.
Feb. 19.—Giraffe.	June 18.—Venus.
Feb. 23.—Lizzie.	June 22.—Flora.
Feb. 29.—Emma.	June 28.—Olyde.
April 1.—Cornubia.	July 7.—Banshee.
April 16.—Flora.	July 11.—Ella and Annie.
April —.—Pet.	July —.—Elsab'gh.
April 23.—Margaret and Jessie.	July —.—Hebe.
April —.—Marrimac.	July —.—Emma.
April —.—Charleston.	July 13.—Eugenie.
April 29.—R. E. Lee.	July —.—Pet.
May 13.—Banshee.	July 14.—Cornubia.
May —.—Pet.	July 16.—Cron-tadt.
May —.—Cornubia.	July 17.—Phantom.
May 18.—Victory.	July 28.—R. E. Lee.
May —.—Emma.	
	Total number of vessels.....
	49

# The Charleston Mercury.

19 August 1863, 2

## THE NEWS FROM THE FORTS AND BATTERIES—PROGRESS AND RESULTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The firing on Monday night had been slow, but early in the morning the bombardment was renewed with not less fury than was exhibited on the previous day. Three Monitors and the Ironsides assaulted Battery Wagner, throwing at the same time, from their position on the other side of Cumming's Point, an occasional shell at Fort Sumter. This continued till ten o'clock, at which hour the fleet ceased its fire and drew off for a while.

In the meanwhile, the land batteries of the enemy, made up of five Parrot and two lighter guns, were directing their shots at Sumter. They opened fire about 6 a. m., and kept pounding away for the remainder of the day. Their fire, however, though heavier, perhaps, by a gun or two, was less continuous and less accurate than on Monday, owing, we have it upon unquestionable authority, to the fact that they were much and seriously embarrassed in their operations by our batteries upon James Island.

Between two and three o'clock, p. m., a single Monitor engaged Fort Wagner, and was driven off in a disabled condition. That obstinate fort is as strong as ever; and the brave officer at present in command, Col. KERR, declares that he will hold it as long as there is a hillock of sand upon the island.

There were no casualties in Fort Sumter up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, and up to one o'clock, p. m., none at Fort Wagner.

The firing, of course, slackened at night, about one gun being heard in fifteen minutes.

We give below the casualties of Monday at Forts Sumter and Wagner.

### FORT SUMTER.

First Lieutenant John Middleton, 1st S. C. Artillery Regulars, wounded in the shoulder; First Lieutenant Julius M. Rhett, wounded in the foot; First Lieutenant Jno. Johnson, of the Engineers, wounded in the arm; Quartermaster Sergeant Witicolls, S. C. Regulars, fingers of the left hand shot off; Corporal Charles, Company C, of the same regiment, hip; Williams, private, Company B, side and shoulder; Blume, Company B, head and breast; Clarke, Company C, head; Morgan, Company C, head and shoulder; Calaway, Company C, side; Phillips, Company C, head; Fitzgerald, Company C, neck; Stegall, Company C, head; Rison, Company F, head and breast; Mickie, Company F, contusion of the side; Thompson, Company B, leg; Martin, Company D, shoulder and side; Ballinger, Company K, killed.—shot in the abdomen.

All of these have been sent to the city.

### FORT WAGNER—INFANTRY.

Killed.—Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers—W. J. Crane, Company A, by shell; First Georgia Volunteers—Irwin Stokes, Company H, shrapnell and shell in the sand hills.

Wounded.—Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers—Julius Hentz, Company F, contusion, calf of leg; John Hays, Company A, slightly, in side; J. H. Epling, Company C, in head; J. D. Stealey, Company C, slightly.

### STAFF.

Killed.—Captain J. M. Wampler, Chief Engineer, cut through the spine by a fragment of shell.

### ARTILLERY.

Killed—P. B. Light Artillery—T. H. Gallon, private, Company A, skull; Lucas' Battalion—C. Brown, Company B, intestines torn open; Charleston Battalion—Eugene B. Baker, Corporal Company E, legs shot off; Ogler Martin, legs shot off.

Wounded—Lieut. Axson, very slight, in left knee; Captain Miles, stunned by contusion of shell; E. T. Randall, wounded slightly in back; W. B. Mellichamp, slight wound in the back; O. P. Brown, stunned by contusion of shell; J. Westendorff, stunned by contusion of shell; J. Campbell King, slight cuts over eye and in the leg; Sergeant D. C. Webb, stunned; Private John F. Britton, slight cut in head and leg.

Lucas' Battalion, Company P—Privates B. Neil, very slightly, in knee; Thos. Breakfield, in breast and back; W. Hesley, severely, in calf of the leg; Richard Shirley, contusion in back; Childers, lost three fingers of the left hand.

First South Carolina Artillery, Company K—Sergeant Brown, severely, in back; Private Carroll, left arm broken; Doran, slightly in the head.

### BATTERY GREGG.

Wounded—First South Carolina Artillery, Company H—Captain Lesenne, head and back, slight; Lieutenant Dargan, face and knee, slightly; Corporal Thomas, slightly, in thigh; Privates Cochran, arm amputated; Lovelace, leg; Kill, neck, severely; Kill, shoulder, mortal.

Total at Batteries Wagner and Gregg—7 killed and 28 wounded, of which 18 are slight wounds.

### LIST OF WOUNDED IN THE ROPER HOSPITAL.

The following are the names of the wounded now receiving treatment in the Roper Hospital:

J. L. Hentz, Bradford Ray, F. Chives, Thomas Brakefield, Richard Shirley, James Sloan, Benj. Neil, W. E. Nair, T. W. Hesley, L. Kill, John Lovelace, George Cochran, Peter Ryan, James S. Callaway, John J. Morgan, Arthur Blume, James Carroll, James Martin, C. C. Phillips, Charles Clarke, E. Hendricks, John Williams, L. J. Thompson, John Stigall, P. Charles.

THE SPURIOUS BILLS, referred to in Monday's issue of THE MERCURY, were not confined to fifties and hundreds. There are fives, tens and twenties also in circulation. The latter, and not the large bills, are from the press of Messrs. EVANS & COGSWELL. The fifties and hundreds were printed by Messrs. KEATING & BALL.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOHN T. GARY.—Captain JOHN T. GARY, of the Lucas Battalion, S. C. Regulars, died, on Monday morning, at twenty minutes past eight, from wounds received at Battery Wagner on the 12th inst. He is the brother of Colonel GARY, of the Hampton Legion, and brother-in-law of Gen. N. G. EVANS.

20 August 1863, 1

**Impressment.**

The army supplies in our city have been reduced to so small a quantity as to render it exceedingly probable that it will be necessary to resort to impressment in order to procure provisions for our soldiers. No one can be more averse to that measure than the courteous gentleman at the head of the Commissary Department for this Military District. But painful as the step will be, it is the only means by which our soldiers can be saved from suffering, and our cause from receiving grievous damage.

Several times has Major GUERIN been apprehensive he would be forced to make that use of the authority with which he is clothed, but so far he has been spared the unpleasant necessity.— Unless the planters will sell their produce on the very liberal terms offered by Government, he will be obliged to lay hands upon it without the consent of the owners.

The responsibility of this course will rest, not upon the Commissary, but upon those who persist in withholding their flour and corn from the noble men who are imperilling their lives in defence of our homes and altars. A generous and fair community will acquit that officer of all blame.

The matter stands thus. Our army must be fed. The planters have the provisions. The plentiful yield of their fields has placed in their bursting barns vastly more wheat than they need for domestic and plantation consumption. They have been offered high prices for their flour and bacon, and they refuse to sell. Shall the Commissary impress these necessary articles, or let our soldiers starve? The planter must be forced to part with a portion of his produce, if he will not do it willingly.

Impressment has been freely resorted to in every State beside South Carolina. It makes this measure the more painful. Will not our planters throughout the country open their hearts, let the Government have the produce it needs and save the Commissary from the unpleasant duty he will otherwise have to perform.

**News from the Islands.**

The severe cannonading between the land batteries was continued throughout Tuesday night, the *Ironides* and Monitors taking no part in the firing until Wednesday morning. The *Ironides* remained in the same position, opposite Battery Wagner, during Tuesday night and all day Wednesday. At an early hour Wednesday morning she opened a slow and irregular fire on Wagner, the latter and Battery Gregg responding briskly. Two Monitors in position behind Morris Island also fired a few shots. About ten o'clock the vessels ceased firing. The fire from the Yankee land battery also gradually slackened for a short time in the morning, but only to be renewed with greater vigor in the afternoon.

The firing from the land batteries during the afternoon was marked by increased rapidity and fury, even exceeding that of the two previous days. The *Ironides* opened again on Battery Wagner in the afternoon, but continued it for a short time only. The wind which was very fresh, almost amounting to a gale, kept the rest of the fleet quiet, several of the vessels being compelled to seek refuge in Stono River.

The casualties yesterday were one killed and four wounded at Fort Sumter. There were no casualties in Batteries Gregg or Wagner.

The following additional wounded in the bombardment of Monday have been brought to the city:

Coxswain Stewart, of the Fort Sumter Post-boat, seriously.

W. J. Devereaux, Engineer Corps, slightly.

Corporal Bennett, Company B, slightly.

**Capture of Yankee Scouts.**—Two Yankee scouts were brought up to the city last night and lodged in the Guard House. Their names are HANCHLET and Bielow, both members of Company B, 7th Connecticut. They were captured on Diron's Island, between Battery and James Islands, and are said to have been asleep at the time of their capture.

20 August 1863, 2

JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 4, I. O. O. F.,  
Charleston, August 19, 1863.

At a Meeting of this Lodge, held on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. WILLIAM YOUNG,  
Recording Secretary.

**Tribute of Respect.**

We are called again to mourn the loss of one of our most devoted and beloved brethren, one whose zeal and untiring energy for the promotion of our peculiar institution has been seldom if ever surpassed, whose counsel has always been listened to with profound attention, and whose brotherly love has been cherished with the warmest and tenderest reciprocal feelings. Brethren, Brother DAVID RAMSAY is no more; the grim hand of death has marked him for his own, and this day he sleeps in the cold and quiet tomb.

You all know how we shall miss him in our fraternal gatherings. When you behold the vacant seat which shall be filled by him no more, when his counsel and advice shall be needed, and when the widow and the orphan cry for help, shall find its way to us, 'tis then that we shall know the worth and excellence of our departed friend and brother.

Brother RAMSAY was initiated into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship in this Lodge December 2, 1856, and from that time to the end of his earthly career and pilgrimage he was an earnest and warm advocate and supporter of our Institution. He labored zealously for the extension of the Order, and the purity of his character and the excellence of his bearing in all the relations of life rendered him peculiarly fitted for the noble and honored work in which he was engaged and in which he accomplished so much good. He filled with honor to himself and to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Brotherhood the various Chairs in this and in the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, and it is by this intimate relationship that we were drawn to him by such an affectionate tie. But, alas! the chain is broken, another link has corroded from the destroying elements of time.

In consideration, therefore, of his many virtues and for the heavy loss which we have sustained

*Resolved*, That in the death of Bro. DAVID RAMSAY, this Lodge has met a severe and mournful loss, but to this stroke of Divine Providence we resignedly bow, and feel that our Heavenly Father has only caused him to rest from his labors, to finally receive his everlasting reward.

*Resolved*, That a plank page in our Minute Book be ascribed to his memory, which shall be to our association a living record of his noble qualities, reminding us of the blessed principles it was ever his aim to perpetuate.

*Resolved*, That the implements of the Order be clothed in mourning for the balance of the term, and that this Preamble and Resolutions be spread upon the Minutes and published in the city papers.

W. T. LITTLE,  
A. LINDBTROM, } Committee.  
R. ARNOLD.

# The Charleston Mercury.

20 August 1863, 2

## PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

The enemy maintained a slow but steady fire upon Sumter throughout Tuesday night. The bombardment of the fort by the enemy's two-hundred pound Parrott guns on Wednesday was even heavier than the bombardments of Monday and Tuesday. It continued without intermission, and with more or less rapidity, through the day, and had not ceased at the hour of our going to press. Indeed, it may be said that Sumter for the last three days has probably withstood a heavier fire than any fort of its class ever sustained before. In the meanwhile, the Parrott guns being beyond the range of Sumter, that fort has generally remained silent, only throwing occasionally a few shells at the fleet. Two or three shots were fired at the *Ironsides* late in the afternoon of Wednesday.

Wagner had comparatively a quiet time. In the morning, and again at noon, the *Ironsides*, which still maintains its position nearly abreast of the fort, and two *Moditors*, assaulted it with their shells, but inflicted no damage whatever. Up to a late hour no casualty was reported from Morris Island.

Our land batteries continue to annoy the enemy without cessation.

The following were the casualties at Sumter on Tuesday:

Stewart, cockswain of the post boat, seriously wounded; W. J. Deveaux, Engineer Corps, slightly; Corporal Bennett, slightly. On Wednesday our loss was one killed and four wounded. Their names have not reached us.

General RIPLEY pulled down to Fort Sumter in the afternoon, under a heavy fire, and remained there for some time examining its condition. He found the garrison still maintaining the admirable discipline for which it has always been remarkable. Guards were turned out, and the usual etiquette observed as strictly as if nothing was going on without. This, under such trying circumstances as those through which the garrison are passing—the being subjected to a fire which cannot be returned—is a most convincing proof of its high tone and soldierly fortitude.

**CAPTURE OF TWO SCOUTS.**—A squad of the Willington Rangers, who had gone on Wednesday to kill beeves on Dixon's Island, captured two Yankee scouts, whom they found unwarily asleep. The prisoners have been brought to the city.

**THE NEGRO PRISONERS.**—The negro prisoners at Castle Pinckney, having been turned over by the military authorities to Governor BONHAM, were yesterday brought to the city and lodged in the jail.



The Charleston Mercury.  
20 August 1863, 2

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THE STORY OF A DRUMMER BOY.—A little drummer boy, lately sent back to us from Hilton Head by the enemy, without exchange, tells the following brief story of himself. He had been serving for some time as a drummer, when, tired of beating sheepskin instead of the Yankoes, he enlisted as a private, and was at Fort Wagner on the memorable 18th July. After the repulse of the storming party, he, in company with a few others, sallied out to plunder; and, overcome by the good things which he found, he fell asleep in the sand hills. The bold little fellow awoke to find himself in the grasp of a negro three times as big as himself. By this sable soldier he was taken to the southern part of the island, whence, after having had the pleasure of seeing General GILMORE, he was sent for a while on board the *Ironsides*, and then transferred to Hilton Head. He describes the *Ironsides* as being defended by bulwarks of sand packed tightly, and overlaid with planks to prevent it being washed by the rain. On being asked how he was treated at Hilton Head, he replied: "Oh, bully! Pickled beef, and pickled pork, sometimes fresh beef, coffee, and a gill of whiskey four times a day." From the boy's report we should infer that the Yankees have lately inaugurated a new policy with regard to their prisoners, treating them with an insidious kindness and consideration. He declares, also, that during his stay at the island a Monitor was brought there from Charleston with her sides badly indented, and the revolving machinery of her turret very severely damaged, though not beyond the possibility of repair.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

20 August 1863, 2

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**HELD AS A SPY.**—Dr. Joseph Yates, of South Carolina, one of our Surgeons who was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, is now confined at Fort Norfolk, and held as hostage for the return of the notorious renegade Virginian and spy, Dr. Rucker. The treatment of the Surgeons is represented as very harsh and severe. They are huddled together in a small room, very poorly ventilated and lighted, and their fare is of the coarsest kind. They are allowed the privilege of the jail yard about an hour each day.

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# The Charleston Courier.

21 August 1863, 1

## News from the Islands.

The bombardment was continued Wednesday night with undiminished ardor, the enemy keeping up a rapid and heavy fire on Fort Sumter from the battery of PARROTT-GUNN. It is estimated that the enemy in the past four days from this battery have thrown from one thousand to fifteen hundred solid shots and shell per day at Fort Sumter, a large proportion of them striking the Southern face of the Fort and inflicting some damage. On our side, Batteries Gregg and Wagner on Morris' Island, and Batteries Simkins, Cheves and Haskell on James' Island, responded vigorously and with good effect throughout Wednesday night and all day Thursday.

Fort Sumter fired an occasional shot yesterday. About half-past ten, A. M., the *Ironsides* and two wooden gunboats came up and commenced a heavy fire on Battery Wagner, the latter replying with great spirit, assisted occasionally by Battery Gregg. The vessels ceased firing and moved off again a little before eleven o'clock. The *Ironsides*, however, renewed the bombardment of Battery Wagner about half past one o'clock, and continued it until half past three in the afternoon, when she ceased firing.

There was no abatement of the firing between the land batteries last night, up to a late hour, the enemy's battery still playing upon Fort Sumter, and the latter making no response. No casualties are reported in Fort Sumter Thursday. In Battery Wagner, Private BRADDOCK, of Company D, 21st S. C. Volunteers, was killed Wednesday evening by the enemy's sharpshooters.

Among the wounded at Battery Wagner and brought to the city, whom we have accidentally failed to notice, is Private HUGHES, who was wounded seriously in the right hand, making amputation necessary.

The fleet inside the bar yesterday consisted of the *Ironsides*, six Monitors, ten gunboats, three frigates, two brigs and four mortar hulks, and one or two supply vessels. There were also some twenty-four vessels in Stono, besides the usual number of blockaders outside.

# The Charleston Courier.

21 August 1863, 1

## Report of Special Committee No. 2.

We publish by special request that portion of the report of Special Committee No. 2, which refers to the defence of Charleston in case the city should be pronounced untenable by the military authorities.

The Committee was composed as follows:

Messrs. I. W. HAYNE, J. N. WHITNER, J. P. CARROLL, WM. F. DESAUSSURE, R. N. GOURDIN.

### THE REPORT.

In regard to the City of Charleston, your Committee cannot believe that it will ever be pronounced untenable by the military authorities until the trial of strength and endurance has been tested to the uttermost. They recommend that it should be expressed, as the sense of the People of South Carolina assembled in Convention, that Charleston should be defended at any cost of life or property; and that, in their deliberate judgment, they would prefer a repulse of the enemy, with the entire city in ruins, to an evacuation or surrender, on any terms whatever. The Committee oppose altogether the idea of abandonment until both the defending army and the city are so destroyed that no provision need be made for further action. If, however, the city should be abandoned to the enemy, contrary to the expressed wish of the people of the State, your Committee cannot bring themselves to recommend, as has been suggested by some, that the city should be destroyed by the hands of her own citizens, irrespective of the command of the military authorities. The Committee have deliberated with painful anxiety upon this matter, but while they highly approve a defence like that of Zaragoza, they cannot perceive, in the circumstances of Charleston, ~~any~~ <sup>any</sup> command to her citizens the example of Moscow. The Committee think the injury which might be inflicted in this way on the enemy, quite too inconsiderable to warrant a proceeding so very much more disastrous to ourselves. Indeed, the Committee are inclined to believe that the destruction of the city is precisely that which the enemy desire and design. The Committee believe that an indiscriminate burning of the city could not be effected without destroying the lives of a very large portion of the non-combatant inhabitants, whose removal could not be accomplished. Let the responsibility of so terrible a calamity rest upon the enemy. The Committee accordingly recommend that the Convention should express its disapproval of the suggestion of a voluntary burning of the city by the citizens. To the military authorities they have nothing to suggest on this point.

*The Big Gun—What the Three Hundred Pound Parrott is Expected to Do.*—The breaching power of the 10-inch 300-pounder Parrott rifled gun, now about to be used against the brick walls of Fort Sumter, will be best understood by comparing it with the ordinary 24-pound siege gun, which was the largest gun employed for breaching fortifications during the Italian war.

A 24-pounder round shot, which starts with a velocity of 1625 feet per second, strikes an object at the distance of 3500 yards with a velocity of about 300 feet per second.

The 10-inch rifle 300 pound shot has an initial velocity of 1111 feet, and has afterward a remaining velocity of 700 feet per second, at a distance of 3500 yards.

From well known mechanical laws, the resistance which these projectiles are capable of overcoming is equal to 32,750 pounds, and 1,914,150 pounds, raised one foot in a second respectively. Making allowances for the difference of the diameters of these projectiles, it will be found that their penetrating power will be as 1 to 19 6.

The penetration of the 24-pounder shot at 3500 yards in brick work is 62 inches. The penetration of the 10-inch projectile will therefore be between six and seven feet into the same material.

To use a more familiar illustration, the power of the 10-inch rifle shot at the distance of 3500 yards may be said to be equal to that of the united blows of 200 sledge hammers weighing 100 pounds each, falling from a height of ten feet and acting upon a drill ten inches in diameter.

[Washington Republican.]

21 August 1863, 1

**Siege of Charleston.**

The following brief letter gives the very latest news regarding the progress of the siege of Charleston:

CHARLESTON BAR,  
Monday, August 10—5 P. M.

General Gilmore has notified Admiral Dahlgren that he will have readiness to open the grand assault on Thursday, the 13th inst.

The navy is all ready, waiting for the army, so that the fight, it is believed, will commence on that day.

The greatest confidence is felt as to the result. The fall of Forts Sumter, Wagner and Cummings' Point is regarded as certain to take place in from two to six hours after the ball opens.

A deserter from Fort Wagner says that two thirds of the guns have been removed from Fort Sumter and mounted on James' Island, and that the fall of Sumter is regarded by the rebels as a certainty, the damage done by the Monitors in April last rendering the possibility of the rebels holding it not to be thought of.

The deserter says that Sumter was on the point of surrendering at that time, when, fortunately for the rebels, the Monitors withdrew.

We have shelling night and day. Fort Johnson keeps up a brisk fire, and our wooden gunboats go in every day, and amuse themselves by shelling them.

At night the rebels shell our land batteries, and we shell them in return.

On Sunday next we will certainly hold Sumter, and within a few days after Charleston or its ruins will be in our possession.

Two more mortar schooners, making five in all, and the wooden gunboats, are stripping for the fight.

The weather continues delightful, though there is great suffering for ice, lemons and sugar. Cannot Boston, New York or Philadelphia send some cargoes here for the use of the gallant sailors and soldiers.

As the Arago leaves, the Ottawa, Marblehead, Seneca and Ironsides are engaged shelling the Cummings' Point Battery.

**ANOTHER REPORT.**

Purser Grattean of the Arago, informs us that the siege of Morris' Island was progressing favorably up to the 10th inst., at which time the Arago left Charleston Bar. Our losses were very trifling, not exceeding three or four casualties per day. The final attack was not far distant. All our officers were confident of success. Daily firing took place from both sides. At the time of sailing, 8 P. M., on the 10th, the gunboat Ottawa was shelling Cummings' Point.

**Charleston.**

The following timely, sensible and encouraging passages are taken from an editorial in the Richmond Examiner, of the 18th instant:

The operations against Fort Wagner are continued with redoubled energy. It is evident that orders have been issued from Washington to spare nothing—neither life, ammunition nor vessels—for the accomplishment of success at that point. The Federal Secretary of War, Stanton, has often and publicly declared of late, that Charleston should be taken by assault, and that the only way to its capture is by the premises.

Until lately they have done nothing, because the damage they occasioned in the day was repaired in the night. Within the past week, however, the bombardment has proceeded with fury through the night, as well as in the day, but with what result is entirely unknown to us. This tremendous cannonade is probably the preliminary of another assault. If the place is uninjured, that assault will be again a sanguinary disaster to the enemy; if it is not in such condition, the officers in command at Charleston understand their profession too well to permit the battery or the island to become another of the many man-traps which have done the country so much moral as well as material injury during the war.

We have never been able to learn why this

battery and this island are considered essential to the safety of Charleston. Possession of it will enable the enemy to plant batteries within fourteen hundred yards of Sumter, but not to approach by parallel one foot further. If the fortress is destroyed by a cannonade at that distance, it will be the first considerable work which has ever been so reduced. The possibility of accomplishing the novel feat rests on the supposed superior powers of rifle guns. But though these modern implements of war can be employed with accuracy at much longer distances than smooth bore, their breaching power has been hitherto considered, if not inferior, certainly no greater than those of the ordinary siege guns carrying equal weight.

Resting their opinion on the fate of Vicksburg and other places, many persons in the South believe the destruction of Sumter and the fall of Charleston to be inevitable events. There will be the more glory for its defenders, and honor for the city, if they falsify such predictions. Any attack on a city which cannot be circumvallated, and which is defended by a large army with heavy fortifications, is impregnable, if its people and soldiers are truly determined never to give in. The means of defence multiply with every week of siege. All the power of France and England employed to the uttermost and without intermission was insufficient to take Sebastopol. They finally accomplished the destruction of the Malakoff and the docks; the Battery Wagner and the Morris' Island of that place. But they never reached the North side of the port, and knowing by experience that they never would succeed in doing so, they made peace rather than waste another hundred thousand lives in the attempt. If Charleston is captured history will declare that it was because the spirit of the place had decayed. That any such decay exists we do not believe; and that every foot of ground, every stone, every ruin, will be defended with the highest determination, is what the world expects of General Beauregard and of Charleston. If they do so act in the coming emergency, although we may hear of some partial and expensive success to the enemy in the siege; although Wagner may be taken, or Morris' Island evacuated; Sumter be shattered, and even some portions of the city injured by shells; the South will never have to support the great grief and mortification of knowing that Charleston is in the hands of the enemy and sold by a Butler.

*The Story of a Drummer Boy.*—A little drummer boy, lately sent back to us from Hilton Head by the enemy, without exchange, tells the following brief story of himself. He had been serving for some time as a drummer, when, tired of beating sheepskin instead of the Yankees, he enlisted as a private, and was at Fort Wagner on the memorable 19th July. After the repulse of the storming party, he, in company with a few others, sallied out to plunder; and, overcome by the good things which he found, he fell asleep in the sand hills. The bold little fellow awoke to find himself in the grasp of a negro three times as big as himself. By this sable soldier he was taken to the Southern part of the island, whence, after having had the pleasure of seeing General Gilmore, he was sent for a while on board the Ironsides, and then transferred to Hilton Head. He describes the Ironsides as being defended by bulwarks of sand packed tightly, and overlaid with planks to prevent it being washed by the rain. On being asked how he was treated at Hilton Head, he replied: "Oh, bully! Pickled beef, and pickled pork, sometimes fresh beef, coffee, and a gill of whiskey four times a day." From the boys' report we should infer that the Yankees have lately inaugurated a new policy with regard to their prisoners, treating them with an unalloyed kindness and consideration. He declares, also, that during his stay at the Island Monitor was brought there from Charleston with her sides badly indented, and the revolving machinery of her turret very severely damaged, though not beyond the possibility of repair. — *Charleston Mercury*, 20th inst.

# The Charleston Mercury.

21 August 1863, 2

## PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT— RESULTS OF THE FIRE UPON SUMTER— YANKEE SAIPERS—A PARROTT GUN DISABLED.

The slow but steady bombardment of Sumter has continued without intermission night and day since the date of our last report. Grimly and in silence the grand old fort receives the terrible fire of the enemy. But still her flag floats defiantly from the ramparts. The end is not yet.

On Thursday the firing of the Parrott guns was exceedingly heavy, but by no means so accurate as on the two preceding days. About twelve o'clock the flag staff was shot away, but it was soon replaced.

The missiles of these Parrott guns, which are distant about two miles and five-eighths from Sumter, are two hundred pound bolts, eight inches in diameter and two feet in length, having flat heads of chilled iron. Shells, also of the same dimensions, are thrown. Up to Thursday night about two thousand five hundred of these missiles had struck the work. The damage inflicted has, of course, been considerable. Previous to Wednesday all the guns on the south face were disabled. The garrison are still full of courage.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, about four o'clock, the iron-clads formed in line of battle to renew the attack on Sumter, but the fort opened at long range, and the fleet retired without attacking.

Battery Wagner was assailed three times yesterday. About half past ten a. m. the *Ironsides* and two gunboats opened with shell; and again at 2 p. m., and just before sunset, the battery was bombarded by the *Ironsides* alone. Each of these attacks was brief, and, we believe, without effect, as, up to a late hour, no casualties had been reported. None, too, up to as late an hour, had been reported from Sumter.

The Yankee sappers have begun their approaches on Wagner. Our James Island batteries, under command of Lieut. Col. YATES, continue to annoy the enemy exceedingly. A shot from one of them lately exploded two of the Yankee ammunition chests, and Wagner has succeeded in disabling one of the Parrott guns.

On Wednesday Private BRODDOCK was killed at Battery Wagner by the enemy's sharpshooters.

**FAST DAY.**—To-day being Fast Day, in accordance with the custom of this office there will be an intermission to-morrow in the publication of our issue. Our country subscribers will receive to-day's daily, instead of to-morrow's tri-weekly paper.

GENERAL BRUMBERGARD issues the following address to the troops in this Department:

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 20, 1863.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1863, HAVING been designated by the President of the Confederate States as a day on which it was meet that our people should bow in humble submission under the chastening hand of the Almighty, and, with reverent prayer, beseech the favor of our Heavenly Father for our country, in this day of supreme trial; therefore, it is ordered, that all military duties in this Department shall be suspended between the hours of 10, a. m., and 1, p. m., on that day, except such as are necessary for the defence of the positions entrusted to the keeping of officers and soldiers of the command.

Commanding Officers are requested to provide suitable Divine service for their respective commands; and officers and soldiers under the fire of the enemy, most of all, will humbly and devoutly recognize their reliance on the overruling Providence of Him through Whom cometh the humiliations of defeat, as well as the blessings that may attend a decisive victory. Beneath the flags of our beleaguered works let their silent but heartfelt prayers go up to the Lord of hosts.

By command of General BRUMBERGARD,  
THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

24 August 1863, 1

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The sterling events that have occurred since our last issue have opened up a new chapter in the history of the war. Our ferocious foe, maddened to desperation at the heroic obstinacy and resistance of his powerful combination of land and naval forces to reduce Fort Sumter and our batteries on Morris' Island, tries the horrible and brutal resort, without the usual notice, of firing, at midnight, upon the city, full of sleeping women and children, to intimidate our Commanding General into a surrender of those fortifications. This atrocious and unprecedented act in the annals of civilized warfare, was perpetrated on Friday night. While we have been prepared to look for no magnanimity from such an enemy, the affair very naturally created intense excitement and aroused the bitterest feelings of scorn and indignation in our community. This threat, however, and the exhibition of the enemy's impotent malice, have signally failed. Our people are nerve for the crisis and with calm determination have resolved on making it a struggle for life or death.

Our last report showed that the enemy for several days past had been concentrating his heaviest fire on Fort Sumter. Since then the bombardment has been incessant, the Ironsides and six Monitors alternately keeping up a steady fire on the Fort and Batteries Gregg and Wagner, in connection with the furious and intermittent fire from GILLMORE's land batteries. Considerable damage was inflicted during Friday and Saturday on the East or sea face of Sumter and several guns dismounted. The old fortress, however, continues to frown defiance and to be a terror to its iron clad assailants. The whole number of shots fired at Fort Sumter from Monday, the 17th inst., to Saturday, the 23d inst., inclusive, is reported to be four thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Of these two thousand three hundred and fifteen struck the fort outside, one thousand four hundred and twenty two struck inside and eleven hundred and thirty five passed over or fell short. The total number of casualties for the same time were thirty five, most of them slightly wounded.

The following is a copy of the communication from General GILLMORE, received Friday night at Battery Wagner, by General HAGOOD, in relation to the firing on the city. It is endorsed on the back "Headquarters Department of the South, Morris' Island, Q. A. GILLMORE, Brigadier-General Commanding," demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris' Island and Fort Sumter or he will open on the city of Charleston from his batteries:

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,  
Morris' Island, S. C.; August 21, 1863.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris' Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its completed molition within a few hours, a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner, for transmission, I shall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city.

I am General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Q. A. GILLMORE,  
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official: E. KEARNY, A. A. G.  
To General G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.

Gen. BEAUREGARD being absent on a reconnoissance, the communication which was unsigned was received at Headquarters about quarter to eleven o'clock Friday night, by Gen. JORDAN, and by him returned for the signature of the writer.

and again returned. It was received at Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Headquarters at nine o'clock Saturday morning. Between one and two o'clock, however, Saturday morning, the enemy commenced firing on the city, arousing our people from their slumbers. Twelve eight-inch shells fell into the city, thirteen in all having been fired. Fortunately no person was injured. Several shells flew in the direction of St. Michael's steeple, and fell either in the vacant lots in the burnt district on King-street, or more generally struck in the centre of the streets, as exhibited at the corner of Queen and Rutledge, where an eight-inch shell tore up the plank road and dug a large hole in the ground. Another shot entered the warehouse of G. W. WILLIAMS & Co., at the corner of Hayne and Church-streets, entered the roof and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the Medical Purveyor's storehouse next door, and scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw or packing was set on fire by the explosion, which caused the alarm bell to ring and brought out the firemen. It was extinguished with little effort before it had made any progress. Four shells fell in this locality. One large piece was picked up and exhibited at the Guard House, where it was the subject of much curiosity.

There was a good deal of excitement and some surprise expressed at the enemy being able to reach the city from his present position. The battery, we learn, is located in the marsh between Morris' and Black Islands, distant fully five miles from Charleston. It is said to be a superior fortification, and believed to mount from three to four Parrott guns of different calibre and long range. A report was in circulation on Saturday and Sunday that Battery Haskell on James' Island had brought its heavy guns to bear upon this new fortification and silenced the enemy's fire. The report, however, was not credited, no authentic information being received to that effect, although our battery is said to have bombarded the work on Saturday and yesterday with good effect.

The enemy have erected another battery within four hundred and fifty yards of Battery Wagner, from which a continual artillery duel and musketry firing is maintained between the pickets in the rifle pits. On Friday night, a party of the enemy, estimated at about one hundred and fifty strong, advanced with the supposed object of flanking and storming the position of our pickets. The latter, only eighteen in number, allowed the enemy to advance until within short range, when a volley was poured in among them, every shot telling and causing the whole party to retreat to their works. Several are known to have been killed and wounded. The fire upon Battery Wagner has not slackened since our last report, but still exhibits no marks of the fiery ordeal, and it is semi-officially reported will bear as much pounding as ever.—Battery Gregg, which has been subjected to the same heavy fire, is also reported in the same good order and condition. Our casualties at Battery Wagner on Saturday were four killed and twenty one wounded.

Col. P. C. GAILLARD, of the Charleston Battalion, we regret to learn, had his left hand shot off by a shell on Saturday.

Captain ROBERT PRINGLE, of Lucas' Battalion, was killed at Battery Wagner on Thursday night by a piece of shell striking him in the breast. He lingered but a short time after receiving the injury. The deceased was a brave and gallant officer, highly esteemed and beloved by his brother officers and the men of his command.

On Saturday afternoon the steamer Spalding, Captain DEXTER, went down to the fleet with a flag of truce flying, having on board H. P. WALKER, Esq., British Consul, and Col. ROMAN, of General BEAUREGARD'S staff, bearing a communication from General BEAUREGARD to General GILLMORE. They were met by Lieut. MONROE of the

Ironsides, who received their communications and returned to his vessel for orders. On his return Lieut. MONROE stated that he was instructed to say that the dispatches addressed to the Admiral would be replied to and sent under flag of truce to the North Channel, while the dispatches for General GILLMORE would be conveyed to him, and the reply necessary sent by flag of truce to Battery Wagner. The object, as we learn, of Mr. WALKER'S visit was to solicit an interview and request more time be allowed for the removal of non-combatants. It being late in the evening the interview could not be had, but a reply was expected Sunday morning.

The following is a copy of the reply of General BEAUREGARD to the communication of General GILLMORE, conveyed by Col. ROMAN under flag of truce to the enemy's flag ship for delivery:

HEADQRS DEP'T OF S. C., GA. AND FLA.,  
Charleston, S. C., August 22, 1863.

SIR:—Last night at fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these Headquarters, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Morris' Island, S. C., August 21, 1863, demanding the "immediate evacuation of Morris' Island and Fort Sumter, by the Confederate forces," on the alleged grounds that "the present condition of Fort Sumter and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty"—and that if this demand were "not complied with or no reply thereto was received within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your (my) subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission," a fire would be opened "on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city." This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned.

About halfpast one this morning one of your batteries did actually open fire and throw a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unwarmed.

About 9 o'clock this morning, the communication alluded to above, was returned to these Headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature—and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous, the usages of war prescribe that when a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander, in order that non-combatants may have an opportunity for withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally, the time allowed is from one to three days; that is time for the withdrawal in good faith, of at least the women and children. You, sir, give only four hours, knowing that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and that not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner; with this knowledge you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due North from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom varying from half mile to two and a quarter miles; this city on the other hand, is to the Northwest, and quite five miles distant from the battery opened against it this morning.

It would appear, sir, that despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and the hospitals of a sleeping city, an act of inexcusable barbarity, from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns seems to you "a matter of certainty."

Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war, into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you the

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nence" in history—even in the history of this war.

I am only surprised, sir, at the limits you have set to your demand. If in order to attain the abandonment of Morris' Island and Fort Sumter you feel authorized to fire on this city, why did you not also include the works on Sullivan's and James' Island—nay, even the city of Charleston, in the same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front which were found otherwise impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you that if you fire again on this city from your Morris' Island batteries, without granting a somewhat more reasonable time to remove non-combatants, I shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available, during the continuance of this attack.

Finally, I reply, that neither the works on Morris' Island or Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove with the utmost possible celerity all non-combatants—who are now fully aware of and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

(Signed) O. T. BEAUREGARD,  
General Commanding.

The following dispatch was received at Headquarters at 3 P. M.:

MORRIS' ISLAND, 2:55 P. M., August 23.  
To General Jordan:

At eleven o'clock, to-day, Gen. Gillmore's communication was received. He gives until eleven P. M., to-morrow, to remove non-combatants.

(Signed) General HAGOOD.  
On receipt of the communication, however, at Headquarters, it was discovered that Gen. GILLMORE dated his dispatch in reply 9 P. M., of the 22d, (Saturday night,) but did not cause it to be delivered at Wagner until 12 meridian, Sunday. The date was not then noticed, and hence Gen. HAGOOD's telegram, that until 11 P. M., to-morrow, was given for the removal of non-combatants. The fire upon the city was, therefore, renewed Sunday night about 12 o'clock. At the same time an answer was received to the communication of Senor MONCADA, Spanish Consul, who had also sent a note to Gen. GILLMORE, requesting forty-eight hours notice for the removal of non-combatants.

At half past three Sunday morning the enemy opened on Sumter with three hundred pounder Parrotts. Three Monitors opened on the sea face of Sumter, and kept up a heavy fire until daylight. Fort Moultrie replied to the fire of the Monitors, and the latter retired out of range. The Ironsides continued to pour its broadsides upon Wagner until ten A. M. The land batteries also seemed to exert themselves more than usual and fired heavily until sundown. Fort Sumter at times would rouse up and send forth another note of defiance.

Whilst the officers of Sumter were at the dinner table yesterday a shell burst above their mess room, parts of the shell going through on the dinner table and throwing down bricks. Col. ALFRED RHETT, commanding the fort, was slightly wounded.

Lieut. BOYLSTON, seriously in the breast; Capt. FLEMING and Lieut. FICKLING, slightly.

Private HENRY DAVIS, a member of the S. C. Regulars, was killed Sunday morning by a shell striking him across the thighs. Several others

were slightly wounded.

It has been positively ascertained that a Fleet Captain, supposed to be Capt. C. R. ROGERS, a Pilot and Purser, were killed in the pilot house of one of the Monitors, in the attack on Monday, the 17th inst., which explains the cause of the vessels retiring at that time with their flags at half mast.

The following is a list of the wounded brought to the Trapmann-street Hospital since Friday:

LIST OF WOUNDED RECEIVED AT TRAPMANN-STREET HOSPITAL, ON 21st, 22d and 23d AUGUST.

Private B. Painter, 1st S. C. Artillery, Company H, contusion of ankle.

Private G. W. Ferrell, 1st S. C. Artillery, Company D, lacerated wound of scalp.

Sergeant R. O. Rogers, Siege Train, Company O, gun shot wound, left breast.

Private H. C. Robertson, 1st S. C. Artillery, Company F, sprain of hip.

Private Thos. Powers, 1st S. C. Artillery, Company B, amputation left thigh.

Private E. T. Smith, Lucas' Battalion, Company O, shell wound of back.

Lieut. G. J. Wilson, Siege Train, Company B, shell wound left hand.

Private Jas. Walker, Charleston Battalion, Company D, shell wound of fingers.

Private W. Smith, Siege Train, Company B, shell wound of back.

Private W. J. Newberry, Lucas' Battalion, Company B, slight shell wound above knee.

Private M. L. Muun, Siege Train, Company C, contusion above right eye.

Private Jos. Vigo, Siege Train, Company B, lacerated wound, head and thigh.

Sergeant J. R. Taylor, Siege Train, Company B, slight contusion.

Private J. W. Frady, First S. C. Artillery, Company H, lacerated wound, back.

Sergeant Patrick Lee, Charleston Battalion, Company C, shell wound, left hand.

Private E. Owens, First S. C. Artillery, Company H, contusion, side and thigh.

Sergeant Francis Baker, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, killed Thursday at Battery Wagner, and brought up in a coffin.

CASUALTIES IN COMPANY B, LUCAS' BATTALION ARTILLERY, (REGULARS) AT BATTERY WAGNER.

August 21—Capt. Robert Pringle, killed.

August 18—Lieut. J. Grayton Ford, slightly wounded, hip.

August 18—Sergeant Wm. Satterfield, slightly wounded, head.

August 21—Corporal J. McKim, slightly wounded, nose and leg.

August 17—Private Benjamin Neal, slightly wounded, head.

August 17—Private Alexander Brakefield, slightly wounded, back.

August 17—Private James Slammon, slightly wounded, back.

August 17—Private Wm. F. Hulsey, severely wounded, leg.

August 17—Private Wm. F. Childers, severely wounded, hand.

August 17—Private W. E. Nunn, slightly wounded, leg.

August 17—Private Richard Shirley, slightly wounded, arm.

August 17—Private David McClure, slightly wounded, arm and breast.

August 17—Private Edward H. Terry, slightly wounded, arm and breast.

August 17—Private Carter Brown, killed.

August 17—Private E. Smith, seriously wounded, shoulder.

August 17—Private Wm. J. Newberry, wounded, leg.

August 17—Private John Harris, slightly wounded, head.

FELIX WARLEY,  
First Lieut. and Adjutant.



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**OFFICIAL ORDERS,**

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
 [EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., August 21, 1863. }  
 [SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162.]

**III.** IN HONOR OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE fallen in defence of Charleston, certain works recently erected will be known and designated officially as follows:

- Work at Shell Point, as BATTERY SIMKINS.
- Work at Legare's Point, as BATTERY HASKELL.
- Work between Batteries Simkins and Haskell, as BATTERY CHEVES.
- Work at Mellichamps', as BATTERY RYAN.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

August 24 8 JOHN M. OTEY,  
 Assistant Adjutant General.

PAY DEPART FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT S. CAROLINA, }  
 CHARLESTON, August 22, 1863.

**B** RIGADE AND REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTERS and Captains of Detached Companies in this District will send into this Office by the 1st prox., their estimate of Funds for the pay of their Commands for the months of September and October, 1863.

August 25 7\* NORMAN W. SMITH,  
 Major and Quartermaster.

HEADQRS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
 [EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., August 19, 1863. }  
 [SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161.]

**IV.** THE PERMISSION TO SHIP SALT HAVING been abused, as these Headquarters are officially informed—for the present no more Salt can be permitted to be sent to the interior.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

August 10 8 JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, }  
 COLUMBIA, S. C., August 13, 1863. }  
 [GENERAL ORDERS No. 183.]

**I.** THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSCRIPTION having ordered that "all persons in the six months' troops," organized in this State for local defence, shall be allowed "to remain in their organization for the present," the orders from these headquarters, of July 27, are so modified as not to affect those persons who were members of said Regiments at the time they were organized.

11. Enrolling officers, until further orders, will not register "as volunteers," give certificates or transportation to, nor in any other manner interfere with those who were members of said Regiments at the time of their organization. As to all others liable to conscription who were not members of said Regiments when organized, (and who are required to report by the orders of July 27) they will proceed, as heretofore ordered, to conscript those who do not report "as volunteers" by the 20th instant, and go forward by the 1st September.

August 20 2 C. D. MELTON,  
 Commanding Conscripts S. C.

HEADQRS. VOL. & CONS. BUREAU, DEPT. No. 2 }  
 [EXTRACT.] MARLBOROUGH, GA., August 7, 1863. }  
 [SPECIAL ORDER, No. 7.]

**I.** OFFICERS ON DUTY IN THIS BUREAU FROM the South Carolina Regiments in the Army of Tennessee will, by authority of the Secretary of War, receive Volunteer Recruits from South Carolina for those Regiments, embracing those of Conscript age. Descriptive lists of recruits from the Conscript population will be furnished to the Commandant of the nearest Conscript Camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. FILLON, Sup't of Bureau.

August 10 12 JNO. C. BENCH, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
 CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7, 1863.

**ALL MASTERS OR OTHER OFFICERS, AND PASSENGERS** on vessels outward bound, will be expected to refrain from carrying **LETTERS** not previously approved by these Headquarters, or by the Commanding General of the First Military District.

Masters of Vessels and persons from abroad, bringing letters addressed to persons in the Confederate States, must deliver them at these Headquarters.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

August 8 THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

**FEDS.** on the morning of the 11th inst., at the bombardment by the enemy of Battery Wagner, GEORGE EGLESTON, son of GEORGE W. EGLESTON, Esq., of this city, in the 26th year of his age. While at his post, in the performance of duty, in the act of discharging his cannon, he was stricken down with noble and patriotic devotion, yielding his life a sacrifice to our holy cause. Possessed of an affectionate and generous heart, warmly loving and tenderly beloved, his death is sincerely and deeply lamented by surviving relatives and friends.

**SPANISH CONSULATE FOR THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.**

**A**LL THE SPANISH SUBJECTS RESIDING IN the city of Charleston, will assemble at the Consulate *This Day*, at 12 o'clock precisely. Those who do not appear will not receive the benefit extended by H. M. Government. The Spanish Consul,  
 August 24 JOS. M. R. DE MONCADA.

24 August 1863, 1

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A YANKEE ADVENTURER.—Mandarin Ward, who was recently killed by the Taepings at Rungpoo, was an American. He had fought under Walker, the filibuster, and afterwards went to China as the mate of a vessel. When the rebels held Soongong, and threatened Sbanghal, Ward contracted with the Chinese Government to retake the one and relieve the other for so much cash down. He raised and equipped an army of Chinamen and foreigners, and in a few weeks restored Soongkong to the Imperial Government. He was made a general and a mandarin for this service, and empowered to raise whatever armies and retake from the rebels what towns he choose at his own price. The English and French admirals first opposed and afterwards assisted him. Ward having increased and thoroughly drilled his army, was about to form a Chinese navy, and had given orders for gunboats in England and America, when a shot put a stop to his career.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

24 August 1863, 2

**Q**UARTERMASTER'S OFFICE--  
CHARLESTON, August 21, 1863. -- Parties having good  
second hand CARRIAGE SPRINGS are requested to send  
them to Mr. LOOKWOOD, Wheelwright, Church-street.  
They are much needed for ambulances. A fair price will  
be paid for them.  
MOTTE PRINGLE,  
August 24 mwf3 Major and Quartermaster.

# The Charleston Mercury.

24 August 1863, 2

## PROGRESS AND EVENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Since the date of our last report, the bombardment has been steadily progressing, growing more terrible in its character every day.

On Friday, from 3 in the morning to 7 p. m. a heavy fire was concentrated on Sumter. Nine hundred and twenty-three shots were fired at the fort, of which 704 struck it inside and outside. On Saturday 604 shots. Sunday the fire was just as heavy. Up to Saturday night, 4873 shots had been fired at the fort, of which only 1035 had passed over or fallen short. It cannot be denied that the enemy fire with great accuracy. The eastern face of the fort is now very seriously damaged, and almost every gun has been disabled.

The fort is now subjected to a cross fire south to north from the Parrott guns, and east to west from the monitors 15 inch solid shot and shells. The south face is now but a heap of ruins, and the west is cracked from top to bottom with supporting pillars shot away. Arches of the north-west face and the terreplein have fallen in. The east face is cracked through and breached, the chief injury being at the level of the arches and terreplein. Our magazines has been partially penetrated by a shell, and a shell room also has been perforated. Col. ALFRED RHETT has orders to hold this outpost with his brave garrison as a forlorn hope until relieved or cut off.

In this bombardment the land batteries have been materially assisted by the *Ironsides* and six monitors, which assail Fort Sumter and Batteries Wagner and Gregg, by turns, or at times attack them all together. Fort Sumter replies feebly from its east face alone.

At eleven o'clock on Friday night a communication from the enemy was received at Battery Wagner, addressed to General BEAUREGARD, stating that Sumter was untenable, and demanding the surrender of that work and Morris Island, with a notification that in four hours after the delivery of the communication Charleston would be shelled if the demand were not complied with. General BEAUREGARD was on a reconnaissance, and, the note being unsigned, General JORDAN returned it for signature. Between one and two o'clock fire was opened on the city from the battery in the marsh, between Morris' and James' Islands, distant about five miles from the city. 12 eight inch shells fell into the city. They were probably thrown from a two hundred pound Parrott gun, such as those used against Sumter. No damage was done. It is unnecessary to make any comments upon this act.

The contest between Battery Wagner and the land batteries of the enemy has for the last few days been of a more active character. On Saturday the enemy's working party was distant from

Wagner only four hundred and fifty yards. Battery Wagner fired vigorously, and is thought to have dismounted several of the enemy's guns.

It is believed that on Friday one of the enemy's Parrott guns, bearing on Sumter, burst. On the same day our sharpshooters annoyed them very much. There is a report that one of the guns employed in shelling the city on Friday night has also exploded. Several guns at Battery Haskell bear upon the marsh battery, and more will soon perhaps enable us to embarrass it. The flag of Fort Sumter has thus far been shot away eight times—four of which were on last Friday.

The casualties at Sumter on Friday were five wounded. Private THOMAS POWERS, leg amputated above the knee; Privates H. ROBINSON and WILLIAM DUMPHRIES, Company F, slightly; Private GORDON and Corporal O'NEAL, slightly; two slaves, Daniel, slave of Mr. PARRIS, and Isaac, slave of Mr. MAULIERES, dangerously. On Saturday there was but one wounded, Private FARNELL, Company D. Private HENRY DAVIS was killed by a nine inch shell. Lieutenant BOYLSTON was seriously bruised by a fragment of brick, and Colonel RHETT, Captain FLEMING, Lieutenant FICKLING, Lieutenant SCANLAN slightly.

At Battery Wagner on Friday the casualties were five, including Captain ROBERT FRIZOLE, killed. On Saturday four were killed and twenty-one wounded.

Early on Sunday morning the *Ironsides* and six monitors came up and shelled Sumter, obviously with the intention of testing that fort. Sumter, Monitor and Battery Bee opened upon them with effect, and they withdrew. It is affirmed that the *Ironsides* was fairly hit, and it is thought injured by a ball from Battery Bee.

A correspondence, which we publish in another place, has taken place between Generals GILLMORE and BEAUREGARD. A truce, so far as regards the shelling of Charleston, has, for the present, taken place. It is said that the last answer of GILLMORE is, that he will open fire on Charleston at eleven o'clock on Monday night.

Since writing the above, we learn more definitely that GILLMORE's reply was very sharp, and that he at least considers himself at liberty to shell on Sunday night.

The casualties at Battery Wagner on Sunday were as follows:

### CASUALTIES AT MORRIS ISLAND, AUGUST 23.

Artillery—Lucas' Battalion, Company C.  
H. T. Coon, flesh wound, elbow joint.  
Infantry—8th Regiment N. C. V.  
J. M. Meissenhamer, flesh wound, arm.  
Charleston Battalion.  
Lieut. Col. P. C. Galliard, left hand just above the wrist—amputated.  
Company B—Lieut. J. B. Gardner, left shoulder, severe.

Company B—Private A. Kerrigan, right side, severe.

Company B—Private W. P. Molony, concussion.  
Company D—W. A. Davis, hand, slight.

There are 23 vessels, including the *Ironsides* and gunboats, inside, and 13 outside.

### CASUALTIES IN COMPANY B, LUCAS' BATTALION ANTILLERY (REGULARS) AT BATTERY WAGNER.

August 21—Capt. Robert Pringle, killed.

August 18—First Lieut. J. Drayton Ford, slightly wounded, hip.

August 18—Sergeant Wm. Satterfield, slightly wounded, head.

August 21—Corporal James McKin, slightly wounded, nose and leg.

August 17—Private Benjamin Neal, slightly wounded, head.

August 17—Private Alex. Brakefield, slightly wounded, back.

August 17—Private James Shannon, slightly wounded, back.

August 17—Private Wm. F. Hulsey, severely wounded, leg.

August 17—Private Wm. F. Childers, severely wounded, hand.

August 17—Private W. E. Nunn, slightly wounded, leg.

August 17—Private Richardson Shirley, slightly wounded, arm.

August 17—Private Daniel McChae, slightly wounded, arm and breast.

August 17—Private Edward H. Terry, slightly wounded, arm and breast.

August 17—Private Carter Brown, killed.

August 17—Private E. Smith, severely wounded, shoulder.

August 17—Private Wm. J. Newberry, slightly wounded, leg.

August 17—Private Jas. Harris, slightly wounded, head.

FRANK WALKER,  
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

### LIST OF WOUNDED AT TRAPMANN STREET HOSPITAL.

J. Newberry, Lucas' Battalion, Co. B—slight shell wound in the knee.

W. O. Robinson, Siege Train, Co. C—contusion about right knee.

Joseph Vigor, Siege Train, Co. B—lacerated about head and thigh.

Sergeant J. R. Taylor, Siege Train, Co. B—slight contusion.

Private J. W. Frost, 1st S. C. A., Co. H—lacerated back.

Private Patrick Lee, Charleston Battalion, Co. C—shell wound, left thigh.

Private E. Owens, 1st S. C. A., Co. H—contused side and thigh.

Sergeant Francis Baker, Co. C, Lucas' Battalion—since dead.

Private H. Parrille, 1st S. C. A., Co. H—contused ankle.

G. W. Ferrett, 1st S. C. A., Co. D.

Sergeant R. C. Rogers, Siege Train, Co. C—gun-shot wound, thigh.

Private W. O. Robinson, 1st S. C. A., Co. C—sprain, hip.

Thomas Powers, 1st S. C. A.—amputated thigh.

E. T. Smith, Lucas' Battalion, Co. C—shell wound in back.

Lieutenant H. Julian Wilson, Siege Train, Co. B—shell wound, left hand.

Private John Walker, Charleston Battalion, Co. D—shell wound, fingers.

W. S. Smith, Siege Train, Co. B—shell wound, back.

24 August 1863, 2

**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA., }  
(EXTRACT) CHARLESTON, July 31st, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 162.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
III. IN HONOR OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE FALLEN  
in defence of Charleston, certain works, recently erected,  
will be known and designated officially as follows:

Work at Shell Point, as BATTERY SIMKINS.

Work at Legare's Point, as BATTERY HASKELL.

Work between Batteries Simkins and Haskell, as BATTERY CHEVES.

Work at Mellichampe, as BATTERY RYAN,  
\* \* \* \* \*

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

JOHN M. OTEY,

August 24 3 Assistant Adjutant General.

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF S. CAROLINA, GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 19, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 161.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
IV. THE PERMISSION TO SHIP SALT HAVING BEEN  
abused, as these Headquarters are officially informed, for  
the present no more Salt can be permitted to be sent to the  
interior.  
\* \* \* \* \*

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

August 20 3 JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. C.

**SPANISH CONSULATE FOR NORTH AND SOUTH  
CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.**—All the Spanish subjects,  
residing in the city of Charleston, will assemble at the  
Consulate at 12 o'clock. Those who will not appear will  
not have the benefit of Her Majesty's Government.  
The Spanish Consul— Senor M. R. DE MONCADA.  
August 24 1\*

25 August 1863, 1

**The Bombardment.**

As was mentioned in yesterday's paper, the enemy renewed his fire upon the city about twelve o'clock Sunday night. The fire was at intervals of about fifteen minutes, and was continued until after one o'clock, when it ceased. Some fourteen, mostly incendiary, shells were thrown into the city. Six buildings were struck, but fortunately no person was injured. Several very narrow escapes were made.

During the firing on the city, our batteries on James' Island, in connection with Batteries Gregg and Wagner, kept up a very rapid and heavy fire on the enemy's works on Morris' Island, causing considerable annoyance and damage to the enemy.

The attack on Fort Sumter still continues from the enemy's land batteries. A continuous fire is also kept up between the enemy's battery and Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

Owing to the stiff breeze prevailing Monday the fleet remained quiet.

The flag staff of Fort Sumter was shot away twice yesterday. The casualties were only four slightly wounded.

The following is a correct list of the wounded in the fort on Sunday:

Lieut. S. C. Boylston, Adjutant of the Regiment, severely wounded in the back.

Lieut. E. C. Fickling, severely wounded in the leg.

Lieut. C. A. Scanlan, slightly wounded.

Private William Austin, Company B, slightly wounded in the head.

Private S. H. KINGMAN, Company D, S. C. Cavalry, was wounded in the left foot at Battery Wagner, by a shell, on Saturday last.

No casualties were reported at Battery Wagner yesterday.

*Correspondence between Senor Moncado, Spanish Consul, and Gen. Gillmore.*—The following reply of Gen. GILLMORE to the communication addressed by the Spanish Consul, SENOR MONCADO, protesting against the short time allowed for the removal of Spanish subjects, non-combatants, and asking in the name of his Government for a longer period and postponement of fire against the city, was received by flag of truce at Battery Wagner on Sunday:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,  
Headquarters in the Field.

Morris' Island, S. C., 9 P. M., Aug. 22d, 1863 }  
The Spanish Consul, Charleston, S. C. :

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date desiring of me a suspension of the bombardment of Charleston for 24 hours, to allow the subjects of the Spanish Government to depart from the city.

I had supposed that ample time had been given for this purpose. The commencement of the attack on the defences of Charleston, some forty days ago, is regarded as having given plain and emphatic warning that the city might be fired on at any time.

Nothing, however, is further from my wish than to endanger the lives or property of the subjects of the Government which you represent, and I cordially accede to your request. No further bombardment of Charleston need be apprehended until eleven o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

The following is the endorsement on the reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T SO. CA., GA. AND FLA., }

Charleston, August 24, 1863. }

This communication was not delivered at Battery Wagner, Morris' Island, by the U. S. authorities, until 12 meridian, the 23d inst., and could not be sent to this city until after dark.

THOMAS JORDAN,

Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

*Incendiary Shells.*—The attention of house keepers and citizens generally is directed to the notice of M. H. NATHAN, Chief of the Fire Department, recommending that a constant supply of water be kept on hand to extinguish the fire of the enemy's incendiary shells exploding in the city.

*To Holders of Cotton.*—We learn that an order is to be issued for all persons possessing Cotton, to have it removed promptly from the limits of the city, as its presence during the bombardment from the enemy's shells is considered dangerous.

# The Charleston Mercury.

25 August 1863, 2

**CAPTAIN ROBERT PRINGLE.**—The city is sealing its devotion to the cause of Southern Freedom with the heart's blood of its young men. On Friday, afternoon, between the hours of five and six, August 21, Capt. ROBERT PRINGLE was mortally wounded, at Battery Wagner, by a shell from one of the enemy's gunboats. He died within an hour after being struck.

Capt. PRINGLE was a scion of an honored family of Charleston, and was born in that city on the 31st July, 1837. To his career during the war, his commanding, as well as his brother officers, bear complimentary testimony. Recommended by Gen. EVANS to a First Lieutenantcy in Lucas' Battalion of Artillery, on the 8th of June, 1861, he acted as Adjutant of the battalion until the 25th December, when he was made a Captain. He was at Battery Wagner from the 23d to the 27th July, and from the 16th August to the 21st, the day of his death. The confidence felt in his capacity is evinced by the fact that he had been appointed, not long before his fall, Acting Assistant Chief of Ordnance at the battery.

Devoted to his State, and the conservative principles of which that State is at once the advocate and the exemplar, Captain PRINGLE was truly patriotic. We wish we could do justice to the courage he displayed at Battery Wagner. He was a member of the church, a kind relation, a warm friend. But the duties of the time are upon us likewise, and we cannot pause even to lay a proper tribute upon the shrine of a martyr.

**REV. GEORGE W. MOORE.**—It is with profound regret that we record the death of the Rev. GEORGE W. MOORE, an old Charlestonian, and a venerable Divine of the Methodist persuasion. He was officiating, last Sunday afternoon, at a camp meeting near Anderson Court House, and had just concluded a prayer, when he fell forward and in ten minutes was dead.

**AN ORDER.**—An order is to be issued by Gen. JORDAN, requiring persons who have cotton in the city to remove it promptly from the city, as, in the course of the bombardment, it might prove the cause of an extensive conflagration.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—We call attention to the notice of Mr. NATHANS, Chief of the Fire Department, advising citizens to keep buckets on their premises, in case their houses should be set on fire by incendiary shells.

**SPANISH SUBJECTS.**—In reply to a remonstrance addressed to the Yankee General, GILLMORE, by Senor MORGADA, in relation to the security of Spanish subjects residing here, the following letter was received on Sunday last:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,  
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,  
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., 9 p. m., August 22.  
The Spanish Consul, Charleston, S. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, desiring of me a suspension of the bombardment of Charleston for twenty-four hours, to allow the subjects of the Spanish Government to depart from the city.

I had supposed that ample time had been given for this purpose. The commencement of the attack on the defences of Charleston, some forty days ago, regarded as having given plain and emphatic warning that the city might be fired on at any time.

Nothing, however, is farther from my wish than to endanger the lives or property of subjects of the Government which you represent, and I cordially accede to your request. No further bombardment of Charleston need be apprehended until 11 o'clock, p. m., to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

# The Charleston Mercury.

25 August 1863, 2

## CHARLESTON AGAIN SHELLED—SLOW BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER—CASUALTIES.

A little before twelve o'clock on Sunday night fire was again opened on Charleston, and from thirteen to fourteen eight-inch incendiary shells were thrown into the city. The firing continued somewhat more than three hours, the shells being thrown at intervals of fifteen minutes.

There seems to be some mystery in regard to the location of this battery, which is bombarding a town at a distance of five miles. It has been asserted, upon apparently good authority, that the shells proceed from a mud fort lately built in the marsh adjoining Morris Island. Others aver that they are thrown from a battery on Gadberry Hill, on Morris Island. And there are yet others who declare that the obnoxious battery is a floating one, which the Yankees run up nightly under cover of the darkness into one of the numerous creeks, which intersect the neighboring islands.—It is to be hoped that the mystery will soon be solved and the battery silenced.

Our land batteries were very active throughout the night, but whether their fire was directed at this Yankee will-of-the-wisp or at the batteries on Morris Island, we have not been able to learn.

The contest on Monday was carried on entirely by the land batteries; the fleet, which has not changed in number since Sunday, remaining perfectly quiet. The Parrott guns of the enemy continued to play both on Sumter and Wagner, but with less vigor than has been displayed on any previous day of the siege. Up to 6 o'clock, p. m., but 120 shots had been fired at Sumter. Our batteries on James Island took their usual share of the work.

It has been ascertained that a Captain, supposed to be Captain C. R. ROGERS, Pilot and Purser, was killed in the pilot house of one of the monitors in the attack of the 17th instant on Sumter. This, perhaps, explains the circumstance that the fleet retired with its flags at half mast.

Among the casualties of Saturday on Morris Island, we omitted to state the name of Private S. H. KINGMAN, Co. D, 5th S. C. Cavalry, who was slightly wounded in the foot at Battery Wagner.

The following were the casualties at Sumter on Sunday:

Lieutenant S. Cordes Boylston, severely in the back.

Lieutenant R. S. Fickling, severely in the leg.

Lieutenant C. A. Scanlan, slightly in the arm.

Private Henry Davis, Co. C, died on the way to the city.

Private Wm. Osteen, Co. D, slightly wounded in head.

Two negroes, severely in the head.

One negro, slightly in the head.

The last reports from Sumter state that there were but one hundred and fifty shots in all fired at that fort on Monday. The wind was so high that the enemy chose rather to husband their shot than fling them away. A very rough sea kept the fleet in inactivity.

There were no casualties at Sumter.

## Our Currency.

A letter from Ro. TYLER, Esq., Register of the Treasury, on the resources of the Currency, is published in the *Sentinel* of a late date. We copy the following extracts:

We have already been engaged in war for two years and a half, and no one pretends to question the ability and willingness of the Government fully to meet its obligation of debt in the very terms of its contracts, could we speedily have peace. Peace may be near, or it may be far off. But if the struggle were to last as long again as it has lasted (an impossibility), and the present debt were more than doubled, there is no possible disposition of it, considering the extent, productions, and in some respects, wonderful resources of the country, which would reduce Confederate securities and Treasury notes to only one-tenth of their value in gold. The idea is simply preposterous.

The whole amount of Treasury notes issued since the Government went into operation is exactly \$624,000,000. Of these, there have been funded in bonds and stocks \$120,000,000, and about a million of notes have been cancelled in connection with the postoffice and office of the war tax. If we subtract the amount thus funded and cancelled from the amount issued, there will remain outstanding \$497,000,000 for purposes of circulation and domestic exchange; \$200,000,000 have been invested in bonds and stocks, and to this sum must be added \$125,000,000 in interest-bearing Treasury notes, making a sum of \$322,000,000 of funded debt.

The whole public debt, therefore, including the European loan, does not quite reach the sum of \$840,000,000; and against this amount must be charged all the cotton and other assets, of whatever description, now held by the Government.

The mere interest of the public debt does not exceed \$23,000,000—paid at the high rates of 8, 7 30 and 7 per cent. Does anything in this statement present the Government in such a condition of financial weakness that gold should command a premium of one thousand per cent., or more, over its obligations?

Mr. TYLER proposes the following remedy for the evils resulting from a redundant circulation:

First. Congress should proceed to fund, in the terms of a law drafted for that object, all the twenty, fifty, and hundred dollar notes of all the issues up to the first of July, at 8, 7 and 6 per cent. interest respectively, as interest-bearing Treasury notes, or bonds; thus at once, without injury to any one, relieving the plethora now existing in the currency.

Second. Any dealing in Yankee currency within the Confederate States should be prohibited and punished by the severest penalties.

Third. Any exportation of cotton, except on Government account, should be strictly prohibited, and no importations on private account should be allowed, except by special license under the hand of the President of the Confederate States, countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fourth. All dealings in State bank notes, gold, or State bonds, with the intent of establishing any exchange at any point within the United States, should be prohibited, and the prohibition should be enforced by the severest penalties.



The Charleston Mercury.

25 August 1863, 2

**THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON**  
are requested to have ready at  
hand a TUB OF WATER on their  
premises, so as to use immediately  
in the event of a bursting shell ig-  
niting. This precautionary meas-  
ure may be the means of arresting  
a conflagration.

**M. H. NATHAN,**  
Chief Fire Department.

August 25

4

25 August 1863, 2

**FUNERAL INVITATION.**

The friends and acquaintances of THOMAS M. ROSIS and family, J. J. McGowan, and of M. Mol'ná, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former, from his late residence on Drayton street, between Broughton and Congress, THIS AFTERNOON, at half past four o'clock.

26 August 1863, 1

**THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.**

**ANOTHER REPULSE OF THE YANKEES.**

The city remained quiet Monday night, the enemy, contrary to expectations, not firing a single shell in this direction. The heavy rain which set in just about eleven o'clock, and continued some time, no doubt interfered with his operations, although it was again reported that our batteries had silenced the guns of that work.

The bombardment between the land batteries and the attack on Sumter continued until Tuesday evening at regular intervals, the fleet not participating in consequence of the prevailing high winds. All the smaller vessels and Monitors sought shelter in Folly Inlet. The Ironsides stood far out to sea.

Later in the evening the sound of rapid musketry was distinctly heard in the city, and shortly after the following official dispatches were received:

FORT JOHNSTON, August 25—7.45 P. M.

GEN. RIPLEY:—The enemy are assaulting Battery Wagner, evidently in heavy force.

C. H. OLMSTEAD.

FORT SUMTER, August 25—7.35 P. M.

An assault at Battery Wagner is being made at this time.

ALFRED RHETT,

Colonel Commanding.

Another dispatch from Fort Sumter at 8 o'clock, P. M., says: "The musketry has ceased; the enemy is firing a few mortar shells at Battery Wagner. The first assault has been repulsed."

The following are the latest dispatches received up to twelve o'clock last night:

FORT SUMTER, August 25, 1863—8.40 P. M.

There has been no repetition of the assault since my last dispatch. A dropping fire of musketry is heard.

ALFRED RHETT,

Colonel Commanding.

FORT JOHNSTON, August 25, 1863—8.50 P. M.

The enemy are repulsed—think from the rifle pits. We opened a glorious fire upon them from our James' Island batteries.

Lieutenant Colonel JOS. YATES,  
Commanding Artillery.

No further particulars were received, but a dispatch from Gen. HAGOOD, Commanding on Morris' Island, was looked for last evening at Headquarters.

The following reports of casualties have been received:

Casualties at Battery Wagner, August 24, 1863.

LUCAS' BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Private M. Flannigan, Company C, wounded severely in right arm and side—rib fractured by fragment of a shell.

Private M. Schaffer, Company C, contusion right knee—fragment of a shell.

Private M. Boyle, Company C, elbow of left arm—fragment of a shell.

Private W. P. Edwards, Company G, Charleston Battalion—killed by shell.

Private J. F. Saxton, Company D, Charleston Battalion—wounded in left arm.

Captain Samuel Lord, Company F, Charleston Battalion—contusion (by shell) of side.

COMPANY C, SIEGE TRAIN.

JAMES' ISLAND, August 23, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—I send a list of casualties in Company C, Siege Train, while at Battery Wagner.

Sergeant R. C. Rogers, wounded in the side.

Private J. W. Bryarh, slightly.

Private M. L. Munn, slightly, head.

Private C. M. Smith, slightly, arm.

Private A. Richardson, slightly, hip.

Private E. H. Kess, slightly, stomach.

Private S. Bellflower, slightly, hip.

Private B. Poston, slightly, ankle.

Private D. Cain, slightly, thumb.

THOS. E. GREGG, Captain,  
Commanding Company C, Siege Train.

# The Charleston Mercury.

26 August 1863, 2

## PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT— NUMBER OF FLEET—CASUALTIES.

The winds on Monday night blew in gusts, and the rain fell in torrents. There was, in consequence, but little activity among the opposing batteries. The expected bombardment of the city was not renewed.

On Tuesday the bombardment of Forts Sumter and Wagner began at the usual early hour, and continued slowly and steadily throughout the day. No further material damage was done. Sumter is no longer a double-tiered battery, for the defence of the water approach to Charleston. As a great artillery fortress its proud proportions are reduced to ruins. But the ground is sacred to Southern Independence. The site is negatively valuable, and, with even the rifle and bayonet only, it may be held still from the hands of our foes. At Wagner the enemy's sapper is gradually moving on, and the foremost Yankee battery was at least within long musket range of the fort. Wind and wave, however, still conspired to keep the fleet inactive.

There were inside the bar, on Tuesday, thirty-five vessels, comprising the *Ironsides*, five Monitors, six mortar boats, and twenty-three gunboats, transports, steamers, supply vessels and tugs. Outside there were nine and in the Inlet thirteen, including wooden vessels of all kinds.

Our James Island batteries were not less active than they have hitherto been.

It had been expected yesterday afternoon, from certain indications, that an assault on Battery Wagner would be made in the course of the night. This expectation was confirmed by a suddenly increased rapidity in the firing from the James and Morris Island batteries just about night fall. Not long after, the following despatches were sent to the city.

FORT SUMTER, August 25—7.35 p. m.

There is an assault on Battery Wagner being made at this time: ALFRED RHETT,  
Colonel Commanding.

FORT JOHNSON, 7.45 p. m.

The enemy are assaulting Battery Wagner, evidently in heavy force. C. H. OLMSTEAD.

FORT JOHNSON, 8.15.

Musketry has ceased. The enemy are firing a few mortar shells at Battery Wagner. The first assault has been repulsed. C. H. OLMSTEAD.

FORT JOHNSON, August 25—8.40, p. m.

The enemy assaulted Battery Wagner heavily, and were repulsed, I think, at the rifle pits. We opened a glorious fire on them from our James Island batteries. J. A. YATES,  
Lieutenant Colonel.

FORT SUMTER—8.40.

There has been no repetition of the assault since my last despatch. A dropping fire of musketry is still heard. ALFRED RHETT,  
Colonel Commanding.

The casualties at Battery Wagner, August 24th, were as follows:

### LUCAS' BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Private M. Flannigan, Co. C, wounded severely in the right arm and side; rib fractured by the fragment of a shell.

Private M. Schaffer, Co. O, contusion in the right knee by the fragment of a shell.

Private M. Boyle, Co. C, elbow of left arm, fragment of a shell.

### CHARLESTON BATTALION.

Captain Samuel Lord, Co. F, contusion of side by shell.

Private W. P. Edwards, Co. G, killed by shell.

Private J. T. Saxon, Co. D, wounded in left arm.

General HAGOOD is in command at Battery Wagner.

THE POST OFFICE will be closed this day, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in order to remove to corner of King and Ann-streets. It will be reopened there at 10 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow.

NOTICE.—The Enrolling Office has been removed to Dr. WESTCOTT'S, Hudson street, in the rear of the Citadel.

27 August 1863, 1

**THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.**

The reported assault on Battery Wagner, Tuesday night, ended, it appears, in a heavy fight between the pickets. The enemy advanced in strong force, evidently intending to surprise our pickets and capture the rifle pits. His force is supposed to have been between one thousand and fifteen hundred strong, with a battery of light artillery. Our force was only between two and three hundred, consisting of detachments of the Fifty-fourth Georgia and Sixty-first North Carolina. The fight lasted about an hour, when the Yankees retired, carrying off their dead and wounded. Their loss is believed to have been considerable, as our batteries on James' Island kept up a heavy fire during the action. Our loss was five killed and nineteen wounded. The Fifty-fourth Georgia Regiment suffered severely.

The following wounded were brought to the city Wednesday morning:

**CITADEL SQUARE HOSPITAL.**

Private Thomas Dowd, Company A, 61st North Carolina.  
Private J. M. Anderson, Company J, 61st North Carolina

**FIRST GEORGIA HOSPITAL,**

Corner of King and Vanderhorst-streets.  
Capt. A. S. Roberts, Company D, 54th Georgia, mortally wounded.  
Capt. A. J. Moore, Company F, 61st North Carolina, severely.  
Private T. J. Eason, Company B, 54th Georgia.  
Private John S. Moore, Company B, 54th Georgia.  
Private Isaac E. Lamb, Company C, 54th Georgia.  
Private Wm. Greiner, Company D, 54th Georgia.  
Private Wm. Ogleby, Company C, 54th Georgia.  
Private Wiley Carters, Company B, 54th Georgia.  
Private C. O. Newton, Company A, 61st North Carolina.  
Private Richard Grimsley, Company E, 61st North Carolina.  
Private J. F. Fowler, Company D, Charleston Battalion.

In the afternoon one of the Monitors moved up and opened fire on Battery Gregg, with an occasional shot at Sumner. Battery Gregg replied, several shots taking effect. The engagement was continued about an hour and a half, when the Monitor retired.

About half past six last evening very heavy firing again commenced, and was kept up for several hours. The cannonading exceeded in severity any heretofore heard. Official dispatches were received stating that the enemy had appeared with an overwhelming infantry force, and another assault was anticipated.

At a later hour the dispatches announced that the enemy had succeeded in carrying our outer line of rifle pits. It was reported, however, that our troops had been reinforced, and the pits retaken. Very heavy and continuous discharges of musketry were heard about ten o'clock, and it was believed that the engagement had been renewed.

We received no further particulars of affairs on Morris' Island up to twelve o'clock last night.

**List of Casualties in the Charleston Battalion from August 19th to August 25th, 1863, at Battery Wagner.**

**FIELD AND STAFF.**

Lieut. Col. P. G. Gaillard, left hand amputated.

**COMPANY B, CAPT. SIMONS.**

Wounded—Ambrose Kaingan, severely in body; W. P. Molloz, slight in hand and shoulder.

**COMPANY C, CAPT. MULVANY.**

Wounded—Privates Patrick Lee, hand slightly; Patrick Culleton, hand, slightly.

**COMPANY D, CAPT. HOPKINS.**

Wounded—Privates John Walker, two fore fingers right hand amputated; J. F. Fowler, left arm and hip, severely; H. P. Foster, chest, slightly; W. A. Davis, right hand, slightly; J. F. Saxon, left forefinger, slightly.

**COMPANY F, CAPT. S. LORD.**

Wounded—Private James Pringle, thigh and back.

**COMPANY G, CAPT. CLARKSON.**

Killed—Private Newman Edwards.  
Wounded—Lieut. James B. Gardener, severely, in shoulder; Privates B. O. Turner, severely, in breast; C. Smith, left arm amputated, also in side.  
WM. MASON SMITH, Adjutant.

**List of Casualties in Twentieth Regiment S. C. V., at Battery Wagner, from August 15th to 23d, 1863.**

**COMPANY A—LIEUT. D. TALLEY, COMMANDING.**

Killed—W. J. Crane.  
Wounded—John Hayes, in side.

**COMPANY B—LIEUT. BARTON, COMMANDING.**

Killed—J. Wesley Smoke.

**COMPANY C—CAPT. LEAFHEART.**

Wounded—Captain Leafheart, head and leg, slight; D. E. Long, thigh, slight; J. H. Epling, head, slight; J. D. Sheely, hand, slight; G. B. Eleazor, body, slight; J. W. Slicer, head, severe.

**COMPANY F—LIEUT. KINGSMORE, COMMANDING.**

Wounded—D. J. Henix, leg, serious.

**COMPANY G—LIEUT. WHITE, COMMANDING.**

Wounded—M. H. Boykin, head, severe; J. W. Smith, hand, slight.

**COMPANY H—CAPT. ROOF.**

Wounded—J. F. Wise, head, slight.  
By order of Lieut. Col. O. M. DARTZLER, Commanding.  
JNO. A. WILSON, Adjutant.  
Columbia Guardian copy.

27 August 1863, 1

**Captain Robert Pringle.**

This is the time for many greetings and brief farewells. Graves were hastily dug and as hastily filled, covering from the sky the precious, mutilated remains of patriots and heroes, bitterly lamented. Brief and imperfect must be the hurried tribute which we can now pay to their memory. No one within his sphere of service had earned a brighter record than the gallant soldier, whose death it is our painful duty to chronicle. Exact, zealous, constant in the discharge of every duty, he won the respect, admiration and gratitude of his superiors. Kind, generous, considerate, he was warmly loved by his equals and subordinates. Eyes unused to weep have wept over his untimely grave. With single-minded devotion, he gave himself to the cause, taking no heed of himself, putting forth all ways his utmost effort, and sparing himself in nothing. Quickly has he followed a kindred spirit, the heroic GARY, and their deaths have created a wide gap in the noble battalion with which they were identified. In the language of their honored commander, speaking of their loss: "They were the life of my command, and I could have better spared thirty men."

The deceased was born on the 31st July, 1837, and was killed at Battery Wagner, on the 21st of August, 1863. At the commencement of the present troubles, he was engaged in military service, first as aid to Gen. DUNNOVAN, then in command of the forces around Charleston; subsequently as First Lieutenant in Lucas' Battalion of Artillery, he was made Captain December 25th, 1861. He served two terms of duty at Battery Wagner, with his Company. His last duty commenced on the 17th of August. How he fought and fell in this service of the greatest possible hardship, exposure and peril, we feel happy in describing in the language of an officer of the highest rank, who himself won the admiration of the whole command for his singular coolness and conduct: "I was present in Battery Wagner at the time of the death

of Capt. ROBERT PRINGLE, Lucas' Battalion, and for some days before. I had the opportunity of observing the character and conduct of this officer, and was struck with his activity, efficiency and gallantry." He acted as Chief of Artillery, by request of Major H. BRYAN, Assistant Adjutant General, and discharged its duties so systematically and thoroughly as to elicit the highest encomiums from that officer.

"On the occasion of the heavy bombardment of the fort on Monday, the 17th inst., when the fatalities at the batteries were greater than they had been at any time before, Capt. PRINGLE fought his gun not only gallantly but enthusiastically, and elicited my highest admiration. He was in discharge of his duty (on the parapet of the battery, attending to a gun,) when he received a mortal wound from a shell, and in his dying moments exhibited that heroism and fortitude which had characterized him in the face of the enemy. His death cast a gloom over the garrison and excited the deepest regrets from all. Although a comparative stranger to him before our meeting at the fort (Battery Wagner), yet he had so impressed himself upon me by his warm and generous nature, and by his manly and gallant bearing, that I felt when he fell as if I had lost a brother."

Though his wounds were dreadful and many, a quarter of an hour of perfect collectedness of mind was mercifully granted to him. This he employed in loving messages to those dearer than himself. Inspired by patriotism, and sustained by an unflinching trust in his Divine Master, he bore his great agony without murmur or repining, and died in the faith and with the fortitude of a Christian, the readiness and devotion of a patriot, and with anxious love for those whose love was the sweetness of his life and whose happiness was his greatest care.

Though young, he had lived long enough to be mature in character, and to conform his whole conduct to the strictest principle. Brief his days, but his work was done, and his end glorious and happy.

# The Charleston Mercury.

27 August 1863, 2

## REPULSE OF THE ENEMY—FIERCE CANNONADE—RENEWAL OF THE ASSAULT.

The enemy, in their approaches to Fort Wagner, have advanced by zig-zag lines to within twenty-five yards of our rifle pits. In order to gain their next parallel, it has become necessary that these rifle pits should be carried. Accordingly, a little after 7 o'clock on Tuesday night, just as the 51st North Carolina was relieving the 54th Georgia, a detachment of which was on duty at the pits & pickets, the attempt was made in considerable force by the enemy. A brisk infantry fight ensued, which lasted about an hour and a half, and which ended in the repulse of the Yankees; it is believed, with no little loss.

Battery Gregg and the James Island batteries, lent material aid in the successful defence of the disputed ground. The fire of Battery Simkins (Captain MITCHELL'S), is reported by Gen. HAGOOD as having been very effective.

Our loss was five killed and nineteen wounded, among the latter of whom is Captain ROBERTS, of the 54th Georgia, whose hurt is reported mortal.

The enemy opened on Monday, for the first time, a three hundred pound Parrott gun on Sumter. The bolts thrown by this gun are twenty-three inches long and ten inches in diameter. Their effect is far more powerful than those projected from the two hundred pounder. Three hundred shots were fired on Tuesday at the fort. Charleston was perfectly quiet on the night of the 25th. No shells were thrown into the city.

On the 26th the bombardment, of course, opened at the usual early hour. The fire of the Yankee land batteries was directed both at Sumter and Wagner, but seemed to be principally concentrated on Wagner. In the afternoon the *Ironides* opened with a few shells. The fleet, however, was for the most part quiet.

About half past six o'clock p. m. the enemy commenced to bombard Wagner with great fury. Fort Wagner, Battery Gregg and the batteries on James Island, replied with equal vigor, and for the space of an hour the fiercest cannonade which has taken place since the beginning of the siege, filled the harbour with its thunders. The shots were sixty to the minute. A little before seven a despatch was brought to the city, stating that the enemy were again assaulting in heavy force, and before eight o'clock it was learned that the rifle pits had been carried by the enemy. The details of the struggle had, of course, not been received, up to the time of our going to press.

MANE OF OUR SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNTS, recently sent to the country, have not yet been responded to. We suppose country readers do not wish to risk sending money to Charleston. But as we require funds to keep our establishment working, we trust they will see the necessity of complying with our rules. The Postoffice is in good working order, and is likely to be some time yet.

# The Charleston Mercury.

27 August 1863, 2

THE FOLLOWING is a list of casualties in Battery Wagner, from August 19 to August 26.

## CHARLESTON BATTALION—FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard, left hand amputated.

### CO B—CAPT. SIMONS.

Wounded—Ambrose Kamagan, severely in body; W. P. Molloy, slightly in head and shoulder.

### CO C—CAPT. MULVANY.

Wounded—Private Patrick Lee, hand, slightly; Patrick Colleton, hand, slightly.

### CO D—CAPT. HOPKINS.

Wounded—Private John Walker, two fore fingers right hand amputated; J. J. Fowler, left arm and hip, severely; H. P. Foster, chest, slightly; W. A. Davis, right hand, slightly; T. F. Sixou, left fore finger, slightly.

### CO E—CAPT. LORD.

Wounded—Private James Pringle, thigh and back.

### CO G—CAPT. CLARKSON.

Killed—Private Newman Edwards.

Wounded—Lieut. James B. Gardner, severely in shoulder; Private B. O. Turner, severely in breast; C. Smith, left arm amputated; also in side.  
W. MASON SMITH, Adjutant.

THE FOLLOWING are the casualties, in the 20th Regiment S. C. Vols., at Battery Wagner, August 15th and 23d, 1863:

### COMPANY A—LIEUT. D. TALLEY COMMANDING.

Killed—W. J. Crane.

Wounded—John Hayes, in side.

### COMPANY B—LIEUT. BARTON COMMANDING.

Killed—J. Wesley Smoke.

### COMPANY C—CAPT. LEAPHEART.

Wounded—Captain Leapheart, head and leg, slight; D. E. Long, thigh, slight; J. H. Epling, head, slight; J. D. Sheely, head, slight; G. B. Elcazor, body, slight; J. W. Silca, head, severe.

### COMPANY F—LIEUT. KINGSMORE COMMANDING.

Wounded—D. J. Hentz, leg, serious.

### COMPANY G—LIEUT. WHITE COMMANDING.

Wounded—M. H. Boykin, head, severe; J. W. Smith, hand, slight.

### COMPANY H—CAPT. ROOF.

Wounded—J. F. Wise, head, slight.

By order of Lieut. Col. O. M. DANTZLER, Commanding.

JNO. A. WILSON,  
Adjutant.

— Columbia Guardian please copy.



# The Charleston Courier.

28 August 1863, 1

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HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF SO. CA., GA. AND FLA., }  
Charleston, S. C., August 27, 1863 }

I have relied on the laws of the State of South Carolina to furnish the labor needful for the defence of Charleston, against the immense and unlimited resources of the United States, brought to bear for its reduction. The labor needful has not been furnished.

I called for voluntary contributions of labor, and many patriotic persons have sent me their slaves, who have done invaluable service; but even in this way no permanent force has been placed at my disposition adequate to the juncture and the work to be done.

Voluntary labor will be gladly received; but, relying on that no longer, I am obliged to send agents to impress, with directions to apply as far as practicable, only to those who have not heretofore furnished their quota.

I must rely on my countrymen to afford these agents all possible facilities in the speedy discharge of their duty.

Planters may be assured that the true way to serve their own interests is to do what they can to enable me to hold Charleston.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
General Commanding.

## News from Morris' Island.

We have received but few additional particulars of the affair of Wednesday night, in which it is reported some sixty of our men of the Sixty-first North Carolina were taken prisoners.

The reported recapture of the rifle pits was incorrect. It appears from those who participated that our advanced picket force of eighty men occupying the rifle pits were flanked and surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, who had been massing all day for the purpose. About twenty only made their escape. The Yankees advanced with three regiments unexpectedly. Our men fought gallantly, but were overpowered by superior numbers. The enemy, however, suffered severely. Our howitzers kept up a steady fire, raking the enemy's columns with grape shot and doing much execution.

A severe musketry fight also occurred. One of our men who escaped after being taken prisoner reported the enemy immediately on taking possession of the rifle pits commenced to throw up more sand, &c., for strengthening their position.

The firing between the land batteries was very slow yesterday, that of the enemy being directed principally on Battery Wagner. Fire was also kept up on Fort Sumter, but with little effect. It is believed the enemy's guns are wearing out from the severe ordeal to which they have been subjected.

The fleet kept quiet yesterday. The *Ironsides* and four Monitors were reported moving up, but they had not opened fire up to a late hour. Nothing authentic has been received in relation to the number of casualties at Battery Wagner on Wednesday night or yesterday.

Gen. COLQUITT is now in command of the forces on Morris' Island.

# The Charleston Mercury.

28 August 1863, 2

## PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF BATTERY WAGNER.

The account of the events of Wednesday night which has reached us, is as follows: After a furious bombardment of Wagner, the enemy, who had massed a large force behind their trench, advanced, before the hour of relieving pickets, upon our rifle pits, in overwhelming numbers. A number of our pickets, quickly surrounded, fell into their hands, and the rest retreated to the fort. This was about 7 o'clock p. m. No serious attempt was made to retake the pits. Our loss was from twenty to thirty killed and wounded. That of the enemy is said to be much greater. The enemy has worked with vigor, and advanced their sap, it is said, two hundred yards.

On Thursday the firing on both sides was slow and deliberate. Nothing especially worthy of mention occurred.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF S. CAROLINA, GA. AND FLA.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 27, 1863.

I HAVE RELIED ON THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF South Carolina to furnish the labor needful for the defence of Charleston against the immense and untold resources of the United States, brought to bear for its reduction. The labor needful has not been furnished.

I called for voluntary contributions of labor, and many patriotic persons have sent me their slaves, who have done invaluable service; but, even in this way, no permanent force has been placed at my disposition adequate to the juncture and the work to be done.

Voluntary labor will be gladly received; but, relying on that no longer, I am obliged to send Agents to impress with directions to apply, as far as practicable, only to those who have not heretofore furnished their quota.

I must rely on my countrymen to afford these Agents all possible facilities in the speedy discharge of their duty.

Planters may be assured that the true way to serve their own interests, is to do what they can to enable me to hold Charleston,

August 28

G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
General Commanding.

29 August 1863, 1

**News from The Islands.**

Since our last report there has been but little change worthy of mention in the position of affairs. The artillery fire continued Thursday night without intermission. On Friday morning Fort Moultrie opened an effective fire for about an hour on the enemy's rifle pits and lower batteries on Morris' Island. Batteries Cheves, Haskell and Simpkins, on James' Island, also continued to pour in a heavy and well directed fire on the Yankee works on Morris' Island.

Early in the morning the enemy opened a steady fire upon Battery Wagner from his blockade defences in front of Yankee Battery No. 2, and continued it throughout the day. A slow and irregular fire was also kept up against Fort Sumter, with little effect.

In the afternoon Battery Simpkins opened fire on a party of Yankees discovered working on a new fortification near the rifle pits, causing a stampede among them and driving them from their works. From twenty to thirty shells struck directly in the vicinity and among the party, exploding and throwing up clouds of sand and smoke. Battery Simpkins also kept up a rapid and effective fire yesterday at the enemy's rifle pits.

The fleet yesterday remained quiet. A supply schooner was observed alongside the Monitors, transferring ammunition. The fleet of vessels inside the bar consisted of the flag ship *Ironsides*, five Monitors, four gunboats, five mortar boats and a number of smaller vessels, such as brigs, schooners, river steamers, &c. The usual number of blockaders are off the bar outside, and a fleet of vessels in Stone.

The following wounded have been brought to the city:

WOUNDED IN WAYSIDE HOSPITAL, KING-STREET, OPPOSITE CANNON, ON AUGUST 27TH.

Lieut. W. E. Erwin, Company K, 1st S. C. Artillery, leg amputated.

Sergeant J. Christian, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, shell, contusion of chest, slight.

Private Chas. Tucker, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, shell, contusion of head, dangerously.

Private Fred. Gleason, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, shell, contusion of right side, slight.

Private John Reynolds, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, shell, contusion of back, severely.

Private John Clark, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, shell, contusion of back, severely.

Private John Murphy, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, shell, contusion of hip, slight.

Private B. H. Riggs, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, shell, compound fracture, slightly.

Private Isaac Marsh, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, shell, contusion of head, dangerously.

Private R. F. Willis, Company H, 2d S. C. Artillery, shell, right hand, severely.

Private P. D. Atkins, Company B, 23d Georgia, shell, right foot, slightly.

Private S. Hammer, Lucas' Battalion, dead.

ROBERT LEBBY, Sr.,  
Surgeon in Charge.

**NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL, BLAKE-STREET—RECEIVED SINCE THE 26TH INST.**

Sergeant Major W. H. Eberstein, 61st North Carolina, hip.

Sergeant John N. Robins, Company A, 61st North Carolina, forehead, since dead.

Sergeant J. Larisey, Company D, 54th Georgia, head.

Corporal S. Owana, Company B, 61st North Carolina, face.

Private Wm Arthur, Company C, 61st North Carolina, neck and head, dangerous.

Private Jno. W. Owens, Company F, 61st North Carolina, arm.

Private Jno. T. Owens, Company F, 61st North Carolina, neck and hand.

Private Jno. C. Klutts, Company H, 8th North Carolina, hand and arm.

Private Jas H. Ward, Company H, 61st North Carolina, thigh.

Private E. W. Ray, Company G, 61st North Carolina, forehead, shell.

Sergeant McCalop, Company A, 61st North Carolina, side.

Corporal W. P. Rawlins, Company D, 51st North Carolina, head.

**COOPER STREET HOSPITAL—(REMOVED FROM TRAP MANN-STREET)—RECEIVED SINCE SUNDAY, 23D.**

A. Carrigan, Company B, Charleston Battalion, gunshot wound, side.

W. P. Maloy, Company B, Charleston Battalion, concussion.

P. T. Coombe, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, gunshot wound, knees.

M. Shaffer, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, lacerated shell wound, thigh.

M. Flanigan, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, gunshot, arm, and shell in chest, severe.

M. Boyle, Company C, Lucas' Battalion, slight, in foot.

T. Poole, Company E, 20th S. C. Regiment, leg amputated.

**LIST OF CASUALTIES IN COMPANY C, LUCAS' BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, (REGULARS), CAPT. T. E. HAYNE COMMANDING, AT BATTERY WAGNER.**

*Killed*—Privates Francis Baker and Joseph Hammill.

*Wounded*—First Lieutenant W. W. Reveley, slightly; Second Lieutenant F. C. Lucas, slightly;

Sergeant Eance Christian, severely; Corporal James McNaspy, slightly; Privates Charles W. Tucker, mortally; Charles E. Rodman, mortally;

Isaac Mark, mortally; John H. Reynolds, mortally; Michael Flannigan, seriously; Benjamin Riggs, severely; John Clarke, severely; John Shaffer, severely; John Murphy, severely; Frederick Leasen, severely; Pennell T. Coombs, severely; Edgar T. Smith, severely; — Sheckella, slightly; Thomas Mentague, slightly; Michael Boyd, slightly.

FELIX WARLEY,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

The Charleston Courier.

29 August 1863, 2

**D**EBERTED FROM FORT JOHNSON,  
August 1st, 1863:  
W. THOMPSON, aged 48 years, six feet high, grey  
eyes, light hair, whiskers red, complexion light; born in  
Sumter District.  
W. E. WADE, aged 38 years, six feet high, hazel eyes,  
dark hair, complexion dark; born in Union District.  
A reward of Sixty Dollars will be paid for the delivery  
of the two above named soldiers.  
J. H. VILLENEUVE,  
First Lieutenant Commanding Co. D, 21st S. C. V.  
Fort Johnson, August 26, 1863. 2\* August 28

# The Charleston Mercury.

29 August 1863, 2

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

The enemy's bombardment during the last twenty-four hours has been sluggish and irregular. The fire of the Yankee batteries Nos. 1 and No. 2 was on Friday principally directed at Wagner, though occasional shots were fired at Sumter.

Our flanking batteries on James Island continued to annoy the enemy in their operations, and Moultrie also essayed a few shots at Battery No. 1. Our fire during the whole day yesterday is believed to have been unusually accurate and effective. The enemy, however, retains possession of our rifle pit, about 300 yards in front of Battery Wagner, and is hard at work strengthening his position there.

The fleet was quiet throughout the day.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OF COMPANY "C," LUCAS' BATTALION OF ARTILLERY (REGULARS), CAPT. T. B. HAYNE COMMANDING, AT BATTERY WAGNER.

*Killed*—Privates Francis Baker and Joseph Hammill.

*Wounded*—1st Lieut. W. W. Reley, slightly; 2d Lieut. F. C. Lucas, slightly; Sergeant Eunce Christian, severely; Corporal James McNaspy, slightly; Privates Charles W. Tucker, mortally; Charles E. Rodman, mortally; Isaac Marsh, mortally; John H. Reynolds, mortally; Michael Flannigan, seriously; Benjamin Riggs, severely; John Clarke, seriously; John Shaffer, seriously; John Murphy, seriously; Frederick Leason, Pennell T. Combs, severely; Edgar T. Smith, severely; Sheckells, slightly; Thomas Montague, slightly; Michael Boyle, slightly. FELIX WARLEY,  
First Lieut. and Adjutant.

# The Charleston Mercury.

30 August 1863, 1

## NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Our latest news from the North is contained in the Baltimore papers of the 25th instant which have come to hand. We present a summary of news:

### LATEST YANKEE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON—OPENING OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

The American's summary of its correspondence from Charleston, dated the 18th instant, is as follows:

The attack on Fort Sumter was commenced at daylight Monday morning by General Gillmore's land batteries. Shortly afterwards the navy joined in the attack. Admiral Dahlgren went on board the Monitor Weehawken, and the entire iron-clad fleet, with seven wooden gunboats, furiously attacked Forts Wagner and Gregg, silencing both those works, and enabling the shore batteries to play uninterruptedly on Fort Sumter.

At 10 o'clock Admiral Dahlgren led the Monitors Passaic and Patapsco to within 1400 yards of Sumter, and brought the Parrott rifled guns of those vessels to bear on the sea wall of the fort with marked effect.

While this was going on, Fleet Captain George W. Rogers took the Monitor Catskill, which he formerly commanded, up to within one hundred and fifty yards of the beach in front of Fort Wagner. She did good service there, but finally a ball from Wagner drove in a piece of the interior lining, which struck Captain Rogers on the head, killing him instantly. Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing by his side, was also killed by the flying fragment. These were the only persons killed on our side during the six hours' bombardment.

The effect of the first day's fire from General Gillmore's batteries on Sumter, was very damaging. A false wall which the rebels had erected to protect the gorge wall which is exposed to the fire from the land batteries, was completely demolished, while the old wall was bored full of holes, the parapet crushed and torn, and the northwest corner of the fort gashed and cracked down almost to the water's edge.

### THE DESTRUCTION OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS—THE WHOLE TOWN SWEEP—A PERFECT SUCCESS.

A telegram, dated Leavenworth, 23d, gives an account of the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by QUANTRELL'S guerrillas. It says:

The list of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, is some 180, the majority of whom were killed instantly, most of them in their own houses, with their wives and children clinging to them, while the murderers planted pistols at their breasts and shot them down. Among the most prominent citizens known to be killed are General G. W. Calmer, Mayor of the city, and his son; J. G. Low, Dr. Griswold, Colonel Stone and his two brothers, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, Lemuel Filmore, and Dwight Coleman. Twenty-five negro recruits were shot dead. The guerrillas took all the money that could be found in the pockets or houses of the citizens. They stole all the jewelry of the ladies, even to the rings on their fingers. The houses that remain standing are filled with the killed and wounded, who belong to all classes of society. No resistance was made to the guerrillas. The people were shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes, and their bodies thrown in wells and cisterns. Gen. Jim Lane escaped on horseback. Quantrell is now retreating towards Missouri, burning and laying waste everything in his route. The loss in Lawrence is not less than \$3,000,000. Two banks were robbed of every dollar they had, and the third escaped a similar fate only because the heat was so great from the burning buildings, that the rebels could not stop long enough to get the safes open.

**THE SHELTERING OF CHARLESTON—A MODE OF RETALIATION.**—We believe that Charleston can be protected from another such barbarous shelling by transporting from Libby and Belle Isle a few thousand Yankee prisoners, and confining them in the warehouses of Charleston. They can be as easily fed there as here, and the citizens would guard them if they believed that their confinement would enable them to remain with safety at their homes. Fill as many of the warehouses as possible, in different parts of the city; distribute the Yankee prisoners well over the city, and then inform General Gillmore that Charleston invites his shells. Should he get into the lower harbor he would not fire into the city. As there is no prospect of a speedy renewal of exchange, these prisoners might as well be defending Charleston and Mobile from a barbarous shelling as banking in the cool shades of Belle Isle, while the noble soldiers of the Confederate army are baking and stewing in the foul furnaces of Fort Delaware. Let the Yankees from Libby and Belle Isle be sent to reinforce the defences of Charleston. This kind of retaliation will teach Gillmore how to conduct the siege according to the rules of civilized warfare.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MR. EDITOR: I see that I am represented, in an extract from a Northern paper, published in yours, as having advanced and *shaken hands* with the officer from the enemy bearing a flag of truce to Beverly Wagner on — Inst. This statement is absolutely false. I have ever held that, in such a war as this, no civility should be exchanged, even during a flag of truce, except such as is necessary for the transaction of business. Accordingly, in the interview alluded to, and to which I was accompanied by an Officer-of-the-Line and an Orderly, I declined the hand of the enemy's officer, as I have declined the hand, in various interviews, of every one of his officers—company, field, staff and general—who has offered me his; deeming that the formal salutation of a bow and the announcement of my name and position were all that was necessary for the transaction of business. Any more cordial greeting of the enemy, in such a war as this, is contrary, in my judgment, to all that is becoming, and is abhorrent to every feeling of my nature. CARLOS TRACY.

AUGUST 27, 1863.

### WHERE IS THE CLERGY?

Is the mission of the minister of God fulfilled when he preaches from the pulpit, or kneels in comfort and security by the bed of the dying? Is there not to be found in our day—

"A pious man, whom duty brought  
To dabbles verge of battle fought,  
"To shrieve the dying, bless the dead?"

Is the ambassador of Him who had no place "to lay his head," to rest only on *soft pillows*? Are the perils even of the "verge of battle" too great for him to encounter who professes to be prepared to die?

A few nights since a gallant officer lay breathing his last in the hospital of Battery Wagner; he asked that some pious man might be brought to his side. Alas! no minister of the Gospel had been heard of in all that strong garrison since the commencement of the siege, and "men of the world" had to search for some good layman, who might be spared for a few moments from his duty on the ramparts, to kneel by the side of the dying hero. "A. S. LANE."

# The Charleston Mercury.

30 August 1863, 2

The Tenth of July.

"As matter of history, we copy to-day two accounts of the operations by which the enemy gained a foothold on Morris Island, near Charleston. The first of these is from THE CHARLESTON MERCURY; the other was copied by that paper from a Yankee sheet.

"There is a lesson in this record—we say it, in the sincerest good feeling—which we hope will not be lost on the commanders who may read it. The fabled Argus had a hundred eyes, of which only two slept at a time. A commander, through his spies and scouts, and otherwise, should have at least as many. And should be equally vigilant, and never taken by surprise."

The Richmond Sentinel is pleased to transfer to its columns, at this late date, an original and a selected article from THE MERCURY, and to avail itself of the opportunity to print the foregoing, which, notwithstanding its affectation of "good feeling," is a transparent attack on the Commander of this Department, not authorized, as we are informed, by the "record"—not warranted by the scope of the article copied.

The Sentinel is sometimes accredited as the organ of the Administration. If this be so, it is somewhat painful to observe, that while all the other journals at Richmond, and, indeed, in the whole country, find in the defence of Charleston sources of pride, a theme for high commendation, and abundant grounds for confidence in the enduring courage of the officers and men, and the skill of the Commanding General entrusted with that defence, this newspaper alone should find grounds for insidious disparagement.

General BEAUREGARD had to provide against attacks upon Charleston in several different directions. The route from North Edisto, or John's Island, through St. Andrew's Parish, constituted one. Another method of attack was, to cut off railroad communication with the interior and approach by the Neck. James Island constituted a third. The route by Sullivan's Island, Mount Pleasant and the direction of Cooper River, constituted a fourth—Morris Island being the fifth. Some of these were thought by the commanding general to be vital—others not.

The occupation by the enemy of the south end of Morris Island, after all, was not an unmixed evil, but the less of two evils—either of which, unfortunately, our enemy had it in his power, as matters stood, to inflict. It is believed he chose the one less likely, under existing circumstances, to end in the fall of Charleston. With several ways of approach, he selected that of Morris Island and James Island, the long lines of which, at the time, could not have been held by the utterly inadequate force left in occupation, had the enemy made a serious effort with the means at his disposition to seize and occupy them. In that event, in a few hours after landing, the enemy must have held Charleston at the mercy of his numerous artillery.

From his central depot at Hilton Head, and auxiliary stations in the North Edisto and on Jolly Island, with his ample means of water transportation, the enemy had it in his power to concentrate his troops with celerity, and from the nature of the country, with uncommon secrecy, upon any point in South Carolina or Georgia, and secure a firm foothold before our troops, as matters stood, could possibly be gathered to the same point in sufficient force to oppose a serious resistance.

In regard to there being a surprise in the event of the 10th July, the Sentinel might have learned with little difficulty that the Commanding General had informed the authorities explicitly, in April, in May, in June, and even in July—just before the conflict—that there was imminent risk of an attack, and even of the way it might be attempted. His superiors, at Richmond, were assured repeatedly that the enemy's forces had not been materially reduced in this region.

Moreover, the people and the Government have been more than once warned of this state of affairs through the columns of THE MERCURY, when, having felt it our duty, we took means to learn the facts, and to state them plainly. Remonstrances concerning the removal of troops have been earnestly made by eminent citizens. But, in spite of all this, the Government has preferred to rely upon its own sources of information, remote though they were from the scene; has ignored and rejected information acquired here by "spies and scouts" and daily reconnaissances officially reported, and chose to believe that Charleston and this coast were safe from any serious military operations of the enemy. Therefore, a superb division of ten thousand men was ordered away in May—besides two brigades which had been returned to North Carolina soon after the action of the 7th of April. Subsequently, in June, General BEAUREGARD was urged from the same quarter to a still further reduction of the small force left him, and to go himself to another field of operations—and even as late as three days before the 10th of July he was further invited to spare some of his troops for operations at another point—so ingrained had become the disposition to discredit his grave and earnest official reports of affairs in his own Department.

That there was no lack of effort to secure reliable information of the movements of the enemy, the proof, we are told, is ample. That enough was procured to authorize assurances of the danger of an attack, is beyond question, as also that those assurances, unfortunately, had no weight with the authorities at Richmond. It was known and reported to the Government that Folly Island was occupied in force since the 7th of April, and, as a consequence, that Morris Island was threatened. Even the changes of land and naval commanders of the enemy were reported as presages of impending hostilities. But in vain. All ideas of attack were scouted at Richmond, we repeat, as late even as the first week in July.

It may be asked, then, if informed so accurately, and anticipating so precisely the course of the enemy, why did not the Department and District Commanders place Morris Island in condition to meet and foil this attack? The answer given is: Want of labor to carry out the plans for its defence; want of armament for the works necessary to that end; and last, but not least, want of men to hold and fight any works which might have been thrown up at the south end of Morris Island, without stripping other important positions of the feeble supports left them. To have withdrawn labor, or armament or men for these purposes from our works on James Island, was deemed out of the question. From no other quarter in this Department, we are assured, could they have been drawn.

That formidable battery said to have been elaborately thrown up on the north end of Folly Island, without knowledge of our Generals, is stated to be an invention of the enemy. The guns used to drive away our small force, and although our few guns, were, we are told, rifled field, and possibly siege pieces, behind slight breastworks. It was the superior weight and number of guns, and the heavy supporting brigade of infantry, that swept away our feeble, stunted means of resistance. The very ground of this alleged work was visited and explored, it is asserted, but a few days previously by our men, but we had not force enough left to venture upon a thorough reconnaissance of the enemy's outposts on Folly Island. The evening before the attack General RIPLEY and Lieutenant Colonel YATES, with glasses, carefully examined the works in sight, and could discover not a single gun.

The Sentinel's lesson may be improved by the "record."

This article contains the original copy of the Mercury article on the 10th of July, which was published in the Sentinel on the 10th of July. The copy in the Sentinel is a copy of the original copy of the Mercury article, which was published in the Sentinel on the 10th of July. The copy in the Sentinel is a copy of the original copy of the Mercury article, which was published in the Sentinel on the 10th of July.

# The Charleston Mercury.

30 August 1863, 2

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

On Saturday the enemy addressed their attention principally to Wagner, Fort Sumter only receiving at their hands an occasional shot. Towards evening the *Ironsides* and two mortar boats moved up abreast of Battery Wagner, and in conjunction with the land batteries, opened a heavy fire upon that fort. Our batteries on James Island replied with their usual spirit. The firing slackened about nine o'clock, but was continued at irregular intervals throughout the night.

Early on Sunday morning the enemy opened vigorously upon Sumter, and kept pounding at the fort all day. The fire was heavier than Sumter has received for a week past. This fire was the first formidable demonstration against Sumter for the last seven days. There are few who have known how fortunate for that fort was the inaction of the enemy. When the *Monitors* drew off after their brief assault, in which their fire had been exceedingly accurate, Sumter was in a very precarious condition. If the fleet had then pushed the bombardment with vigor, or if they had renewed it with determination, after a brief interval, they would have penetrated the magazine, and, doubtless, have blown up the fort or compelled the garrison to surrender. As it happily turned out, the *Monitors* withdrew before the destruction was complete. In the interval that has elapsed the powder has been taken care of, and the defences of the fort strengthened by sand bags. Nor was Wagner neglected, and as usual, about nightfall that fort again became the chief object of the Yankee batteries. The James Island batteries, of course, joined in the contest.

The following were the casualties at Wagner on Saturday:

Lieutenant James C. Randall, Aid-de-Camp of General Colquitt, serious wound in the face, bones fractured by shell. Brought to the city.

John G. In Colt, Company I, 8th N. C., slight injury to eyes.

W. Williams, Company C, 23d Georgia, flesh wound in thigh.

W. Gaskins, Company E, 54th Georgia, slight wound in the head.

On Sunday one sergeant and two privates were wounded.

**A COOL AND BRAVE ACT.**—During a heavy bombardment at Battery Wagner, about a week since, one of the enemy's shells fell in front of an eight-inch gun, tearing away the parapet, and exploding in the gun chamber, killing two and wounding several men. Sergeant WELSH, of the 1st South Carolina Artillery, who had been detailed for a time as Ordnance Sergeant, being present, arranging the ammunition for the night, seeing that the awning, with which the men had shaded themselves, had caught fire, instantly tore it down, and discovered that the fire had ignited the budge (ammunition) barrel just filled, and both leather and wood were burning fast. With remarkable presence of mind and coolness, he quickly seized a pot of coffee near by and extinguished the flame that, in a moment more, would have exploded among the already decimated detachment. Such an act of heroism should not be left unchronicled or unappreciated.



31 August 1863, 1

**News from the batteries.**  
 During Friday night and Saturday the shelling from the enemy's land batteries was unusually slow, our losses being but trifling, however, keeping up a constant and vigorous fire in reply.

Until yesterday no formidable attack has been made on Fort Sumter since the attack of the monitors on Sunday morning, the 26th instant. That attack was short in duration, but the fire very accurate, and owing to causes we trust now removed, very dangerous.

It may not be indiscreet to mention in general terms the fact that had the fire been then continued in all probability the magazine would have soon been made unsafe, or had an early renewal of the attack taken place the fort might have been blown up. The monitors, however, drew off. Seven days have since elapsed and the powder since then placed beyond danger.

About half past four yesterday afternoon Battery Cheves opened on a side wheel steam ship transport loaded with troops. The troops were landed at Oyster Point. The enemy were also observed landing heavy guns from a propeller.

The firing Sunday afternoon was kept up regularly between the enemy's batteries and Fort Moultrie, Batteries Cheves, Haskell and Wagner. The Yankees are reported working continually and cautiously on an advanced battery at the rids pits, and yesterday afternoon kept up a steady fire from one Parrott gun.

Later in the day, however, they had succeeded in getting two more in position, and at last accounts had opened a heavy fire on Battery Wagner from three Parrott guns.

Out of a little over eight hundred shots from the four Yankee batteries fired at Fort Sumter yesterday, hardly one hundred struck the fort, all the rest falling short, showing a proof that the enemy's guns are losing their efficiency.

The enemy, it is reported, has mounted new guns on his batteries Nos. 1, 2 and Gadberry Hill. Two of these guns are believed to be three hundred pounder Parrots. He has also mounted a very heavy gun in battery at Gadberry Hill.

There has been no change of importance in the position or number of vessels in the fleet. Very heavy firing commenced at nine o'clock last night and still continued at the hour of closing our report at twelve o'clock.

The following casualties are reported at Battery Wagner Friday and Saturday:

Lieut. James C. Randall, A. D. C. to Gen. Colquitt, wounded in the face and bones fractured, by a shell.

Private Wm. Gaskins, Company E, 54th Georgia, wounded in the head.

Capt. Colt, Company I, 5th North Carolina, slightly injured in the eyes.

Private Wm. Williams, Company E, 23d Georgia, wounded in the thigh.

Private G. W. Touchstone, Company K, 54th Georgia, left arm amputated at First Georgia Hospital.

ADMITTED AT THE NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL, AMERICA STREET.

August 29.—Private F. W. Tarr, Company K, 5th North Carolina, concussion, shell.

August 30.—Private W. Barber, Company K, 5th North Carolina, laceration.

August 30.—Private W. Russ, Company C, 5th

HEAD QRS. DEPT. OF SO. GA. GARDS, FLA.,  
 CHARLESTON, S. C., August 27, 1863.

General—The Commanding General has with pleased with genuine pride and satisfaction, the defence made of Fort Sumter by Col. R. H. HARRIS, his officers, and the men of the First Regiment of South Carolina Regular Artillery, noble fruits of the discipline, application to their duties, and the soldierly bearing of officers and men, and of the organization of the Regiment. In the annals of war no stouter defence was ever made and no work ever before encountered as formidable a bombardment as that under which Fort Sumter has been successfully held.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,  
 Chief of Staff.

To Brig. Gen. RIPLEY, Commanding 1st Military District S. C., Charleston, S. C.

**Unfortunate Accident.**—On Saturday last, while Lieutenants PAYNE and HASKER, of the Confederate Navy, were about experimenting with a boat in this harbor, she parted from her moorings and became suddenly submerged, carrying down with her five seamen, who were drowned. The boat and bodies had not been recovered up to a late hour on Sunday. Four of the men belonged to the gunboat *Chicora*, and were named FRANK DOYLE, JOHN KELLY, MICHAEL CANE and NICHOLAS DAVIS. The fifth man, whose name we did not learn, was attached to the *Palmto State*.

**Drowned.**—A seaman named RICHARD WELCH, of the steam ship *Spaulding*, Capt. DEXTER, was accidentally drowned at the Pontoon Bridge on Saturday morning, about seven o'clock. Owing to the strong current, his body was not recovered.

**Captain C. E. Chichester.**—We regret to learn that this brave and gallant officer, who has rendered most efficient and untiring service in Battery Wagner from the first attack to the present time, has been laid upon a sick bed from the effects of the severe labors he had undergone, without taking adequate rest. For the first six weeks of the bombardment he remained in the Battery thirty five days and nights, never but once leaving it over forty-eight hours at a time. Even when so completely worn out as to be no longer able to stand, he lay upon his back four days before he would consent to be brought to the city.

A friend from George's Station, South Carolina Rail Road, where the Captain has been removed, informs us that he has almost entirely lost the use of his lower limbs. Whether this arises from the effects of physical exhaustion, caused by the continued concussions of guns and shells, to which the Captain was subjected, so as to affect his system and to partially paralyze his limbs, we have not learned. We hope he will soon recover, and with his accustomed strength and activity restored to his gallant Company, the Gist Guards.

31 August 1863, 1

**Important from the Enemy.**

A letter bag of the United States gunboat *Ottawa*, with letters to friends at home, dated as late as the 29th inst., floated ashore on Sullivan's Island Beach Sunday, and is now in possession of our military officials at Headquarters. By letters from Capt. Whiting to his wife, and letters of other officers, we are informed that the Yankees have entertained the idea of breaking up our harbor obstructions by night operations, and actually made the attempt last Wednesday night with their Monitors and gunboats, of which the *Ottawa* was one.

The programme, as we learn, was for the *Fronteras* to engage Fort Moultrie while the Monitors run by. Violent squalls of wind and rain are given as the reason for turning back before reaching the obstructions, of which our Yankee neighbors have apparently such a wholesome dread and high estimate.

The letters state that the attempt was to be renewed on the night of the 29th instant, (Saturday.) As it did not take place, it is presumed that heavy weather again intervened between the Monitors and our obstructions, which yet stand intact.

We observe by the letters that the Captain of the *Ottawa* was sick on the 27th. This fact, however, did not prevent him from writing home *model letters for husbands*, in his long and minute description of his daily life and events, and in the expression of his ardent conjugal affection.

From these effusions we learn, as was anticipated, that "very many of the officers in the fleet are breaking down and being sent home continually from the incessant wear and tear of them in this hot climate."

It appears, too, in the attempt to destroy our obstructions the Monitor *Passat* got aground and came near being abandoned by her crew.

The *Ottawa* has thrown eighty thousand pounds of shot and shell, and apparently eleven thousand pounds of powder. A number of important documents were found which it is not deemed prudent to mention.

*Messrs. Editors:*—I see that I am represented in an extract from a Northern paper, published in yours, as having advanced and *shaken hands* with the officer from the enemy bearing a flag of truce to Battery Wagner on the — instant. This statement is *absolutely false*. I have ever held that in such a war as this no civility should be exchanged, even during a flag of truce, except such as is necessary for the transaction of business. Accordingly in the interview alluded to, and to which I was accompanied by an officer of the line and an orderly, I declined the hand of the enemy's officer, as I have declined the hand, in various interviews, of every one of his officers, Company, Field, Staff and General, who has offered me his; deeming that the formal salutation of a bow and the announcement of my name and position were all that was necessary for the transaction of business. Any more cordial greeting of the enemy in such a war as this, is contrary, in my judgment, to all that is becoming, and abhorrent to every feeling of my nature.

CARLOS TRACY.

The following is a list of the casualties in Company H, 2d Regiment S. C. Artillery, Capt. W. H. KENNEDY, whilst on duty at Battery Wagner:

*Killed*—Sergt. G. C. Mathews and Private William Bonds.

*Wounded*—Second Lieutenant T. H. Jones, slight contusion by piece of shell; Private Wiley Bonds, concussion by shell; Corporal J. L. Tylee, slightly in the hand; Private W. C. Willis, slightly in the face; Private G. F. Toole, concussion by shell; Private J. J. Baker, contusion by a piece of shell; Private R. F. Willis, severely in the hand.

E. J. FREDERICK,

Adjutant 2d Regiment S. C. Artillery.

31 August 1863, 2

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*Gen. Beauregard's "Retaliation."*—The reply of Gen. Beauregard to the demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris' Island under General Gillmore's threat to bombard Charleston, at first provoked a smile. The idea of retaliation implied returning the fire; but it could not have been retaliation in kind that Gen. Beauregard threatened. We are not advised as to the nature of the retaliation; but we believe that Charleston can be protected from another such barbarous shelling by transporting from Libby and Belle Isle a few thousand Yankee prisoners, and confining them in the warehouses of Charleston. They can be as easily fed there as here, and the citizens would guard them if they believed that their confinement would enable them to remain with safety at their homes. Fill as many of the warehouses as possible in different parts of the city; distribute the Yankee prisoners well over the city, and then inform Gen. Gillmore that Charleston invites his shells. Should he attempt the lower harbor he would not fire into the city. As there is no prospect of a speedy renewal of exchange, these prisoners might as well be defending Charleston and Mobile from a barbarous shelling as basking in the cool shades of Belle Isle, while the noble soldiers of the Confederate Army are baking and blowing in the foul furnace of Fort Delaware. Let the Yankees from Libby and Belle Isle be sent to reinforce the defence of Charleston. This kind of retaliation will teach Gillmore how to conduct the siege according to the rules of civilized warfare.—*Richmond Whig.*

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1 September 1863, 1

**News from the Islands.**

A fierce cannonade between the land batteries with an occasional shot at Fort Sumter from the enemy, was kept up during Sunday night. The firing Monday morning was somewhat slackened.

At nine o'clock one Monitor moved up, took position off Cummings' Point and opened on Fort Sumter, firing shot and shells from one gun about every fifteen minutes. Fort Moultrie, and Batteries Gregg and Wagner also opened on the Monitor with spirit. She retired about eleven o'clock. At twelve M. another Monitor made her appearance around the point, between Sumter and Gregg, and commenced firing on Sumter.

Number one Yankee battery also opened on Battery Wagner, the latter replying slowly. The Monitor off Cummings' Point engaged Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg for a short time, but found it too hot. A little before one o'clock the Monitors ceased firing and moved off, evidently to gain breathing time.

Shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon, four Monitors rounded Cummings' Point, and approached Fort Sumter until within three quarters of a mile, when they formed in line of battle and opened fire on Sumter, Moultrie and Battery Gregg. The enemy, it is believed, attempted to get an enfilading fire on the latter fortification.

Fort Moultrie, Batteries Bee and Beauregard, on Sullivan's Island, opened briskly with their heavy guns on the Monitors; Battery Gregg also keeping up a constant and vigorous fire from Cummings' Point. In about half an hour one of the Monitors left, it is believed badly damaged.

The engagement was continued by the others until four o'clock, when they also hauled off, Batteries Gregg and Wagner giving them a parting salute.

Our batteries struck the Monitors twenty-eight times, some of the shots striking plumb on the knuckle or base of the turret, evidently inflicting considerable damage.

The heavy booming of the cannon heard in the city brought crowds to White Point Battery and other points of observation, to witness the conflict. The Monitors during the action fired very slowly.

The casualties on our side are reported to be very slight.

With the exception of this engagement there has been no further demonstration by the fleet.

The number of vessels inside the bar yesterday was forty-one, including the *Ironsides* and five Monitors.

The bombardment between the land batteries continued last night up to the hour of closing our report, at twelve o'clock.

*Sad Misstep.*—About two o'clock on Monday morning as the steamer *Sumter* was transporting parts of the 23d Georgia, 61st North Carolina and 29th South Carolina Volunteers from one position in this harbor to another, she was fired at by one of the batteries on Sullivan's Island, owing to a misapprehension of her character, and several soldiers were immediately killed. Others took to the water, and it is feared some of them were drowned. The great body of them, were, however, got into a position of safety.

*Trial of the Enemy's Guns.*—From a letter found in the mail bag of the gunboat *Ottawa*, evidently written by an officer, we learn that a Whitworth gun burst in one of the shore batteries a few days previous to the date of the letter, killing a number of blue jackets.

A one hundred pounder Parrott rifled also burst on board the gunboat *Mishaka*. The gun of the *Ottawa* has been fired five hundred times, and is obliged to be nursed with wet cloths when hot.

1 September 1863, 1

Contents of the Yankee Mail Bag.

We mentioned yesterday the findings on Sullivan's Island Beach, on Sunday, of a mail bag with letters, which had floated ashore from the United States gunboat *Ottawa*. We have been furnished with several of the letters for publication. It will be seen that they are all written from on board the *Ottawa* to friends at home, and that they throw considerable light upon the operations and intentions of the enemy. All the writers appear to indulge in the fond dream of an early surrender of Charleston. There is a general complaint of sickness, and one of the letters notices the havoc made among the Yankees by our shells. This refutes one of the pet falsehoods of the newspaper correspondents. We print a few of the most interesting of the letters.

The first of the batch is a letter from one of the officers of the *Ottawa* to a sister:

U. S. GUNBOAT OTTAWA, August 29, 1863.

Dear J—:—I was delighted at the receipt of your kind letter, and although scarcely able to write, I cannot let an opportunity pass without an effort to drop a line. I have been very unwell for a week or so, and confined the greater portion of my time to my bed, with a severe attack of Rheumatism in my back, Lumbago I believe the Doctor terms it; and the severe application in the way of blisters, &c., and being made the storehouse of a whole apothecary shop, has so weakened me that I can scarcely walk, but I am now recovering and will soon be about again. I had a drawback a few nights ago from the fact of our vessels being detailed on most hazardous duty, which was no less than accompanying the Monitors right up to the obstructions in the face of all the forts, and attempting to remove them. Everything was prepared and we started from our anchorage and stood down the channel but before we reached our destination violent squalls of rain and wind obliged us to retire. The Admiral sent for our Capt. and when he gave him his orders for this perilous work in which only one other gunboat was to be employed, said to him that we were the only vessel of that class that he knew he could always depend upon. The Capt. came down as soon as he returned on board, which was immediately before we started; read me his orders and said that it was most unfortunate, my being in such a position, for I was the only officer that could take his place in case of accident to him, who would be likely to act as he would himself. He would scarcely for a moment listen to my turning out, but notified me to do my best in case of accident. I however immediately called the Doctor and by the aid of powerful stimulants got up and dressed myself, and went up (or rather crawled upon deck) saw that every thing was cleared for action, guns in order, &c., but fortunately the storm prevented us from going in. I have no doubt that the exertion set me back considerably, but the trial is to be repeated again to-night, and unfortunately the Captain is quite unwell to-day himself; but as I am regaining my strength again I shall again exert myself to be at my post when the time comes. It will be hard to tell how the expedition will terminate, but I hope successfully. Fort Sumter has still a small garrison of a few men stowed away somewhere at night as an excuse to keep a flag flying although the sides nearest us present nothing but a mass of shapeless ruins, and the work goes on steadily and surely. Very many of our officers in the fleet are breaking down and being sent home continually from the incessant wear and tear on them in the hot climate; but if we are successful those who hang out to the last ought to receive the thanks of government if not promotion, of which they seem to be at present bestowing only on politicians and perhaps will reserve their for that class and tickle our fancies with a gold piece as large as a quarter eagle with a string to hang it round our necks by; but time will show, whether we are to be rewarded or kicked for our

Your own devoted brother,  
JACK.  
Another officer, presumed to be the commander, writes to his wife. We make some extracts:

U. S. GUNBOAT OTTAWA.

Off Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1863 }

My Own Dear Wife:—Having an opportunity to send a letter, I hasten to improve the opportunity; but my darling you must not feel had if it is not as long as usual; but when I tell you that I am feeling quite unwell, and have been quite miserable for the past three days, I know you will forgive me; for my dear wife you know I would write more if I was able. I am in hopes of being around again all right in a day or two. My health is not first rate, and if I should really insist on it, I think that the Surgeons would send me away to recruit; but my own dear wife I have too much pride to come until Charleston falls, and my darling I know you would not have me leave my post as long as I feel able to hold it—"would you"—especially when there is such a great want of officers here now; there is not a single ship has her full complement. And then the *Ottawa* is getting a great deal of honor. We have been complimented by the Admiral several times, and our vessel and the Nebraska are the only wooden vessels the Admiral sends on desperate night expeditions with the iron clads.

To-night we are going up to remove the obstructions that block up the channel, (the Iron-Clads, Monitors, and the Nebraska.) I send you some slips cut from the New York Herald; this is the kind of work we are doing almost every day. At first it was very exciting, but now it is an old story, and has become almost as monotonous as blockading used to be.

You can show these to Asa B— if you like, and tell him that it is officially announced here that Sumter is of no further use to the rebels, for it is nothing but a shapeless heap of bricks and mortar, with every gun dismantled. For six weeks I have heard night and day without stopping, the booming of cannon and the whistling of shot and shell, and many a brave fellow carried down the beach from our batteries to his last resting place.

The three letters which follow are written in defiance of WEBSTER'S spelling book. We reprint them *verbatim et literatim et spellatim*:

August 23, 1863.

Dear Mother:—The old fort looks quite bad now, and they have thrown a few shell over into Charleston City, to just stir them up a little by the way of a change, and so the British Consil does not appreciate it much and furthermore he does not seem to think it quite tight, but I dont see any way he can help himself, as they have been told to remove the women and children from the city—for we was going to shell the city, and so he can stay and take the contence or leave just as he chooses about it and the fleet is getting along quite well, only the other night the Monitors went up near fort Sumpter to make a night attack and the "Pastic" got a ground and came very near coming out without her but at last she was got off and came out all right and we have throwed from the gunboat ("Ottawa") 80,000 lbs of shot and shell at the Rebs and used almost 11,000 lbs of powder, that is 5½ tons of powder 40 tons of iron that was about one week ago but our guns will not stand to throw as much more without hursting—thats whats the matter is.

NEAR FORT MOULTREE.

CHARLESTON, August 28th, 1863 }

My Dear Wife:—After a long Silence I embrace the opportunity of writing to you in hopes of finding you enjoying good Health as this leaves me at present thank God concedering the dangers that daily Surround me I received all the poves papers our boat has ben well represented in the papers I received from you we have done considerable fighting since I last wrought to you after cruising all day yesterday for a schooner that had rather run in to charleston Or was blown to see

the night previous in a heavy blow which we had for three or 4 days we were unable to find any trace of the said Schooner we were then signalled to take up Our Station in line of battle to make a night attack on fort Moultree in company with 5 of Our Monitors together with the Ironsides but a Violent Storm Setting in we were obliged to lay too until the Storm is Over when I Expect the work of death will commence Sumter is nearly demolished together with fort wagner is silenced those two strong holds which we have been contesting for 80 many weeks are now humbled and mouldring in decay Moultree is now the point of attack there are also a number of Obstructions and tarpedoes in the river those we intend to cut and open a clear passage once more in to that proud city of rebellion which will end this rebellion.

OFF MORRIS ISLAND, August 29, 1863.

Dear Cousin:—We are still among the living but I am not in first rate health now but the only thing that I wish to scribble to see Charleston taken, but Wednesday night we all, that is the Monitors and New Ironsides and the gunboat Mahaska and gunboat Ottawa were all ready to go up and remove the obstructions and walk into Charleston harbor but the weather was thick and rainy, and since that time the weather has not been exactly fit to carry out the programme, but hope soon it may happen right, but some of us will quite likely get enough of it, but we are all willing to take our chances in between Fort Sumpter, Fort Moultrie, Fort Wagner and Battery Wagner, we will have all that we can contend with, but if only one vessel get through it will be the down fall of Charleston, so I think we may as well sacrifice a few vessels and lives at once and make a splash of it to keep so many vessels bombarding these forts; but I must say that Fort Sumter has been reduced considerable, and look rather shabby now, but that is not the way that I propose to fight, for it is only an aggravation to me as it seem to me neither fighting nor running, but I don't think that I should propose running only one way and that would be shurly towards the obstructions, and make my way into Charleston harbor or die in the attempt from the fire of these forts, for there is no use of playing with them but just show them what can be done or what we can do, if we only just try once but I think there are some cowards in the world left yet, but hope the most of them will try to stand at home hereafter and not get where they are of no earthly good to themselves, or the Union thats whats the matter is, and I hope God may speed them to thire homes under thire granny's protection, for fear they might get frightened to death from just seeing thire own shadows, but Anc I think when you get this you will have a valuable letter to read, but I have nothing to write that would interest you at any rate, so good by.

One of the writers in a letter to his sweetheart has the impudence to date it from "Charleston," as if it wa'e settled thing. The writer of the following has settled the fate of the city to his own satisfaction:

We have without any flattery made the best shooting on the blockade we put three successive shots into Wagner and the first into Fort Sumter since the 10th of July we have been more or less in action every day pounding away at the wall of Sumter she is in a very shapeless condition now thair is deserters leaving it and coming over to us every day they give a very poore account of it glad to get away so I think we will be in possession of Charleston perhaps by the next time I write you. It is very equally weather here and has been for two or three days the vessel is rolling about like an old wash tub on that account we are not able to do much in the fighting way you must remember our guns are long range we fight a long way off so that your Boy is much safer.

These letters were mostly written last Saturday, on the night of which a second attempt was to be made to enter the harbor. Squally weather prevented the enterprise, but we may look for its renewal upon the first calm evening.

# The Charleston Mercury.

1 September 1863, 1

## The Cause of Quarrel.

Persons who have not watched the political horizon, or understood the origin and progress of the political struggle between the North and the South, which has terminated in the disruption of the Union and a sanguinary war, have spoken of slavery as the cause of all. But such an idea is a shallow misconception of the issue. The great effort has been to unite the North as a section that it might control the Central Government, in order to gratify the *ambition* and *interest* of that section. Possessing numerical superiority, and taught the convenient and radical doctrine that *the majority must govern*, the people of the North lost sight of the checks and balances of the fundamental compact designed for the protection of the minority. By the licentious rule of liberal construction the letter and spirit of the Constitution was whittled away inch by inch, until the South came to be at the mercy of the Congressional legislation of the Northern majority. Protective Tariff laws, Internal Improvement Appropriation laws, Shipping Bounty laws, United States Bank laws, and other unconstitutional enactments, redounding to the benefit of Yankeedom, were, from time to time, tried. But with the various and conflicting interests, of the East and the West, cities and country, the North could never be united on any of these questions. But Northern statesmen, like JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and WM. H. SEWARD, discovered a question upon which the Northern States could be so united as to get the full benefit of their numerical majority, and, employing the rule of a liberal construction of the Constitution, use the Government without limitation, to carry out all their purposes, whether of ambition, avarice or fanaticism—all at the expense of the Southern States. In other words, the slavery question was merely used to combine the Northern people for the political mastery of the South. The issue forced upon the South in this particular phase, involved the relations of the General Government to all property—the value of the fundamental law. It was SELF-GOVERNMENT. The alternative to resistance was submission to the dictates of an alien, ignorant, selfish, antagonistic and unprincipled majority. In such an attitude, there could have been no future for the South in the Union but provincial dependence upon a profligate and hostile people—a dependence certain to grow in its burdens, and its humiliations, and its weakness, until absolute ruin overwhelmed us. The South compromised and trifled with the destinies of her people until the last moment. But finally awoke to the danger, and has gone nobly into the contest for her POLITICAL FREEDOM.

v. 12. 72.

# The Charleston Mercury.

1 September 1863, 2

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 1st, 1863.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 170]

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN LANCASTER, MARION, EDGEFIELD, RICHLAND AND LEXINGTON, as directed by the Commandant of Conscription on the 29th instant, at the instance of these Headquarters, to call on Planters in their respective Districts for LABOR ON THE FORTIFICATIONS IN THIS VICINITY, and, if necessary, impress MALE NEGROES, at the rate of one in every four, liable under the laws of the State to work on the local roads and highways—

They are authorized to employ suitable and necessary Agents for the collection and transportation of Negroes thus liable and impressed, and voluntarily tendered, and will take all necessary measures for their proper subsistence and care, until delivered to Major W. H. ECHOLS, Confederate States Engineer, or his Agent, in Charleston.

They will forward precise statements and lists of all Negroes tendered or impressed, showing date of tender or impressment, with name of owner, to Major W. H. ECHOLS, Confederate States Engineer, and will give him notice of the time said Negroes may be expected to reach Charleston. A similar list will be furnished to Colonel WILLIAM M. SHANNON, Agent to procure Slave Labor.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation when called on.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

H. WEMYSS FEILDEN,

September 1 3 Assistant Adjutant General.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

1 September 1863, 2

## HEADQUARTERS

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA., }  
(EXTRACT) CHARLESTON, August 30th, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 168]

I, ALL MEDICAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS IN THIS CITY, and of that in Summerville, will furnish Surgeon ROBERT LEBBY, Sr., in charge of Wayside Hospital, and Superintendent of Transportation of Sick and Wounded, a daily morning report of uncoupled beds, and of the number of patients to be transferred to Hospitals in the interior; said report, as regards the Hospitals in this city, to be made before 9 o'clock, a. m.

Surgeon LEBBY will make, for the Medical Director of General Hospitals, a daily consolidated report of the same.

\* \* \* \* \*

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

H. WEMYSS FEILDEN,

August 31 8 Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY, }  
CHARLESTON, August 29th, 1863. }

ON AND AFTER 1ST SEPTEMBER, COMMISSARIES drawing SUBSISTENCE STORES, in bulk, from this Post, will make requisition for the same upon Major FERDINAND MOLLOY, O. S.

Issues to Hospitals, Issues of Commissary Property, and payment of Commutation of Rations, will be made by Major O. McCLINAGHAN, O. S.

Issues on Provision Returns and Sales to Officers will be made by Captain E. A. RABB, A. O. S.

H. O. GUERIN,

Major and Commissary Subsistence.

Empty Sacks, Tierces, Barrels, &c., &c., will be returned to the officer from whom received.

August 29 8

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }  
CHARLESTON, August 27, 1863. }

COMPLAINTS HAVING BEEN MADE RESPECTING the high rates demanded by drivers of carts, drays and other vehicles for the carriage of Furniture, &c. within the limits of the city, notice is hereby given, that any one so engaged who shall demand more than a reasonable rate for their services, shall be dealt with in the following manner: If a white or free person of color, shall, for every such offence, pay a fine, and if a slave, his owner or employer shall pay a fine, and on refusal to pay the same, the said slave shall be punished. All persons imposed upon in this manner, are requested to take the number of the vehicle so employed and report the same to the Upper or Lower Wards Guard House. By order of the Mayor.

August 27 W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.



# The Charleston Mercury.

1 September 1863, 2

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 27, 1863.

General:

\* \* \* \* \*

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS WITNESSED with genuine pride and satisfaction the defence made of Fort Sumter by Colonel RHETT, his officers, and the men of the First Regiment of South Carolina Regular Artillery, noble fruits of the discipline, application to their duties, and the soldierly bearing of officers and men, and of the *organisation* of the Regiment. In the annals of war no stouter defence was ever made, and no work ever before encountered as formidable a bombardment as that under which Fort Sumter has been successfully held.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOMAS JORDAN,

Chief of Staff.

To Brigadier-General RIPLEY, Commanding 1st Military  
District S. C., Charleston, S. C. 1 September 1

# The Charleston Mercury.

1 September 1863, 2

## PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF FORT WAGNER—AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MONITORS—THE RESULT, ETC.

Early on Sunday evening the enemy opened a vigorous fire on Wagner from their mortars, and on Battery Gregg with their Parrott guns. No damage of any consequence was done to the work, but several men were wounded by shells. The fire from the batteries on James Island was occasionally very effective, and Fort Moultrie also threw in a few well directed shots.

Four or five men, whose names have not been reported, but who, it is known, belonged to the 33d Georgia, were wounded during this bombardment at Battery Gregg. The casualties of Sunday at Wagner will be found appended to this report.

On the night of the twenty-ninth (Saturday) the Yankees had been much disturbed in their operations by the fire from Wagner. They attempted to advance their sap on the left side of the fort, but were compelled to desist from their work. Hence, probably, the furious bombardment of the following evening.

About 2 o'clock Sunday night, the steamer *Sumter* was engaged in transporting detachments of the 61st North Carolina, 23d Georgia and 20th South Carolina, from Morris Island to another part of the harbor. It had reached a position, coming in outside of Fort Sumter, when, by some unfortunate blunder, it was fired upon by Moultrie. A shot passed through its hull, causing it partially to sink, killing at the same time five men and wounding several others. Many of the men endeavored to escape by swimming, and of these twenty, it is said, were drowned. Barges were sent to the rescue, and six hundred were saved from the wreck.

At an early hour on Monday morning the land batteries opened on Sumter, firing sixty shots in quick succession. During the rest of the day they kept up only a desultory fire.

At 12 o'clock two monitors moved up, the foremost taking position about 1250 yards from Sumter, and commenced firing on Sumter, Moultrie and Gregg. After receiving several

well-directed shots from the two last mentioned batteries, they retired at 12.40 p. m.

Again, at a quarter to three, four of the monitors advanced in order of battle, and opened fire, this time directing their fire principally at Moultrie and Gregg. To this fire they received a vigorous response—Sumter also fired an occasional shot—yet they did not retire until 4 o'clock. During the action they were struck, it is said, 23 times. One of them drew off some time before the others.

It cannot be denied that the Yankee Captains fought their vessels with great gallantry. In the foremost monitor the Yankee Captain was described on the turret, which post he did not leave while the fight lasted. At the same time a man was seen at the bow of the boat, very coolly engaged in casting the lead. It is believed, however, that this brave fellow was hit at last.

Forty-one vessels, including the *Ironsides*, five monitors and other war vessels, were reported yesterday to be inside the bar. In the night there were seventeen, and in the Stone nineteen vessels, of all kinds.

MAJOR BLANDING, with two companies of artillery, Captains HARLESTON and LESSENE, being relieved at other posts, have been assigned to duty at Battery Rumsay. These gallant officers, with their fine commands, have done noble service already in this struggle. We hope to see them do the State more service.

### CASUALTIES AT SUMTER, SUNDAY, 31st.

Sergeant Schaffer and Private Liguire, of the 1st S. C. Artillery, and Private Vann, of the 27th Georgia, all slightly wounded.

### BATTERY WAGNER, AUGUST 30th.

Private Wm. Barber, Company A, 8th N. C., amputated finger, accidental gun shot wound; Captain J. B. Cally, Company K, 8th N. C., slight shell wound in chest; James Worrell, Company E, 21st S. C., severe gunshot wound in shoulder; Lieut. R. E. Lawhom, Company F, 23d Ga., amputation of the left leg, and severe wound in the right; Private W. T. Dodgen, Company F, 23d Ga., mortal wound in lung from shell; Thomas M. Bird, Company G, 23d Ga., gunshot wound in temple; Eli J. Mattox, Company H, 23d Ga., serious shell wound in thigh and leg; Private Thomas Harrell, Company E, 8th N. C., killed by comrade accidentally.

2 September 1863, 1

News from the Islands.

A slow but steady fire was maintained Monday night between the land batteries on both sides. Batteries Sinking, Chester and Wagner kept up a constant fire on the enemy's rifle pits near Wagner, and also on the Yankee batteries Nos. one and two, and on Gasberry Hill. The fire upon Fort Sumter from the Yankee batteries was again heavy and incessant yesterday, especially in the afternoon.

The fleet kept quiet. The result of the Monitor's fire on Monday afternoon on Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island was one horse killed, and another near by slightly wounded. Between fifty and sixty shots were fired by the enemy from the rifle pits yesterday at Battery Wagner.

The number of shots fired by the land batteries at Sumter was between three and four hundred, of which sixty or seventy struck the fort.

A dispatch boat was observed to be very busily engaged among the fleet and blockaders yesterday afternoon, evidently communicating orders. A number of troops, supposed to be the relief, were also seen disembarking from a river steamer at Oyster Point.

The number of vessels inside the Bar was reported to be forty-five, including the *Ironsides* six Monitors, three sloops of war, three gunboats, six mortar schooners, &c. At Light House Inlet there were seventeen vessels of different classes, twenty vessels in Stono and eleven blockaders off the Bar, including a frigate and a French vessel.

At five P. M. a river steamer came in and commenced transferring troops from Folly to Morris' Island. From the movements of the enemy observable yesterday afternoon, and the disclosures elicited from the Yankee letters, already published, we anticipate shortly some stirring work. Our casualties for the last few days have been very slight.

The following is a list of casualties at this place during the bombardment of Sunday, the 30th ult., all of the 32d Ga. Volunteers:

- S. C. Middlebrook, Company A, side slightly.
- N. Roland, Company E, leg slightly.
- Chas. Davis, Company K, back slightly.
- R. Davis, Company K, ear slightly and severely stunned.

E. G. Heriot, Company K, slight but painful.

ELIHU TOLAND,  
Surgeon in charge Battery Gregg.

P. S.—Since writing the above a furious bombardment commenced about 12 o'clock. Four Monitors are reported approaching Fort Sumter, it is supposed for the purpose of trying to pass Forts Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island are firing heavily. Batteries Gregg and Wagner and Fort Sumter are also engaged.

2 September 1863, 1

THE SIEGE—SITUATION OF AFFAIRS ON MORRIS ISLAND—FURIOUS NIGHT ATTACK OF THE MONITORS ON FORT SUMTER.

All day Tuesday the enemy's land batteries kept up a constant fire against Fort Sumter. The fleet took no part in the bombardment, and there was no visible change in the number or position of the vessels off the bar.

Except the slow and monotonous fire from the hostile land batteries, all continued quiet until a quarter past 11 o'clock, p. m., when the flashes and reports in quick succession from the Sullivan's Island beach announced to the watchers in the city some active movement on the part of the enemy's fleet. Soon afterwards a dispatch was received at General RIPLEY'S headquarters, from Colonel RUSSELL, commanding Fort Sumter, stating that the six monitors were approaching the fort. By this time Fort Moultrie, and most of the other batteries on Sullivan's Island had opened briskly, and the iron-clads were soon mingling their tremendous fire in the din of the general engagement. Battery Gregg, at Cumming's Point, also participated in the melees. Our iron-clad vessels, the *Chicora*, *Charleston* and *Palmatto State*, also moved up and took a position to engage the monitors, should they attempt to run the gauntlet of the batteries which guard the approach to the obstructions. Fort Sumter alone stood grimly silent throughout the ordeal to which she was exposed, and the dark outline of her parapet was lit up only by the frequent flashes of the enemy's shells as they burst above her shattered walls.

The heavy and incessant firing quickly aroused the sleeping community, and the battery promenade was soon thronged with spectators. The scene was one not to be forgotten. The moon shone brightly from an almost cloudless sky, lighting up the whole expanse of our beautiful harbor, and rendering Batteries Bee and Gregg, with the intervening forts, distinctly visible along the misty horizon. Every moment the broad flashes of the guns could be seen, now far away on the extreme right, where the Yankee land batteries kept pounding away at Battery Wagner, now on the left, from Moultrie or the batteries near by, and anon, at regular intervals of six minutes, from each of the monitors, which seemed to be drawn up in line of battle just off Sumter, but at what distance we could not determine with any degree of accuracy. It is certainly a fact, however, that the reports of the fifteen inch guns of the monitors were heard in the city with a distinctness never known during any former engagement. Whether this result was due to the stillness of the night air, or to the proximity of the turreted assailants, we have no means of judging. Many persons in the city imagined that the enemy meant to test, at once, with his iron fleet, the solidity and strength of the obstructions across the throat of the harbor; but the fact that the attack was begun when the tide had been ebbing for an hour, rendered this supposition rather improbable.

(The firing after one o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning slackened very perceptibly.) The monitors seemed to be directing their fire chiefly against Fort Sumter, and at the hour at which we write (four o'clock, a. m.) they are still pegging away "at the stately and still defiant Rhin."

For Sumter was in view down in this attack than at any time before or since. The last night of the war when the fleet of monitors was seen at close range of the fort, it contained several of the monitors.

# The Charleston Mercury.

2 September 1863,

ACT PASSED AT THE CALLED SESSION OF  
THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CARO-  
LINA, BEGUN APRIL 3, 1863, AND ENDING  
APRIL 11, 1863.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO  
AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ORGANIZE  
AND SUPPLY NEGRO LABOR FOR COAST DEFENSE,  
IN COMPLIANCE WITH REQUISITIONS OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,"  
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly,  
and by the authority of the same, That the twelfth  
section of an Act entitled "An Act to organize and  
supply negro labor for the coast defence, in com-  
pliance with requisitions of the Government of  
the Confederate States," passed on the eighteenth  
day of December, Anno Domini one thousand  
eight hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same is  
hereby, repealed.

II. That the Commissioners of Roads be, and  
they are hereby, required to make returns, on  
oath, to their respective Boards, of all persons  
within their divisions who shall make default in  
furnishing their quota of negro labor when called  
for, in pursuance of said Act; and it shall be the  
duty of said Boards to report the names of all  
such defaulters to the Fall Term of the Court of  
Common Pleas and General Sessions, and also  
what action they have taken in relation to such  
defaulters.

III. That the authorities of any incorporated  
city, town or village, not subject to the jurisdic-  
tion of the Commissioners of Roads, in the per-  
formance of road duty, shall cause returns to be  
made on oath, of all persons within their jurisdic-  
tion who shall make default in furnishing his or  
her quota of labor, when called for, in pursuance  
of said Act; and report all such defaulters as is  
hereinbefore required of the Boards of Commis-  
sioners of Roads.

IV. That persons owning only one slave liable  
to road duty, shall be exempted from furnishing  
labor under said Act.

V. That a number less than a quorum of any  
Board of Commissioners of Roads shall have the  
power, and are hereby directed, to appoint per-  
sons to vacancies occasioned by the absence of  
members from the State, until a quorum shall be  
formed; and it shall be lawful to appoint persons  
who are not liable to road duty to fill any vacancy  
in said Boards.

VI. That the second Section of an Act entitled  
"An Act to amend An Act to organize and supply  
negro labor for coast defence, in compliance with  
requisitions of the Government, of the Confede-  
rate States," and to authorize and direct the Go-  
vernor to proceed to furnish negro labor under  
the said Act," passed on the sixth day of Februa-  
ry, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and  
sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, altered  
and amended, so that the Commissioners of Roads  
be, and are hereby, authorized and directed, to  
collect the fines imposed for such default in the  
manner now provided by law for default in the  
performance of road duty, and to pay the fines so  
collected to the State Agent, to be by him ex-  
pended in the hire of negroes to be employed on  
coast defence.

VII. That if any Commissioners of Roads, or  
any Board of Commissioners, or the authorities  
of any incorporated city, town or village, shall  
neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions  
of this Act, he or they shall suffer for each and  
every default the same pains and penalties, and  
in the same manner, as are now prescribed by the  
Statute Law of this State for the punishment of  
Commissioners of Roads for neglect or refusal to  
discharge the duties required of them.

# The Charleston Mercury.

2 September 1863, 1

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF S. CAROLINA, GA., AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 31, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 95]

MAJOR-GENERAL J. F. GILMER, P. A. O. S., HAVING reported for duty in connexion with the defence of Charleston, is announced to the forces as SECOND IN COMMAND to the Commanding General. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of General BRAUREGARD.

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

Official: CLIFFORD H. SMITH, A. A. General.

September 2

3

(EXTRACT.) HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 1, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 170]

II. THE OWNERS OF COTTON STORED IN THIS city, south of Calhoun-street, will be required to remove it to some point north of that street, in order that the chances of fire from the enemy's shells may be diminished.

By command of General BRAUREGARD.

H. WEMYSS FEILDEN,

September 2 3 Assistant Adjutant General.

# The Charleston Mercury.

2 September 1863, 1

FORT JOHNSON, JAMES ISLAND, )  
September 1st, 1863. }

MR. EDITOR: A communication headed "Where  
is the Clergy," and signed "A Soldier," appeared  
in THE MERCURY of yesterday.

As the writer has done injustice (unintentional  
I believe) to *at least one* Chaplain, I desire re-  
spectfully to inform him of his error. He says:  
"Alas! no minister of the Gospel had been heard  
of in all that strong garrison since the com-  
mencement of the siege, &c." In this he is mis-  
taken. Rev. S. E. Axson, Chaplain of the 1st  
Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, has been on  
three tours of duty with the regiment at Battery  
Wagner, sharing with it all the dangers and pri-  
vations to which it was subjected; doing his  
duty without regard to either *comfort* or *security*.  
I am sure that "A Soldier" will gladly make this  
exception to his sweeping condemnation.

Yours truly,  
CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,  
Col. 1st Vol. Regiment of Ga.

3 September 1863, 1

**The Bombardment.**

The bombardment of Fort Sumter, Tuesday night, by six Monitors and the *Ironsides*, was by far the most severe attack, and of longer duration, than any previous attempt made for the reduction of the fortress. The engagements of the present siege, and that of the 7th of April, 1863, were nothing in comparison with the fight of Tuesday night. The incessant roar of heavy cannon had the effect of rousing our citizens from their beds and hurrying them to positions at White Point Garden, which was soon thronged by anxious spectators. The attack commenced about half-past eleven, the Monitors coming up within eight and thirteen hundred yards of Fort Moultrie, and opening a terrific fire on the East wall or sea face of Fort Sumter.

Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island, together with Battery Gregg at Cummings Point, replied with spirit, and the engagement becoming general a continuous roll of shot and shell whistling through the air was kept up for nearly five hours. About half-past twelve the *Ironsides* moved up and joined in the bombardment, when the whole horizon at times seemed to be on fire. The object of the enemy was evidently the complete demolition of the East wall, and against that nearly the whole of their tremendous fire was directed. Fire was also kept up occasionally on Sullivan's Island.

Some of the enemy's shells struck the Moultrie House, in which was quartered a North Carolina Regiment. One man was killed instantly, another had his leg shot off, and a third wounded so severely in the leg as to make amputation necessary. It is believed neither can recover. These were all the casualties on Sullivan's Island. Fort Moultrie and the batteries sustained no damage. The casualties in Fort Sumter were as follows:

Orderly Sergeant Foote, wounded slightly.  
Private Brown, Company C, wounded slightly.  
Private Alexander, Company H, 47th Georgia Volunteers, wounded slightly.

The fire from Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island was admirable, and elicited the highest encomiums from the commanding General.

The Monitors, it is reported, by those who had the best opportunities of witnessing the fight, were struck nearly one hundred times. Every time a shot struck a stream of fire was observed in its wake. Two or three of the Monitors are believed to be seriously damaged.

The "Nondescript or Devil" attached to one of them was completely riddled and shot away. The "Devil" is reported to have grounded on the reef between Fort Sumter and Morris' Island.

About two hundred shot and shells were thrown against Fort Sumter during the action. Of these one hundred and sixteen struck the Fort, inflicting

serious damage on the scarf wall, leaving several of the arches and sand embankments only intact. We learn that the shot even penetrated the water two or three times near the crown of the arches. A shell exploded in the immediate proximity to Col. REXTER, who was on the parapet on the look-out behind a traverse, scattering the pieces around him in every direction. Col. REXTER escaped unhurt.

The firing between the land batteries continued uninterrupted yesterday. The enemy has opened with some new guns in their battery on Gadsberry Hill. They are also reported working slowly on their sap, and advancing upon Wagner.

The only change of importance in the enemy's fleet yesterday was the appearance of an additional Monitor, making seven in all besides the *Ironsides*.

Up to a late hour Wednesday, everything remained quiet, with the exception of an occasional shot between the land batteries. No further demonstration has been made by the fleet.

**Major General Gilmer.**—Charleston is fortunate at this grave period in her history, to have added to her defenders one of the ablest officers of the Confederate Engineer Corps. Major General JEREMY F. GILMER, whose appointment as second in command in this Department, was officially announced yesterday, is a soldier of eminent talent and long experience. He is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1839. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Engineers in the United States Army in the same year. For a time he acted as Professor of Engineers at the West Point Academy. When North Carolina seceded he had risen to the rank of Major of Engineers, and was on duty in California. He promptly resigned his commission and returned to the South, where he entered heart and soul into the cause of independence. His first service was with Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, at Bowling Green. As Major and Chief of Engineers, he participated in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, and at Shiloh. He was wounded at the latter place. Subsequently he was promoted to Colonel and placed at the head of the Engineer Battalion in Richmond. A few weeks ago he was ordered to Charleston, and his abilities and services recognized with the deserved appointment of Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. JOHN C. FRIZZETON, we learn, has arrived in Atlanta, and will take up his residence there for a while.

Mr. J. B. DONNELLY, Editor of the Memphis Atlanta Appeal, is in the city at the Charleston Hotel.



# The Charleston Courier.

3 September 1863, 1

CAMP 19TH GEORGIA, COLQUITT'S BRIGADE,  
James' Island, September 1, 1863.

Editors Courier:—Allow me through your columns to express my sincere thanks, as one of our regiments, for the many kindnesses shown to the Georgia troops now located on this island.

And first, to the Georgia Relief Committee, and those who act through it, our warmest gratitude is due.

It is well known that our rations, as at present issued, do not present a great variety to the palate or an exceeding great abundance; and the additions of sugar, coffee, fruit, and vegetables donated by the Society, which we have received again and again, and which we have enjoyed so much, have made us feel indeed as if the dear old folks of our dear old State cared much for our health and comfort. It is ludicrous, perhaps, to see how much of a soldier's thoughts are given to what he eats, but none but a soldier can appreciate the difference to him that a slight variety will make in camp.

And not only have the Committee sent the above articles, but others of a different description, such as writing paper, tobacco, &c., which have been most welcome to the poor private whose eleven dollars a month does not go far with the sutlers.

But one ungracious thing must be said, and we hope it will be forgiven us, as it certainly will be by the Committee, for whom it is not intended.

We have learned from the best authority that several times sundry donations, such as pickles, preserves, home made wine and home made butter, have been also sent us, and we know that no officer or man in this Regiment, and, we believe, in this Brigade, has had a taste of any such thing. We would not appear greedy, but there is blame somewhere, and, at least, our sick should have these articles if they have been sent out.

The Georgia Relief Committee, too, have been useful in many ways. A few weeks since, when on Morris' Island, some citizens of Charleston

made the present, as munificent as it was unexpected, of \$400 each, to our Regiment and the Sixth Georgia. By the request of our Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, the Committee received the greater portion of our amount; and have kindly promised to spend it advantageously for us, to the best of their ability.

And this brings us to that part of our subject on which, if possible, we feel the most, viz: the kindness of the citizens of South Carolina to the troops of her sister States. We feel that we cannot say enough. We know that the Wayside Homes throw open their doors, not only to individual men, but to Companies and Regiments, to rest and refresh each wearied one who may be fainting on his way to duty. We know that in the hospitals the kindest attentions that even our relatives could offer are unweariedly given to all alike. We know that all that could be done, the citizens of Charleston are doing, to strengthen the hearts and hands of her defenders; and we say, God bless them for it, and may He save them from their enemies.

And all these kindnesses we feel the more, that we have so lately come from the arduous campaigns of Virginia, where, from the nature of the case, the efforts of our friends could not be exerted in our behalf. Would that our brothers-in-arms, with whom we fought in Jackson's Corps, until the hero fell at Chancellorsville; and would that all that noble army, once more waiting victory along the Rappahannock's waves, could be assured, as we are, of how much their friends would do for them, if it were not that their will exceeds their power.

But one thing well we know, and that is, when our dear old battle-flag shall come to have the eighteenth battle written on it, that of all the honored names there will be none we are prouder of—no one will gaze on with a surer heart—than that last name, the name of "CHARLESTON!"

NINETEENTH GEORGIA.

# The Charleston Mercury.

3 September 1863, 2

## BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER—NIGHT ENGAGEMENT WITH MONITORS—CASUALTIES.

In the slow bombardment of Sumter by the enemy's land batteries on Tuesday, 382 shots were fired at the fort, 166 of which struck outside, 95 inside, and 121 fell short or went over.

At 11.40 p. m. on Tuesday night, six monitors steamed up the bay, and opened a heavy fire on Sumter at a distance of eight hundred yards. The *Ironsides* also advanced about an hour afterwards, and added all the weight of her metal to the terrible bombardment.

Fort Moultrie, the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and Battery Gregg replied with great spirit. Sumter received the fire in steadfast silence. The contest lasted for five long hours, during which the harbor was filled with one grand diapason of artillery.

The monitors, it is stated, were struck possibly one hundred times. The impingement of the shot against their mailed sides produced sounds like the deep thud of distant cannon through a heavy atmosphere. Sparks of fire, visible even in the city, were elicited by every blow which they received.

At 4.40 a. m. the fleet withdrew, with perhaps one of their number crippled.

The damage to Sumter was considerable, the monitors having fired with good accuracy. Of their shots, 116 struck the exterior of the fort, 35 struck inside, and thirty-four passed over.

In spite of the battered condition of Sumter, there were but three casualties at that post, the men being well cared for, under strict orders against exposure. These were Sergeant FOSHER, Company B, Orderly Sergeant of Col. RHETT; Private BROWN, Company C, 1st S. C. A.; and Private ALEXANDER, Company H, 27th Georgia; all slightly wounded.

Battery Gregg and Sullivan's Island did not fail, also, to receive their share of attention from the monitors. There were, however, no casualties at Moultrie or at Cumming's Point, and no damage was done to the works at those places. Two men of the 61st North Carolina were killed, in the rear of the Moultrie House, by the explosion of a shell.

Seven monitors were reported inside the bar on Wednesday morning. A long, low, dark object, which has been styled a Yankee Devil, was also descried over a sand bank between Sumter and Battery Wagner. Its character and purpose are as yet unknown.

Thirty-eight vessels, including the monitors and *Ironsides*, were reported inside the bar. In the course of the morning the enemy was observed to be busy in arranging sand bags upon the decks of the monitors. Outside the bar there were thirteen vessels, among them a French vessel of war.

The quiet of the harbor during the day was disturbed only by the occasional action of the contending batteries, the chief participants being Batteries Haskell, Cheves, Simkins, and the Yankee Batteries Nos. 1 and 3, with their battery at Gadberry's Hill. There were but a few desultory shots directed at Sumter.

4 September 1863, 1

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News from Morris' Island.

Affairs on the Islands since our last have been unusually quiet. Our land batteries on James' Island keep up a slow but steady fire on the Yankee working parties and fortifications on Morris' Island.

Battery Wagner also maintained a constant fire on the advanced positions of the enemy. The latter replied yesterday at very long intervals from his stockade defences, firing principally upon Battery Wagner.

The fleet, including the *Ironclads* and six *Monitors*, did not change their positions yesterday. It was the general impression that they have hauled off for rest and to repair damages after the severe knocks they received in the bombardment of Tuesday night.

A barge containing officers was observed visiting in turn each *Monitor*, apparently for the purpose of inspection.

The Yankees' advance on Wagner goes on steady, but it is to be hoped they will shortly find they have advanced too far for their own safety or advantage.

Considerable Yankee reinforcements, it is reported, have arrived lately and landed on Folly Island. A combined demonstration by land and water may be intended.

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4 September 1863, 2

Charleston.

A telegram published Friday says:

"General Sherman says if Gillmore has taken Charleston and fails to lay the city in ashes, he will be sacrificed by his troops. His superiors—the Northern people—demand the utter destruction of Charleston."

The usual grandiloquent and Bombastes Furioso style of Yankee bulletins! "If Gillmore has taken Charleston (which he has not,) he will be sacrificed by his troops unless he burns it down at once, that and nothing less being the demand of his superiors—the Northern people!" What a very short pattern of humanity Gillmore must be if the Northern people are his superiors. But they need not dread any inaubordination on the part of their subordinate tool. He has shown an inclination to burn Charleston before taking it by launching without notice his incendiary shells among its women and children, which ought to satisfy the most truculent of his many headed masters. He has doubtless come to the sage conclusion that if he defers the burning of Charleston till it is taken, its destruction may be postponed till the final conflagration of the universe.

The fiendish malice of the Yankees against Charleston, after all, may not be gratified. They are gloating over their triumph in advance, and may possibly have yet to drink the cup of disappointment to the bitter dregs: ~~We~~ have not lost our faith in the capacity of Charleston to hold the ruffian hordes at bay, and finally drive them back thoroughly discomfited. Most sincerely do we hope that the glorious old city may come out like gold refined and brightened in the furnace. Not that we consider Charleston, or any other seaport, of vital importance to the Confederate cause. The enemy might take it and every Southern seaport, and be no nearer the eventual triumph of their cause than the British in the Revolution. But for the reason that they hate Charleston we love and respect it. Because it always was their foe, because it always knew and always despised them, because it is the capital of one of the most virtuous and heroic Commonwealths in Christendom, we earnestly pray that it may come forth unscathed from this terrific ordeal, and that the polluted ensign of Yankee despotism will never be permitted to wave over the prostrate Palmetto flag.

For the sake of a Commonwealth which has ever been noted for its domestic purity, its commercial integrity and its hightoned honor; for the sake of a city which has been the synonym of refinement, intelligence, virtue, order, and, above all, of a systematized charity which has left no class of helpless sufferers unvisited by its refreshing streams, our profoundest sympathies are enlisted in the salvation of Charleston from the dismal fate of Yankee subjugation.

Better, far better, than such a fate, that Charleston should be laid in ashes, either by its barbarian foe or the hands of its own brave defenders. That which Sherman threatens as the extremity of Yankee vengeance, the burning of the town, is mercy compared with its occupation by Yankees, with the living death of New Orleans. But we believe it is destined to neither of these calamities. It is defended by a people who are in profound earnest, who know that the eyes of the world are upon them, who intend to fight in every street and every doorway, and whose General is Beauregard.

[Richmond Dispatch.

# The Charleston Mercury.

4 September 1863, 2

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**GENERAL RIPLEY.**—Since his recall to South Carolina, Brigadier-General RIPLEY has had command of the First Division of this Military Department, which is the command of a Major-General. During the last winter or spring he was warmly recommended by the Commanding General for promotion. After the transfer to the West of a portion of the troops collected for the defence of Charleston, and since the commencement of the present attack upon this city, the Commanding General, aware of the greater usefulness to be gained by his official elevation to that rank, the duties of which he has long fulfilled, again called special attention to General RIPLEY. But General RIPLEY is not a Major-General, nor is he longer the second in command. As a mere personal matter, the impulse, under these circumstances, might be to throw up a commission and leave a service where neither merit nor the recommendations of the Commanding General can procure just promotion. But this is the hour of our country, and General RIPLEY, we learn, deems that he can serve the country. His distinguished services in Mexico whilst an officer of the United States—his early services in the Bay of Charleston towards the reduction of Fort Sumter, at the opening of the war—his work in repairing our forts—his gallant conduct in the campaigns in Virginia, in the much cut up Division of Major-General D. H. HILL, where he was wounded—his peculiar adaptation to the military duties in the Bay of Charleston as an old experienced artilleryman—his long labors of preparation here, under the plans, engineering and arrangements of his distinguished Chief—his acquaintance with all the localities, and the character of the officers and troops—his knowledge and industry, intelligence and energy—all seem to point to him to keep the command he has exercised as a Major-General. We are, therefore, happy to be able to say that whilst the siege of Charleston continues, General RIPLEY will hold his commission, retaining his command of the First Division.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

4 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

There has been little to record during the last twenty-four hours. Wagner was the only battery in action on Wednesday night. That fort still continues to embarrass the operations of the Yankee working parties, who have now, however, advanced their sap to a point within seventy-five yards of the battery.

With the exception of a slow bombardment of Wagner from the enemy's Stockade Battery of Parrott guns, the operations of Thursday were unmarked by any events of interest. The sharpshooters also on both sides were not less active than usual, but no casualties have yet been reported.

Not a single shot was fired at Sumter during the day.

There have been but slight changes in the number and position of the fleet. Thirty-eight vessels were reported in the morning inside the bar. At daylight all the monitors were visible across the low line of Mottle Island; but a glance through a powerful glass in the afternoon revealed only a single monitor lying close in, and very nearly abreast of Wagner. Somewhat lower down, immediately opposite the Stockade Battery, was anchored the *Bonsides*, and between these two, but at a much greater distance, floated the stately *Wabash*. A forest of masts was to be seen towering over the woods on James Island, behind which, doubtless, lay also the rest of the monitors.

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5 September 1863, 1

**The Bombardment of Fort Sumter.**

It is now nineteen days since the attack on Sumter, by land batteries of 200 pound Parrott guns, and by the iron mailed fleet of the enemy, armed with 11 inch and 15-inch guns, commenced. The walls are battered down or breached. Arches and casemates and terrepleins are knocked into hopeless ruin. The guns of Sumter are all silenced, and the great mass stands out grim and desolate, like a maimed giant. Its flag still flies towards the cunning-foe whose inventions of ordnance have enabled them, retreating beyond the range of our missiles, to take a smart advantage, substituting mechanical contrivances for courage and skill in war. Fourteen times the cowardly shot of the enemy have cut down that flag, and as often it has been raised again, a signal of defiance.

During this attack on the fort seven thousand five hundred and fifty-one shots have been fired at Sumter, and the fort has been struck five thousand six hundred and thirty-four times, (5634) by the enormous missiles used against it. Three thousand five hundred and ninety-five of these shots struck the exterior walls, and two thousand one hundred and thirty nine struck inside. The small number of casualties under this unparalleled bombardment is mainly due to the strict discipline of the garrison, and the care taken to shelter the men and to prevent exposure.

The commander of this great artillery post, in the performance of his various duties of watchfulness and activity, has been necessarily exposed, and has, we learn, had several narrow escapes—once by a Parrott shell bursting in an adjoining casemate open to the one in which he stood in the Northeast side of the fort; again by a deliberate shot apparently fired at him on the top of the work one bright morning, which passed within twelve inches of his body; a third by the bursting of a shell in the ceiling of the mess room while the officers were at dinner, inflicting slight wounds or bruises; and a fourth by the bursting of a 15-inch shell fired from a Monitor on Wednesday night last ten or fifteen feet before him on the parade ground, while he was walking across from West to East. In this last instance a Sergeant just behind him, was wounded, and his escape seemed providential.

The officers of Company B, Capt. FLEMING, who worked the guns on the sea face of the fort, made several narrow escapes from columns of bricks thrown up and falling in showers, and from fragments of bursting shells. Company C, Capt. HARLESTON, on the Northeast wall, were also exposed at times of opening fire. The small number of casualties is like the result of the fight for the reduction of Sumter under ANDERSON, and the fight of the 7th of April. God has surely been with us.

**Our Effective Military Strength.**

Messrs. Editors:—In looking over our military resources there is one element which seems thus far to be overlooked, and which is at hand in the time of emergency. The number of healthy young men now in all our Districts in this State, who are exempt from Confederate service by the employment of substitutes in the army, would, from some estimates I have seen, form from two to three strong regiments for State service, to which they are liable by law. Many of these have seen service, and are much better fitted in every way for the field than men over fifty and boys under eighteen.

The enrollment of these can be easily effected by the militia officers, and their organization into companies, battalions and regiments can be promptly arranged by the Adjutant and Inspector-General, under the Governor's order.

Would it not be wise in our authorities to offer these and other exempts from Confederate service, but liable to State service, an opportunity to volunteer for a certain time under the late invitation of the Governor, and if they should fail to do so, to organize them at once into regiments, &c., and put them into State service? The country will need all our resources to be brought out, and it would be uncharitable to suppose that the classes referred to would be behindhand in responding to the calls of the law and of duty.

OBSERVER.

# The Charleston Courier.

5 September 1863, 1

## News from the Islands.

Nothing of important transpired yesterday, and we have again to report a comparatively quiet state of affairs. Yankee batteries Nos. 1 and 2 and the rifle pits keep up a brisk fire on Battery Wagner, doing, however, little or no damage. On our side, batteries Charlestown and Hinkley continue to play with effect on the Yankees working parties in the pits and behind the stockade defenses, frequently driving them out and retarding their operations. A number of Yankees yesterday were discovered "digging" about one hundred yards South of Wagner, and another party working on battery No. 1. Our batteries fired a few shells, which soon drove them under cover. They failed to make their appearance the rest of the day.

Thursday evening General GILMER, accompanied by Colonel HARRIS and other officers, visited Battery Wagner and made a minute inspection of the fortification. The enemy at the time was engaged in a brisk fire upon Wagner from his rifle pits. Four shells exploded near the party while on the parapet, fortunately injuring no one. The party passed over and finished their inspection wholly indifferent of the enemy's fire. We learn that General GILMER and Colonel HARRIS were highly pleased with the condition of the battery, its great strength and power of resistance. It will be gallantly defended to the last.

The position of the fleet is but little changed. One Monitor has taken a position between Batteries Gregg and Wagner, nearly abreast of the latter. Another has remained off Battery Gregg in the same position since yesterday.

A calcium light has been observed displayed from the Monitor between Gregg and Wagner for the last two nights.

Thirty-nine vessels, including six Monitors and the *Ironclads*, were inside of the Bar yesterday, twenty-eight vessels reported in Stono and twenty-three in Folly Inlet, besides eight blockaders off the Bar.

The casualties on our side for the last week notwithstanding the heavy bombardment made during that time, have been very small. On a visit to the Hospitals yesterday, we found but one that had been received since the 1st instant, severely wounded. This was Private C. F. TOWNSEND, Company E, 61st N. C. Regiment, who had his right arm amputated, and was taken to the North Carolina Hospital. Some two or three with very slight wounds had been received at other Hospitals.

At this hour of writing, eleven P. M., the fire between the land batteries continues slowly.



# The Charleston Mercury.

5 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

Friday was another unusually quiet day. The enemy's bombardment of Wagner was indeed continued, but it was slow and deliberate. Their sharpshooters, however, were, as usual, very vigilant, and from our captured rifle pits swept the parapet of Wagner with their bullets. In the afternoon the Yankees were observed at work about 100 yards south of Wagner, and they also seemed to be engaged in strengthening Battery No. 1. In these operations Batteries Cheves and Haskell annoyed them somewhat.

The fleet was perfectly inactive. A monitor which on Thursday lay off Battery Gregg was discovered in the morning in the same position, and about ten o'clock, a. m., another moved up and took its station between Gregg and Wagner. At twilight a calcium light was displayed on the monitor last mentioned.

It has been conjectured that we owe the quiet of the last two days to the fact that the Yankees are waiting for a fresh supply of ammunition. It may be, too, that they are employed in repairing the damage inflicted on the monitors in their last attack.

Twenty-eight vessels were reported in the Inlet and Folly River, twenty-three in Stono, thirty-nine inside and eight outside the bar.

There has now been an intermission of at least two days in the terrible bombardment which Sumter has undergone. Since the 13th of April the day on which the bombardment began, 7551 shots have been fired as that renowned, but, alas! no longer powerful stronghold. Of these 3595 struck outside, 2139 struck inside, and only 1817 missed. In the same interval, the flag was shot away fourteen times.

We have as yet learned the name of but one of the men who were wounded on Sullivan's Island during the late night engagement with the monitors. This was Private C. F. TOWNSEND, Co. E, 51st N. C. V. His right arm has been amputated, and he now lies at the 1st North Carolina Hospital.

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7 September 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Batteries Gregg and Wagner.**

After a quiet interval of two days, during which the enemy is believed to have been assiduously employed in preparations, the Yankee fleet about five o'clock Saturday morning recommenced the bombardment of Batteries Gregg and Wagner. Since that time the fire upon the batteries, especially upon the staunch fortification Wagner and its heroic garrison, has been terrific and incessant, being kept up by the *Ironsides*, six Monitors, four mortar hulks, from three to four land batteries, the enemy's rifleboats, and several pieces of light artillery put in position in an advance battery, about one hundred yards from Wagner, and bearing upon its sea face. Most of the shots and shells from this terrible and galling fire were poured into Wagner.

The bombardment was commenced by the *Ironsides* opening a heavy fire upon Battery Wagner, as heretofore, frequently discharging whole broadsides.

The fire from the fleet was more accurate than usual, the calm weather favoring the movements of the vessels, there being scarcely more than a slight ripple upon the surface of the water.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg returned the fire of the *Ironsides* with spirit, making some splendid shots and striking her frequently. The balls, however, seemed to rebound without inflicting any serious damage.

At the same time our James' Island batteries, Simkins, Cheves and Haskell, kept up a rapid and well directed fire on the enemy's land batteries, while Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, opened a heavy fire on one of the Monitors which had rounded Cummings' Point and commenced throwing shell at Fort Sumter, with an occasional shot at Battery Gregg. The Monitor ceased firing after an hour's work and hauled off, leaving the *Ironsides* to continue the fight.

During Saturday a river steamer was observed busy during the morning transporting ordnance stores from vessels off the coast and landing them at Oyster Point. On Saturday afternoon a large body of Yankee infantry were seen moving along the beach back of Folly Island toward Lighthouse Inlet. They were observed marching in line by company, and fully forty three companies counted while passing one point, and they were then still coming.

The bombardment was continued during Saturday night with unabated vigor by the *Ironsides*.—Our casualties for the first day up to five o'clock, were reported at one hundred killed and wounded, mostly the latter, and many of them slight.

Between one and two o'clock Sunday morning, the enemy were reported approaching our batteries through Light House Creek in barges, evidently for the purpose of making an infantry assault.—They attempted to effect a landing in the rear of Battery Gregg, but our batteries together with Fort Moultrie, opened upon them such a destructive fire of grape, caunister, shell and musketry, as to check their progress and drive them back. The enemy failed entirely to effect a landing, and the piercing cries and shrieks heard by our men as the barges moved off told plainly that they had suffered severely. While this was going on, three or four of the Monitors opened again on Sumter and Moultrie. The latter responded, and the cannonading was literally deafening, shaking the houses in the city. With many the impression was that the enemy was again shelling the city. During the whole of this

heavy firing—our forces at the batteries were all prepared, anticipating an assault.

For nearly two hours it was one incessant roar of cannon and musketry.

Early Sunday morning six Monitors and the *Ironsides* again advanced in line of battle off Cummings' Point, and opened fire upon Battery Wagner, the placid waters enabling them to make every shot and shell tell upon the devoted battery. Forts Moultrie and Battery Bee replied, and the engagement was kept up with great spirit for about two hours. Two of the Monitors left, proceeding Southward. The firing of the fleet gradually ceased, the land batteries continuing the fire without intermission.

After this severe bombardment the fleet made no further demonstration until last evening, when another fierce cannonade was opened on our batteries, the result of which we had not learned up to a late hour.

Our casualties during the whole of this tremendous bombardment, are reported to be between one hundred and fifty killed and wounded at Battery Wagner, and between thirty and forty at Battery Gregg. The battery itself under this terrible fire has suffered to a considerable extent.

Some of the wounded were brought over Friday night and Saturday morning. Several boats with the wounded were also expected to arrive late last night and this morning.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded up to two o'clock Sunday morning:

**Killed.**—Corporal John G. Newcomer, Company A, Washington Light Infantry; Lieut. R. A. Blum, Company B, Washington Light Infantry; Lieut. H. Montgomery, Wee Nee Volunteers; F. J. Lamb, Ripley Guards; A. Adams, Yeadon Light Infantry; E. Lynch, Yeadon Light Infantry; Private Eldridge Graham, Capt. McKenna's Company; Private M. Rollinson, Edisto Rifles; P. W. Worsham, Clarendon Guards.

**Wounded.**—J. D. Stocker, Company B, (Washington Light Infantry,) right leg amputated; H. R. Bodow, Company B, (Washington Light Infantry,) arm amputated; Corporal Lamb, Yeadon Light Infantry; G. L. Bartley, Yeadon Light Infantry; J. M. Kelly, Yeadon Light Infantry; Private Thompson, Yeadon Light Infantry; Lieut. E. W. Lesesne, slightly; Orderly Sergeant S. Lesesne, contusion of arm, severe; S. T. Player, contusion by a shell; J. J. Jaudon, Wee Nee Volunteers, leg amputated; S. R. Dennis, arm amputated; Sergeant G. F. McCleary, arm amputated; Corporal China, slight, in the arm; Private J. F. Montgomery, slight; Orderly Sergeant W. C. Suipes, Company A, 1st Regiment S. C. Infantry, mortally; Lieut. Kennelly, Edisto Rifles, slight; E. Myers, severely in thigh; D. T. Buzzard, slight; E. Ott, Edisto Rifles, slight; J. S. Izler, thigh; M. Smith, slight; E. Godbolt, slight; R. Freeman, slight; E. Hays, slight; M. Alford, slight; G. W. Martin, slight; J. F. Scott, slight; Ben Ard, slight; W. C. Heath, 28th Georgia, slight; W. Kingfort, 28th Georgia, slight; Sergt. C. Grover, Company E, 28th Georgia; R. Freeman, 25th S. C. Volunteers; Corporal Lamb, 25th S. C. Volunteers, eye and face, severe; Priv. M. Alford, 25th Georgia; Thomas McKnall, Engineer Corps, arm amputated and face wound severely.

After the bombardment Friday a small boat with six or seven oarsmen left the city and proceeded to Morris' Island for the purpose of bringing to the city Major WARLEY, who had been wounded that day. The boat reached the Island in safety, and taking on board Major WARLEY started on the return. This was about eight o'clock Friday evening, since which nothing has been heard of the boat or its occupants. It is thought, however, that the boat and crew have been captured.

The bombardment is still progressing furiously at the time of closing our report, twelve o'clock last night.

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**The Sumter.**

*Messrs. Editors:*—In the *Mercury* of the 1st inst. the following paragraph occurs:

About 2 o'clock Sunday night the steamer Sumter was engaged in transporting detachments of the 61st North Carolina, 23d Georgia and 20th South Carolina from Morris' Island to another part of the harbor. It had reached a position, coming in outside of Fort Sumter, when, by some unfortunate blunder it was fired upon by Moultrie. A shot passed through its hull causing it partially to sink, killing at the same time five men and wounding several others. Many of the men endeavored to escape by swimming, and of these twenty, it is said, were drowned. Barges were sent to the rescue, and six hundred were saved from the wreck.

No one can regret the "unfortunate" affair alluded to more deeply than do the officers of Fort Moultrie; but against the grave charge of having committed a "blunder," by which "five" men were killed and others wounded, besides occasioning the death of "twenty" others by drowning, as a simple act of justice to the officers of the fort I ask to be allowed to state the facts as they occurred, and as they were related to me by an eye-witness of the whole affair.

Every one must know that even before the commencement of the present attack on the city no boat of any kind was allowed to enter or go out of the harbour, by day or night, without notification to all the batteries to "let her pass;" and if at night she was required to make preconcerted signals, and so strictly was the regulation observed that not even a flag of truce boat, or boat with foreign Consuls ever went, even by day, without notice to the batteries.

Latterly the Monitors have endeavored to avail themselves of the darkness of the night to come into the harbour, and on two occasions have been fired into by Fort Moultrie, and compelled to retreat. In consequence of these attempts officers and men are required to sleep "in battery" all night, and on Saturday night, the night of the disaster, by a dispatch from Gen. Ripley, the officers of the fort were cautioned to be particularly vigilant, and guard against any attempt on the part of the enemy to run in. About one o'clock A. M. the officer of the day reported to the officer commanding the fort that one of the enemy's boats was coming in, and, on looking out, a low dark boat, without a light of any kind, was seen coming in from the direction of the enemy's vessels, and apparently in the course in which the Monitors always come. When first seen she was off Battery Wagner. After waiting a while for her to approach within easy range of the guns fire was opened on her, and after three or four shots a small light, apparently from a candle on the steamer, was seen by those in the fort. The firing then ceased; and again fire from a few guns was opened. The officers then again saw the candle light, and that Cummings' Point was signalling. Supposing

from the Cummings' Point light that it was one of our own boats the firing immediately ceased, when a small boat was observed coming ashore. The Captain of the steamer then went to the fort and told the officers what boat it was. When asked why he had not shown a light he replied that he "did not have a light on board, and that a candle had been shown." He said also that he had been detained at Cummings' Point until low water, and he told the officer in command that he would be obliged to go round the outer buoy. After the Captain had made his communication a telegram from Sumter announced what he had just told the commanding officer. Had the fort opened from all her guns but few men on the boat would have escaped.

Now, I ask, suppose the commanding officer of Fort Moultrie had, in spite of the then existing state of things, his positive instructions and known duty, and the fact of there not being a shadow of reason to anticipate the appearance of our own boat, but, on the contrary, every reason to look for an enemy, assumed that to be our own boat and allowed her to come in, and she had turned out to be an enemy's, what would have been the consequence? How could he and his officers expect ever again to be placed in a position of responsibility, or to regain the confidence so fairly forfeited? These are but simple facts which even the passengers of the ill-fated steamer will bear me out in asserting; and I now, without pointing to any one, ask whether Fort Moultrie committed "an unfortunate blunder?" 'Tis but an act of justice, that this communication should go forth to the public in reply to the article above mentioned, that the world might know, if blunder there has been, by whom it has been committed.

TRUTH.

*The Feeling in the Army*—The Fayetteville Observer says: We receive a good many letters from officers and privates in the army, of which the latest from a private near Orange C. H., Va., is a fair sample, as follows.

"All is quiet here now. The troops are in fine spirits. We all desire peace very much, but on no other terms than such as will give eternal separation from the North."

We have had no letter from the army that breathes any other spirit than this: That there have been men in the army entertaining different views, we suppose is manifest from the fact that there are deserters prowling about the woods, and living by robbery—robbery from which even poor women and children, whose husbands and fathers are in the army and therefore cannot protect them, are not exempt. A creature in the shape of a man who can condescend to hide himself in the woods and subsist upon food stolen from day to day from defenceless women and children, cannot be expected either to desire or to deserve freedom:

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## THE SIEGE—FINALE OF THE CONTEST FOR BATTERY WAGNER—UNPRECEDENTED BOMBARDMENT—EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND BY OUR FORCES, ETC.

The dawn of Friday last revealed a large United States banner—the hated flag of stars and stripes—flaunting from a work of the enemy within one hundred and fifty yards of Wagner.

On the same morning, which, from imperfect information, we, in our last issue, erroneously reported as comparatively quiet, the enemy opened, just before 6 o'clock, with their Parrott guns upon that fort; firing first upon the flank curtain, and gradually edging toward the centre. At a quarter past five, the *Ironides* drew up within 1500 yards, and commenced to shell with great rapidity. It was not until a quarter to eight that she retired, having kept up a continuous fire for more than two hours and a half. The loss sustained at Wagner by this fire fell principally upon the 25th S. C. V., as will be shown by one of the lists of casualties appended to this report.

During this day, the enemy advanced their parallels only a very short distance from their main approach.

At three o'clock on Saturday the enemy again opened upon Wagner from all their land batteries, assisted by the *Ironides*, several gunboats, and an occasional shot from the monitors. This bombardment—beyond all doubt the most fierce and long continued which has taken place against Wagner since the beginning of the siege—lasted throughout Saturday and Saturday night, and did not abate until Sunday morning at eight o'clock. Nor was this abatement of much duration. The fire was soon renewed, and was continued with little less vigor all Sunday, the *Ironides*—which maintained a position between Gregg and Wagner, and kept shelling Wagner and the beach—being especially active.

It was on Saturday night, however, and on Sunday morning up to eight a. m., that the bombardment raged with its greatest fury. The shots—many of them coming together, as from the broadside of a ship—were often more than sixty to the minute.

Our batteries on James Island of course joined in the melee, and did their utmost to annoy the enemy's land batteries.

But the bombardment of Wagner was not the only event of Saturday night. About ten o'clock the enemy displayed from the deck of a monitor off Morris Island an immense calcium light, and several monitors soon after moved up and opened on Battery Gregg. Monitor and Gregg replied with spirit. At a quarter to two a rocket was thrown up, and ere many minutes elapsed the enemy were descried approaching Morris Island at a point between Gregg and Wagner. They had come down in barges through the creek west of Morris Island, obviously with the design of assaulting Gregg in the rear. Advancing in line of battle they were permitted to come very near, when a nine inch Dahlgren opened upon them at short range, with double canister. Our howitzers then commenced a fire of shrapnel and canister, while our infantry, admirably posted, poured into them a fire of musketry. Monitor, Battery Bee, and Battery Mitchel also opened upon them a rapid and most demoralizing fire. This they could not withstand, and though for a very short while they maintained a fire of musketry and grape shot from their barges, they were soon forced to withdraw, seemingly much surprised and confused by their reception and our admirable disposition. It is said that a few gained the shore; but these soon scampered to their boats, so that no prisoners were taken. The loss inflicted upon the enemy in this baffled attempt at an assault was probably not incon-

siderable, but as all who were struck fell in the boats, the extent of that loss is of course unknown. Some bodies were found which floated ashore.

It is almost impossible to describe the terrible beauty of the scene in Charleston harbor as witnessed on Saturday night from the city. From Moultrie almost to Secessionville, a whole semicircle of the horizon was lit up by incessant flashes from cannon and shell. As peal on peal of artillery rolled across the waters, one could scarcely resist the belief that not less than a thousand great guns were in action. It was a grand chorus of hell, in which Moloch might have assisted and over which Satan might have presided.

All this went on beneath a waning September moon, which, with its warm Southern light, mellowed by a somewhat misty atmosphere, brought out softly, yet distinctly, the most distant outlines of the harbor.

The loss at Wagner during this awful bombardment was considerable. Up to eight o'clock on Sunday it amounted to one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Probably many more were added to these casualties in the course of the day.

At Gregg there were but eight casualties on Saturday night during the skirmish with the barge. Among them was a Captain of the 27th Georgia Volunteers.

Under cover of their ceaseless fire, the Yankees had approached on Sunday within forty yards of Wagner.

During the bombardment of Friday last the brave and zealous Major WARELY was wounded at Wagner by the fragment of a shell. He was struck on the ankle, and the wound is said not to be severe. About nine o'clock, p. m., of that day he was put into a barge—the *Leo*, belonging to Gen. RIPLEY—to be brought to the city. Of this barge, with its gallant freight, and of its crew, which was made up of white men, nothing has been heard up to the present moment. The inference is that it was captured, with all on board, by a reconnoitering party of the enemy, whose small boats nightly patrol the waters between Morris Island and Fort Johnson. Col. KERR's boat, returning from Morris Island to Charleston Saturday night with Lieut. JONES, passed between several of these prowlers, and was not fired on, probably on account of the contemplated attack on Gregg.

On Sunday, Commander A. F. WARELY went down in the *Junco*, under a flag of truce to carry certain despatches, and also with the purpose of discovering the fate of the missing officer. He was fired on fourteen times, but came to anchor under fire, and was met by Ensign PORTER. This officer replied to the commander's inquiries "that he had been away" on Friday night, and that though he had heard that there had been a capture, he was not aware whether Major WARELY was among the prisoners or not. He added that he would inquire, and if Major WARELY was a captive, he would inform the commander when the despatches were answered. No reply has yet been received.

It will scarcely be believed (though what would not one believe of a Yankee?) that the shore batteries fired for some time on the *Junco*, piously regardless of her flag of truce. Eight shots were directed at her, even after she had come to anchor, with the white ensign of peace at her fore. Nor did they fire badly. Several shots passed through her rigging, a few dashed the spray into the faces of the crew, and not one passed more than five steps from the ship.

### EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND.

To sum up the events through which we have just passed, Battery Wagner has been subjected

during the last three days and nights to the most terrific fire that any earthwork has undergone in all the annals of warfare. The immense descending force of the enormous Parrott and mortar shells of the enemy had nearly laid the wood work of the boomproofs entirely bare, and had displaced the sand to so great a degree that the sally-ports are almost entirely blocked up. The parallels of the enemy yesterday afternoon had been pushed up to the very mouth of Battery Wagner, and it was no longer possible to distinguish our fire from that of the enemy. During the entire afternoon the enemy shelled the sand hills in the rear of Battery Wagner (where our wounded lay) very vigorously.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the difficulties of communication with Cumming's Point, the impossibility of longer holding Morris Island became apparent, and it was determined that strenuous efforts should be made at once to release the brave garrison of the Island, who seemed to be almost within the enemy's grasp. This desirable result was accomplished with the most commendable promptitude and success.

At about six o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the orders for the evacuation were delivered to Col. KERR, commanding our forces on the island. Everything was at once made ready for the abandonment of Batteries Wagner and Gregg. The dead were buried, and, at nightfall, the wounded were carefully removed in barges to Fort Johnson. The guns, which, for so many weeks had held the foe at bay, were double-shotted, fired and spiked; the heavier pieces were dismantled, and the carriages rendered worthless. The preliminary preparations being thus completed, the work of embarkation was noiselessly begun, and the brave men of the garrison, in forty barges, were soon gliding from the beach they had held so stoutly and so long. The evacuation was conducted by Col. KERR, assisted by Major BRYAN, A. A. G.; and the success with which what has always been considered one of the most difficult feats of warfare has been performed is worthy of the highest praise. Batteries Gregg and Wagner had both been carefully mined, with a view to blowing them up. It was about one o'clock this morning when the last three boats—containing Col. KERR and a number of his officers—left the island. The slow match was lighted by Captain HUGUENIN at Wagner, and by Captain LESBESNE at Gregg; but, owing to some defect in the fuses, no explosion took place at either fort.

During the evacuation the enemy was not idle. A constant fire of shell was kept up against Wagner, and his howitzer barges were busily plying about this side of Morris Island, to prevent the retreat of our men. But fortunately the night was murky, and all our barges, with the exception of one, containing about twelve or fifteen men, passed in safety.

A little before three o'clock this morning the following was received from Major ELLIOTT, commanding Fort Sumter:

FORT SUMTER, September 7—2.40, a. m.

All the garrison of Morris Island who came here have been shipped. Lieutenant HASKELL's boat from the *Chicora* was captured by a Yankee barge. Two of the crew came to Fort Sumter and report that all our troops had left the island.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,  
Major Commanding.

Thus ends the defence of Morris Island. The issue has been foreseen since the enemy's first success on the 10th of July. The defence of the island had been prolonged far beyond what was deemed possible at first, and the brave garrison who have held it deserve the admiration of their countrymen.

The aggregate of casualties in the struggle for the island have been, on our side, about 700—

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killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated at about six thousand. The successful evacuation, after the glorious defence of forty-eight days, is, under all the circumstances, a most gratifying military event.

We append lists of what casualties have reached us:

**CASUALTIES AT BATTERY WAGNER, SEPTEMBER 2D.**  
Thomas McNall, of the Engineer Corps, arm amputated, and seriously wounded in the face.

**CASUALTIES AT BATTERY WAGNER, SEPTEMBER 3D.**

Private W. C. Heath, 23d Georgia, Company E, arm, slight; Private W. Cumming Fort, 23d Georgia, Company B, arm, slight; Sergeant E. Grover, Company C, 23d Georgia, leg, slight; Private Robert Freeman, 25th S. C. V., (McKerrall's Company), back, slight; Corporal Robert Lamb, 25th S. C. V., (Hammond's Company), eye and face, severely; Private Edridge Graham, 25th S. C. V., (McKerrall's Company), killed; Private Moses Alford, 25th S. C. V., (McKerrall's Company), slightly; Private Geo. Simons, Company D, P. B. L. A., nature of wound not reported.

**CASUALTIES AT BATTERY WAGNER, SEPTEMBER 4.**

Private Thos. Fowler, Company D, 23th Georgia, arm torn off at shoulder joint—mortal.

Private Geo. Martin, Company K, 25th S. C. V., simple concussion.

Private H. Wilds, Company E, 25th S. C. V., slight contusion.

Private E. D. Payer, Company K, 25th S. C. V., simple concussion.

Private E. T. Hagins, Company E, Palmetto Battalion Artillery, concussion, head.

Corporal L. M. Crosswald, Company E, Palmetto Battalion Artillery, right arm amputated.

Private M. Perrett, Company E, Palmetto Battalion Artillery, shoulder—mortal.

Private N. Bramlet, Company E, Palmetto Battalion Artillery, flesh wound in head.

Sergeant Frank Fielding, Company E, Palmetto Battalion Artillery, arm—slight.

Private August Meyers, Kanapaux's Artillery, arm—slight.

Private J. N. Norwood, Kanapaux's Artillery, head—flesh wound.

Private J. F. Montgomery, Company B, 25th S. C. V., head—concussion.

Private Jas. Jourdon, Company B, 25th S. C. V., right leg amputated.

Sergeant M. L. Smith, Company C, 25th S. C. V., concussion—slight.

Private Jas. A. Outlaw, Company A, 1st S. C. A., leg—flesh wound.

Private G. Hutchinson, Company A, Palmetto Battalion Artillery, thigh—serious.

Private Wm. Long, Company A, 2d S. C. A., right elbow fractured and amputated.

Lieut. H. Montgomery, Company B, 25th S. C. V., killed.

Private J. L. Bartlett, Company F, 25th S. C. V., head.

Private J. Goddall, Company C, 25th S. C. V., back.

Lieut. Ed. R. Leeseau, 25th S. C. V., stunned by a shell.

Private A. J. Heckle, Company E, 25th S. C. V., slight contusion.

Lieut. F. Duc, 25th S. C. V. (R. L. I.), simple contusion.

Private W. J. Timmons, Company I, 25th S. C. V., stunned slight.

Private D. A. Way, Company E, 25th S. C. V., slight—contusion.

Private J. W. Woodward, Company A, 2d S. C. V. Artillery leg—slight contusion.

Private J. P. Worsham, Burger's Company, 25th S. C. V., killed.

Recapitulation.—Killed, 2; mortally wounded, 9; wounded, 24; total, 35.

In addition we have the following incomplete list of later casualties:

## DEISTO RIFLES (IZLAR).

Lieutenant K. Kelly, stunned by shell; M. L. Rawlinson, killed; E. Myers, thigh—severely; D. T. Buzzard, slight—head; L. S. Izlar, slight contusion.

**MARION LIGHT INFANTRY (McKERRALL).**

Orderly Sergeant M. Smith, contusion—slight; E. Haze, slightly.

**CAPTAIN GRIMON'S COMPANY, WENNER VOL.**

S. R. Dennis, arm amputated; Sergeant G. F. McCleary, arm amputated; Corp'l China, slight—in the arm; D. M. Smith, slight; W. McKnight, slight.

**COMPANY A, W. L. L. (CAPTAIN CARSON).**

Private H. R. Bodow, arm amputated; John Newcomer, killed.

## COMPANY B.

R. A. Blum, killed; J. D. Stocker, leg amputated.

**TRADON LIGHT INFANTRY (HAMMOND).**

A. Adams, killed; E. Lynch, killed; J. M. Kelly, slight; J. L. Barkley, slight; Thompson, slight; Dross, slight.

**RIFLEY GUARDS (GORDON).**

Sergeant C. Lesesne, contusion—severe; J. F. Scott, slightly; J. H. Lamb, wounded; S. D. Lamb, killed; S. J. Cooper, wounded.

Lieutenant W. O. Snipes, 1st S. C. I. (Captain Hagonin's), side and hip—mortality.

**THE DEKALB HOUSE, CAMDEN.**—The Camden *Confederate* says: "This fine hotel has been purchased by Mr. J. H. JUNGBLUTH, the present lessee, for the sum of \$21,000. For the past nine months, in spite of hard times and bare markets, Mr. JUNGBLUTH has kept up his house in a style of comfort and abundance, and we are glad that he has permanently located among us."

**OBITUARY.**

KILLED, on the evening of the 5th instant, at Battery Wagner, by the explosion of a shell, Lieut. ROBERT A. BLUM, Company B, Eataw Regiment, 88. Co., Volunteers.

His Friends and Acquaintances, and those of his Family, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral Services, To-DAY, at Twelve o'clock, m., at the Lutheran Church.

September 7

**ORANGE LODGE No. 14.**—THE MEMBERS OF this Lodge are invited to attend the Funeral Services of their late deceased brother, ROBERT A. BLUM, To-DAY, at Twelve o'clock, m., at the Lutheran Church.

By order of the W. M. O. DOUGLAS,  
September 7 Secretary.

# The Charleston Courier.

8 September 1863, 1

Evacuation of Morris' Island on Monday morning in the city caused some little excitement, particularly among those who had not heard the report the previous evening. The excitement soon wore off, however, giving place to a feeling of confidence in the final result.

Shortly after ten o'clock Monday morning, the following dispatch was received in the city:

Fort Sumter, September 7, 1863.

A flag of truce from Admiral Dahlgren, demanding the surrender of this fort, has been received by Lieut. Brown, of the Palmetto State.

(Signed) Major ELLIOTT.

The result was not altogether unexpected. With the most powerful combined land and naval armament ever yet brought to bear upon a fortification, with guns of the heaviest calibre, and all the elements and materials necessary to accomplish the work, the greatest wonder is, how little his immense force has as yet effected.

The advantages of the position gained we trust he will yet find brings him no nearer to the diabolical and cherished object of his ambition. He will be met now by a resistance which we think he little expects, and which will yet teach him that his work has but just begun.

The incessant and furious bombardment of Battery Wagner for over forty-eight hours, reported in our last, effectually prevented the garrison from repairing damages over night, and on Sunday morning the solid shot and shells falling thick and fast upon the bomb-proof and in the sally-ports, began to tell severely upon the work and render it untenable. Our men, too, were exhausted, having no rest or relief for three or four days. Communication with Morris' Island was very difficult, and our wounded lay exposed to the hot fire of the enemy. The shells tore up the graves of the dead, adding tenfold horrors to the bombardment.

Under these trying circumstances the order was given for evacuation about six o'clock Sunday evening. Preparations were immediately made, the guns spiked and otherwise rendered useless, and the batteries mined.

The difficult task of transportation of the troops from the Island was successfully effected by barges manned by crews from the gunboats *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*, under the command of Lieut. Ward. The cheerfulness and alacrity with which they performed the work, deserves the highest praise.

To the crews of the *Chicora* and *Palmetto State* is also due the credit of performing the arduous duty during the siege of Wagner of transporting and relieving the garrisons.

By one o'clock Monday morning the evacuation was completed.

The enemy's howitzer barges appeared during the evacuation, and endeavored to intercept our boats. Three barges, two containing from fifteen to twenty men each, are reported missing, and are supposed to have been captured. The missing boats are said to belong to the *Chicora*.

A little before three o'clock Monday morning the following was received from Major ELLIOTT, commanding Fort Sumter:

Fort Sumter, September 7—2.40 A. M.

All the garrison of Morris' Island who came here have been shipped. Lieut. Haakell's boat from the *Chicora* was captured by a Yankee barge. Two of the crew came to Fort Sumter and report that all our troops had left the Island.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,  
Major Commanding.

The last to leave the Island was Col. KERR and a number of officers who were superintending and attending the embarkation of the troops. A slow match was lighted by Captain HUGHES at Wagner, and by Captain LEASANE at Gregg, but, owing to some defect in the fuses, no explosion took place at either fort.

Thus closed one of the most memorable defenses on record. The heroic endurance of our men under such a fire has been beyond all praise, and worthy the emulation of every Southern soldier now fighting for Southern independence.

Our losses during the siege has been about seven hundred; that of the enemy between five and six thousand.

After the evacuation the firing from the enemy gradually slackened, and in a short time ceased altogether. Our batteries on James' Island, now

evacuation of Morris' Island on Monday morning in the city caused some little excitement, particularly among those who had not heard the report the previous evening. The excitement soon wore off, however, giving place to a feeling of confidence in the final result.

Shortly after ten o'clock Monday morning, the following dispatch was received in the city:

Fort Sumter, September 7, 1863.

A flag of truce from Admiral Dahlgren, demanding the surrender of this fort, has been received by Lieut. Brown, of the Palmetto State.

(Signed) Major ELLIOTT.

To this the following reply was sent:

HEADQUARTERS, September 7, 1863.

Inform Admiral Dahlgren that he may have Fort Sumter when he can take and hold it—that such demands are peevish and unbecoming; also that no further flags of truce will be received from him or General Gillmore, until they satisfactorily explain their firing on flags of truce from these headquarters on several recent occasions.

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,  
Chief of Staff.

To Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Major Commanding Fort Sumter.

The conclusion of the dispatch may be better understood by giving the particulars of the last gross violation of the usage of civilized warfare:

On Sunday, Commander A. F. WARLEY went down in the *Juno*, under a flag of truce to carry certain dispatches, and also with the purpose of discovering the fate of the missing officer. He was fired on fourteen times, but came to anchor under fire, and was met by Ensign POSTER. This officer replied to the Commander's inquiries "that he had been away" on Friday night, and that though he had heard that there had been a capture, he was not aware whether Major WARLEY was among the prisoners or not. He added that he would inquire, and, if Major WARLEY was a captive, he would inform the Commander when the dispatches were answered. No reply has yet been received.

The enemy advanced very cautiously on the abandoned batteries yesterday. A regimental flag bearing the State emblem of Massachusetts was raised over Battery Wagner, and is supposed to be the flag of the 54th Massachusetts (negro) regiment. The Yankees were observed in considerable numbers walking on the beach at Cummings' Point. Several who appeared to be clothed in officers' uniform mounted the parapet of Battery Gregg, when a well directed shot from Captain MITCHELL's battery dropped in the centre of the group, knocking one over and causing the others to make a rapid retreat under cover.

They also succeeded in turning a ten inch Columbiad in Battery Gregg and commenced firing at Fort Moultrie. A few shots appeared to satisfy them of its worthlessness, for they soon after dismounted the gun, rolling it down into the ditch.

All the Yankee vessels inside the bar and in Stono, Folly Inlet, and the blockaders, had their flags flying in honor of the evacuation of Morris' Island by our forces.

About half past five o'clock Monday afternoon five Monitors and the *Ironsides* moved up into line of battle and opened a furious fire on Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, but principally upon Moultrie. The latter, with Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, and Battery Simkins on James' Island, replied and opened a vigorous fire from their heaviest pieces upon the *Ironsides*.

The cannonading was very severe, and lasted about three hours, when it ceased. One of the Monitors, it is reported, got ashore. We could not learn what damage was done by the bombardment. The firing between the land batteries was progressing slowly at the time of closing our report, one o'clock Tuesday morning. One Monitor is still engaged firing upon Sumter.

The following is a list of the wounded received at the various hospitals on Monday:

WATERBURY HOSPITAL, KING STREET, opposite GARDNER.  
Private W. O. Lott, Company E, 5th Georgia.

8 September 1863, 1

The evacuation of Morris' Island by our troops, which was decided on, was accomplished during Sunday night with gratifying and creditable success under all the circumstances.

We shall not at present enter into the details of the evacuation or the causes which rendered it necessary, or the omission and neglect which gave place to these causes.

At the hour of our going to press on Monday morning, we had not received authentic accounts of the completion of this movement. We preferred, therefore, to omit mention of it, although known to be in progress.

The results are as yet matters of development, but the facts so far are no justification for the apprehensions which croakers have been industriously disseminating in anticipation of such a movement. The story of Morris' Island shows the resolute bravery and determination of our men, and such resources will only be increased as the contest approaches the city, whose defence has called forth the most glorious exhibition of the war.

Men who fight as our soldiers and defenders have done and are doing, deserve the confidence of their Generals as well as those they leave at home.

We respectfully ask such a manifestation of that confidence as will enable us to give statements of all facts whose publication is proper and pertinent.

There are a few croakers we regret to state among the representatives from Charleston now scattered over the State as refugees. These croakers are among the few who left the city far in advance of any danger, but in time to avoid some duties of local police and guard, which good citizens have undertaken.

We repudiate and denounce these fugitives of ill omen, and we beg all friends not to accept or respect them as genuine representatives of Charleston.

We make this request specially, because we have learned that the course and conduct of these recreants have been adduced by some householders of the Interior towns as an excuse for refusal of accommodations to refugees from Charleston. For these creatures who ran from the city before the approach of danger and have staid away to take care of themselves under pretence of escorting their wives and mothers, we have no compassion and ask no consideration except the indignant scorn they have earned, and, we hope, will receive. We only ask, in plain justice, that their contemptible cowardice and skulking be not objected or alleged as an excuse for want of attention and hospitality to those who are refugees in the best sense of the term. Many, very many, of the women who have left Charleston reluctantly, and only under the imperative necessity of thus promoting the defence of the city, were ministrants of mercy and relief and comfort to our brave soldiers from all parts of the country.

Many of them are the wives and sisters and mothers of soldiers now in service. The defence of Charleston is a matter not of remote or consequential, but of close and vital interest to every citizen of the State, however remote may be his homestead.

It should be stated also that Charleston has always contributed liberally towards the relief of other cities and of refugees from other places threatened or occupied by the vile invaders. Let our friends in the country and interior towns and villages denounce and spurn off renegades and skulkers, but let them not, if they value the cause and the duties of a common duty and of patriotism, be indifferent or hostile to the interests of those who have honorably left the city. The times and the hour have duties for all, and no duties are more sacred or imperative than a generous and considerate regard for all who are suffering for us and with us.

The Twentieth Regiment, S. C. V., was not on Morris' Island at the time when evacuation was decided on.

Its Colonel, L. M. KRITT, was in command of the Island as acting Brigadier, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, O. M. DANTZLER, was specially charged with the superintendence and direction of the troops, which he performed with his wonted faithfulness and courage.

The Twentieth Regiment has performed several arduous and dangerous terms of duty on Morris' Island and in Battery Wagner, generally under command of Lieut. Col. DANTZLER, as Col. KRITT was acting as Brigadier, and as such has been for several terms in command of the Island, as well as without his own regiment under the command.

The fact that Col. KRITT and Lieut. Col. DANTZLER were engaged in duty at the time of evacuation has induced some friends to suppose that the Twentieth Regiment was then and there engaged, and has caused rumors of its loss in prisoners.

Two of the companies of artillery lately relieved from Fort Sumter, after a memorable and glorious defence, which was but the expected sequence and illustration of the glorious character established by and for the 1st South Carolina Artillery, are now on duty under Major ORMSBY BLANDING. They will be gratefully obliged to any friends for supplies of vegetables and other things not always included in the regular rations. Such supplies may be forwarded to the White Point Battery.

*Forwarned Forwarned.*—A deserter from the enemy came opportunely within our lines late Saturday afternoon, with the information, that an attempt would be made by means of boats, Saturday night, to land between Gregg and Wagner, and take one or both works in the rear by surprise. We were thus enabled to anticipate and signally bathe the attempt, which was really made.

# The Charleston Mercury.

8 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND—A DEMAND FROM DAHLOREN AND BNAU—REGARD'S REPLY—THE MONITORS AGAIN ENGAGED.

The evacuation of Morris Island, the main acts of which were given in our last issue, was executed with precision, rapidly and success. The barges containing the troops all left the island in safety, but it is now ascertained that three of them were captured. Of these, two were army barges and contained about fifteen men each; the other was a barge belonging to the *Chicora*, and contained no troops, excepting the boats' crew from the *Chicora*. During the last days of the siege of Battery Wagner Colonel L. M. KEITT, acting as Brigadier General, commanded the forces on the island, and the evacuation took place in accordance to instructions under his supervision. His regiment, the 30th S. C. V., which had previously done noble service at Battery Wagner, was not at the time on the island. Lieutenant Colonel O. M. DANZLEK of the same regiment, was specially ordered over, merely to assist in conducting the delicate movement of the evacuation. For nearly two hours after the launch of our barges had pushed off from the beach, the enemy kept up a heavy fire from their land batteries against Batteries Wagner and Gregg and along the intervening beach. At the end of that time it is supposed they began to suspect that they were shelling abandoned works, for their fire rapidly slackened, and soon ceased altogether. Soon after four o'clock they crossed the sand parapet, which had so long defied their fleets and artillery, and took possession of Battery Wagner. The "64th Massachusetts" (negro) Regiment was placed there to garrison the post, and their regimental colors—the State flag of Massachusetts—was soon waving over the battery. The enemy, however, were not suffered long to hold their newly acquired domain in quiet. Before day, Fort Moultrie had opened upon them from the opposite side of the harbor, and the indefatigable gunners of Battery Simkins had turned their pieces against the now hostile precincts of Wagner. During the morning a party of mounted Yankee officers galloped along the beach towards Battery Gregg and rode upon the parapet of that work, gazing into the harbor and at the city, which they doubtless have come to regard as a "promised land." Their meditations were soon rudely interrupted by a shell from Capt. MITCHELL'S Battery. As the shell burst one of the number was seen to fall from his horse, and the others scampered from their lookout with the most undignified haste.

The success of General GILLMORE in having at last gained possession of the whole of Morris Island seems to have stimulated Admiral DAHLOREN to try, with his fleet, to accomplish something on his own hook. About 10 o'clock in the morning a flag of truce boat was seen approaching Fort Sumter. It was quickly met by a boat from that post and soon afterwards the following telegram was received at Headquarters;

FORT SUMTER, September 7.  
A flag of truce from Admiral Dahlgren, demanding the surrender of this fort, has been received by Lieut. Brown of the Palmetto State.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT,  
Major Commanding.  
This, the following reply was immediately sent:

HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON, SEP'T. 7.  
Inform Admiral Dahlgren that he may have Fort Sumter when he can take and hold it; that such demands are puerile and unbecoming; also that no farther flags of truce will be received

from him or from General Gillmore, until they satisfactorily explain their firing on flags of truce from these Headquarters on several recent occasions.

(Signed.)

THOMAS JORDAN,  
Chief of Staff.

To Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT,  
Commanding Fort Sumter.

This curt answer having been returned to the ambitious Admiral, the day wore away without any further incident worthy of special note. The enemy's transports were noticed flying briskly to and fro in front of Morris Island, and the *Ironsides*, with some of the monitors, took up a position rather closer to Cummings' Point than was their wont when confronted by the artilleryists of Battery Gregg. The enemy turned one of the 10-inch columblades of Gregg towards Fort Moultrie, at which they fired three times. They then dismounted the columblad, as if they considered its range insufficient.

At six p. m. the *Ironsides* and five monitors stood in close to Fort Sumter, and began a very rapid fire, partially against Sumter, but chiefly against Moultrie. This continued for about an hour and a half. Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee replying heavily. The thunder of our guns continued long after that of the enemy's had ceased and as we go to press the guns of Moultrie and Battery Simkins can still be heard hammering away at the sand hills of Morris Island.

In our last issue we erred in saying that Battery Bee annoyed the enemy by throwing shells and shot upon their working parties in front of Battery Wagner. The battery engaged was Capt. RIVERS', Battery K, to the east of Fort Moultrie. The guns were commanded by Lieut. BACOT and Lieut. MARTIN. Battery Bee did not open until yesterday morning.

**TIMELY WARNING.**—We learn that a deserter from the enemy was brought to Headquarters, late Saturday afternoon, who gave information that an attempt would be made by means of boats, Saturday night, to land between Gregg and Wagner, and carry one or both works.

We were thus, fortunately, enabled to anticipate and handsomely foil the attempt, which was actually made.

**POPPY PLANT.**—The cultivation of the poppy plant being one of great importance, we remind our readers that the time for sowing the seed is now at hand; and those persons intending to cultivate should get the seed into the ground as early as possible. The seed sown in September will yield treble the amount of opium to that sown in March. One acre properly cultivated will yield fifty pounds of opium. Any of our friends having in their possession more seed than they intend to sow, will oblige us to forward to our Office, or to the Medical Purveyor in this city, for distribution, as much as they can spare.

**THE WATCH-GRABBERS** have been grabbed. Detective HICKS, assisted by Sergeant MICHEL, of the Police force, have tracked out and arrested the following men, being the parties concerned in the recent cases of watch-thief: CHARLES DAVIS, alias CHAR. MOLAY; WM. APPLETON, alias S. G. BUTTONS; JAMES WILSON, alias S. J. SMITH; CHAS. BLAKE; SAMUEL HERMAN and PAT. ROMAN. These six have been lodged in jail. Several watches, found in their possession, have been identified, and several others remain in the possession of Captain SROWALD, at the Guard House, for identification by the owners. JOHN HAWTHORNE, for buying the stolen watches, was fined \$200 by the Mayor, and FREDERICK BLAKE, for participating in the transaction and keeping a disorderly house, was fined \$200.



## Bombardment of Sullivan's Island.

The fierce bombardment of Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island, Tuesday, led to the belief that this was the next movement intended by the enemy in his efforts towards approaching the city. It is more than probable, however, that the engagement was brought about by the fire from Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island upon one of the Monitors which had got aground off Cummings' Point.

About nine o'clock Tuesday morning the *Ironsides* and five Monitors got under way from their anchorage off Morris' Island and moved up into position between Forts Sumter and Moultrie, at a distance of about twelve or fifteen hundred yards from the latter.

Fire was opened by the *Ironsides* upon Fort Moultrie, followed soon after by the Monitors. Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island opened a vigorous fire in return from their heaviest guns, directing their attention in the commencement of the action almost solely to the *Ironsides*. Our guns were served with admirable precision—six out of every seven shots on an average, striking the *Ironsides*. About one o'clock that vessel moved off, evidently, from her appearance and slow progress, severely damaged.

The forts and batteries now turned their whole attention to the Monitors, and shot and shells in rapid succession fell thick about them. The decks and turrets were struck repeatedly, and the smoke stacks perfectly riddled. The lookouts, supposed to be officers, were observed to fall, and were afterwards picked up by the crew.

The fire became too hot, and the Monitors one by one commenced backing out from the fight. The first that followed the *Ironsides* had her smoke-stack pierced three times in succession.

Another had her smoke stack nearly all shot away, and the steam was escaping from her sides and stern. One man on this Monitor was seen sitting behind the turret apparently badly wounded. The officers and crew were standing around him, and it is thought that he was an officer of high rank.

By two o'clock all the Monitors had moved off, Fort Moultrie and the batteries peppering them on their retreat. Two of them moved with much difficulty, and eventually were obliged to be taken in tow to their anchorage off Battery Gregg. The casualties on board the *Ironsides* and Monitors are believed to have been considerable.

The loss on our side was nineteen killed and fourteen wounded. These were caused mostly by one shell from the *Ironsides* unfortunately exploding in the midst of a number of shells in the rear of one of our batteries, igniting and dealing sad havoc among the men.

The sufferers are mostly of the 1st South Carolina Infantry. No officer was killed. Lieutenant DOUGLAS DESAUSSEURE had his collar bone broken, besides being injured internally.

The fortifications are uninjured. Colonel M. C. BURLIN was in command of our artillery, and during the action stationed in Fort Moultrie. The immediate command of the fort devolved upon our young fellow townsman, Major DETREVILLE.

The Second South Carolina Infantry have greatly distinguished themselves during this siege, both as infantry and as artillerymen; having been efficiently drilled in both branches. They have several times had the pleasure of driving off the Monitors and *Ironsides* on the approach of these vessels within range of their guns, and they are entitled to all the honors.

Some four or five houses were set on fire yesterday by the enemy's incendiary shells and were consumed.

Three of the Monitors again moved up in the

afternoon, but kept at the respectful distance of over two miles. Their stay, however, was of short duration.

The Monitor that had been aground all the morning was got off between three and four o'clock, firing a parting gun, as if in triumph, at Fort Moultrie. Battery Simkins and Fort Johnson continued to play upon the Monitor while aground, but it is believed to have been too far to be effectual.

The enemy were observed yesterday at work throwing up a sand mound in Battery Wagner, and erecting another traverse for protection against the fire of our James' Island batteries. It is also reported that they were removing their heavy guns from their old works to Cummings' Point.

The *Passes*, it is reported, made a reconnaissance yesterday up Stono, for the purpose of discovering a landing.

Our batteries on James' Island maintained a steady fire yesterday on the enemy on Morris' Island and on the Monitor which was aground.

The skill and efficiency with which the attack was repulsed is deserving of the highest credit to all concerned.

The bombardment was fiercely maintained for over seven hours, the dense volumes of smoke at times enveloping the whole island, and obscuring the Monitors from the sight of the gunners.

Half past One o'clock Wednesday Morning.—Just before going to press we learn that the enemy have made an assault on Fort Sumter. Very heavy discharges of musketry were heard. Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island batteries opened a heavy fire. The enemy is believed to have been badly repulsed. Firing still continues.

*Missrs. Editors:*—The following is a list of casualties in Captain HUNTER'S Company A, at Battery Wagner:

*Killed*—None.

*Wounded*—Lieut. R. S. Millar, concussion; Private Wm. Long, arm amputated; W. L. Woodward, head and hip, seriously; J. W. Woodward, leg, slight; Sergeant Brown, face, slight.

E. J. FREDERICK, Adjutant.

*Headquarters 2d Regiment S. C. Artillery, James' Island, September 7, 1863.*

The following is a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Beauregard Light Infantry, Eutaw 25th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, A. J. Mims, First Lieutenant Commanding, while stationed in Battery Wagner, from the 1st to the 6th instant:

*Killed*—Private John Ittner.

*Wounded*—Lieut. V. Due, in the knee, slight; Sergt. P. May, by contusion of a shell; Corp'l. J. McLoish, contusion of a shell; Private T. D. W. Daggert, in the thigh, severely; Private R. Flottwell, in the face, slight; Private J. King, in the head and hip, slight; Private T. C. Ryan, in the ankle, slight.

*Missing*—Privates John Callahan and L. Vogleburg.

*Editors Courier:*—The following is a correct list of officers and men captured by the enemy on the night of the evacuation of Morris' Island by our forces, belonging to the *Chicora*. They were engaged in conveying the troops of the island in small boats:

Lieut. Charles H. Hester; B. P. Shelly, Signal Quartermaster; John Perry, Boatman's Mate; Robert Hafford, Coxswain; James Chatford, Captain of the Top; Thomas Hardin, Captain A. Guard; J. McDonald, Seaman; John Hays, 2d Chief Fireman; Pat Walls, Seaman; Pat Norton, Ordinary Seaman; Pat Smith, Ordinary Seaman; Robert Cross, Seaman; N. A. Wood, Seaman; O. Longman, Ordinary Seaman; T. DeLion, Seaman; M. Fellard, Ordinary Seaman; Pat Quinn, Ordinary Seaman; L. Bernard, Seaman; J. McGowan, Seaman; John Peters, Ordinary Seaman.

A. S. WALKLEY,  
Lieut. Comdg. U. S. Artillery.  
C. S. S. *Chicora*, Charleston Harbor, S. C., September 8, 1863.

# The Charleston Courier.

9 September 1863, 1

*The Ordeal at Charleston.*—The editorial correspondent of the *South Carolinian* writes from Charleston:

The bombardment of Saturday night was severer than any that has yet occurred—the loss reported greater than before. For hours the flashing of the guns illuminated the harbor, and the thunder of artillery rolled through the air in a wild effort to rival the artillery of heaven. We have an abiding confidence in Providence that the impious effort will recoil on the devilish projectors, and that the order will yet be given, “Get thee behind me, Satan.” The price of liberty is estimated highly by a people who value it, and it will ever be paid willingly with the rich blood of fathers and sons, and brothers and husbands, though there will be some feeling shown that their glorious convictions are to counteract the bad passions and promptings of villains. Our liberties will be achieved—in fact they are achieved—but we have yet some tribulation in getting them acknowledged. When they are, tardy justice will be accorded, and we will come out from the ordeal a free people.

When the venerable Bishop Meade attended the Convention of the Episcopal Church in Columbia, he expressed the opinion that three years of travail were necessary to establish and render permanent the gulf between the North and the South. He expressed his hope that the war would last long enough to make the separation final and prohibit any chance of reconstruction, as he believed the war was one of races and providential. We are disposed to adopt his view—it will end only in our glorious relief from Yankee oppression, and the mean, low, contemptible and infamous conduct of the Northern Government and people will be blown to the winds. “God will bless us, and all the ends of the earth shall fear him.”

Our people, citizens, as well as leaders and officeholders, have been slow in learning and appreciating the extent and nature of the war now upon us. Some are still below the mark in their estimate of its demands. We are now perhaps fully, although lately, aroused to a sense of its military exigencies; but it has been very difficult to impress on those engaged and officially connected with the control of war movements or resources the great cardinal and distinctive fact that it is a war of workshops and of constructive resources, as well of strictly military strategy and achievements—that the workman, the artisan, the inventor, the handicraftsman, the miner, the founder, are essential exponents of our successful defence, as well as the soldier.

The citizen who develops or supplies a new element of defence or offence, or a new means of subsistence or supply, is a worthy contributor to our cause, and should be recognized and encouraged, whether in or out of military or naval rank and claims.

Victory in the field at every point and on every issue of battle, cannot successfully and permanently establish our independence, unless we exhibit and apply greater efforts and resources of self-reliance and a greater vigilance and determination in developing our resources and in asserting all the conditions of patrial independence, than have heretofore marked our course.

9 September 1863, 1

**Thirty-First Regiment N. C. T.**

Camp 31st Regiment N. C. T.,  
James' Island, September 6, 1863 }

The members of the 31st Regiment N. C. T., met for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the disloyal sentiments of a certain portion of the people of North Carolina, held in certain Counties, and given some publication in the Raleigh Standard. Sergeant CONNIN, of Company E, was called to the Chair, Sergeant M. J. HOLLY and Serg't I. STEGALL, appointed Secretaries. A Committee of twenty non-commissioned officers and privates was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, viz:

- Company A—Corporal Wishart, Private Bird.
- Company B—Corporal Bennett, Private Dumas.
- Company C—Sergeant Ballentine, Sergeant Ogborne.
- Company D—Sergeant Hicks, Private Metchiner.
- Company E—Sergeant Faucet, Sergeant Pope.
- Company F—Corporal Eburn, Private Manning.
- Company G—Sergeant Hays, Sergeant Beale.
- Company H—Corporal Strickland, Private Scarborough.
- Company I—Sergeant McAllister, Corporal Stuart.
- Company K—Sergeant Meadows, Sergeant Mason.

The Committee reported the following:

Whereas, there is a certain faction of croakers and exempters in our beloved State who have assembled at different places expressing sentiments in favor of peace upon some terms not mentioned, these men fearing that the enemy, who have of late made several destructive raids into the interior of our State, might eventually reach their homes and deprive them of their puny wealth, to save which they would tamely submit to the hirelings of despotism: Therefore, we, true and loyal sons of North Carolina, assembled on the plains of South Carolina for her defence against our common foe, do resolve that we denounce these traitors at home as unfit to be called sons of North Carolina; that they would cast a stain upon the fair escutcheon of our State, which has been rendered glorious by the blood of her thousands of dead and wounded on more than a hundred battle fields; that we are wil-

ling that our lives should be sacrificed on the altar of our country; but we spurn and despise those who remain securely at home and court an alliance with the Northern States.

*Resolved*, That the statement of W. W. Holden, in the Standard of the 2d instant, upon the authority of his Charleston correspondent, "that the 31st Regiment North Carolina Troops almost unanimously endorse the course of the Standard," basely misrepresents the Regiment.

*Resolved*, That we can see no feasible plan presented by W. W. Holden in the Raleigh Standard, or his supporters, for bringing about an honorable peace; and therefore we think his course prejudicial to the cause, in dividing the people that should be united in producing dissatisfaction in the army and in encouraging the enemy in his efforts for our subjugation.

*Resolved*, That we have full confidence in our Chief Magistrate, Jefferson Davis, and under such men as Generals Beauregard, Johnston, Hill, Bragg, and others, we will never tamely submit to the advance of the merciless foe, but march forward to victory or death.

*Resolved*, That we cheerfully endorse the acts and administration of Zebulon B. Vance, our Governor, and while upon the tented field we entrust to him as our guardian and the guardian of the common interest of our State, believing that he will ever hold sacred the charge committed to his keeping, and that while he controls the helm of State, her honor will ever remain unshaken.

*Resolved*, That while we are absent from our native State, and while beating back the myrmidons of Lincoln from the gates of Charleston, we are fighting in a common cause and should stand shoulder to shoulder in this great struggle.

*Resolved*, That we would mingle our bones with those who now quietly "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," rather than tamely submit to a reunion with the North, and that the thought is one to be spurned by every Confederate soldier.

*Resolved*, That we will only sheath our sword from war when we have gained our independence, and stand free and untrammelled among the recognized nations of the world.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Charleston Courier, with the request that the Wilmington Journal and other North Carolina papers, who favor the cause, will please copy.

J. C. CORBIN, Co. C, Chairman.

Serg't M. J. HOLLY, Co. G, } Secretaries.  
Serg't ISAAC STEGALL, Co. A, }

**THE SINGE-BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MOULTRIE—MOULTRIEVILLE FIRED BY THE ENEMY.**

The circle of fire gathers closer around our harbor entrance. The monitors and *New Ironsides* opened fire in earnest yesterday morning upon Fort Moultrie. The guns of that post and the adjacent batteries promptly returned the fire against the iron fleet, which had taken a position about 1200 yards from Fort Moultrie. The contest was maintained with more or less spirit all day long.

About nine o'clock, a. m., one of the enemy's shells, which fell in Fort Moultrie, burst amongst some of our own shells, thus lighting the fuses and causing a terrible explosion, by which seven men were killed outright and eight wounded.

At an early hour in the morning a monitor had got aground northeast of Cummings Point, and to her our gunners seemed to devote their especial attention. There can be very little doubt that she was badly damaged. The *Ironsides* (which directed much of her fire at the silent ruin of Fort Sumter), was also the recipient of a number of shots from Moultrie, and withdrew long before the contest had concluded.

About noon the enemy, by using incendiary shell, succeeded in setting fire to the village of Moultrieville, on Sullivan's Island. Several houses were set on fire, and the smoke of the conflagration hung over Morris Island long after night-fall.

About four o'clock p. m. the monitors began to recede, two of them being towed off by a wooden steamer. The impression is very general at our batteries that the monitors fared hardly in the fight.

Our works on Sullivan's Island are uninjured. Amongst the casualties at Fort Moultrie we regret to record the severe wounding of Lieutenant DESAUSURE.

**CASUALTIES AT FORT MOULTRIE.**

The total casualties at Fort Moultrie on Tuesday were 39. Of these 19 were killed and 20 wounded. We append the official list:

- Private Scalfa, Co. E, by explosion, killed.
- Private Saley, Co. E, by explosion, killed.
- Private James, Co. E, by explosion, killed.
- Private Tinsley, Co. E, by explosion, killed.
- Private Hanington, burn by explosion, slight.
- Private Lutes, Co. E, burn by explosion, slight.
- Private Carter, Co. E, contusion, severely.
- Private Spires, Co. E, contusion, severely.
- Private McKennan, Co. E, contusion, thigh and side, severely.
- Corporal Dolan, Co. E, contusion, chest, severely.
- Private McGowan, Co. E, mortally wounded, since dead.
- Private Smith, Co. E, burn by explosion, slight.
- Private Maurice, Co. E, contusion, severe.
- Private Knight, Co. E, contusion, slight.
- Private Smith, Co. G, fracture, severe.
- Private Miller, Co. G, contusion, severe.
- Private Bennett, Co. O, mortally, dead.
- Private Johnson, Co. O, contusion, slight.
- Private Mangum, Co. O, contusion, head, slight.
- Private Vicenta, Co. G, fracture, severe.
- Private Bilen, Co. O, fracture, slight.
- Lieut. Desausure, Co. G, fracture of clavicle and internal injury, severely.
- Private Woodley, Co. O, wound of knee, slight.
- Private Resco, Co. O, contusion, severe.
- Private Boman, Co. G, burn, slight.
- Corporal Spires, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private Casey, Co. E, explosion, killed.

- Private Geddings, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private Farmer, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private Hall, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private Langston, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private Latta, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private Moore, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private Maurice, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private Myer, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private Roberts, Co. E, explosion, killed.
- Private E. G. Longston, Co. G, shell, killed.
- Private M. D. Hickton, Co. O, killed.
- Private A. J. Bennett, Co. O, killed.

F. CARTER, Surgeon, P. A. O. S. We have received some additional lists of casualties amongst the companies of the 25th (Equal) Regiment S. C. V., Col. SIMONTON, while stationed at Battery Wagner, from the 1st instant up to the time of the evacuation:

**BEAUREGARD LIGHT INFANTRY, LIEUT. A. J. MIMS COMMANDING.**

- Killed*—Private John Turner.
- Wounded*—Lieut. V. Duc, in the knee, slight; Sergeant P. May, by contusion of a shell; Corporal J. McLeish, by contusion of a shell; Privates T. Daggitt, in the thigh, severely; R. Pittance, in the face, slight; J. Klog, in the head and hip, slight; T. O. Ryan, in the ankle, slight.
- Missing*—Privates John Oallahaa and L. Voglsburg.

**ST. MATTHEWS' RIFLES—CAPT. TELLERS.**

- Killed*—1st Serg't. R. J. Carron.
- Wounded*—2d Serg't. O. H. Hart, stunned by shell; 4th Serg't. W. J. Fralla, stunned by shell; 1st Corp'l. H. N. Danzler, contusion; 2d Corp'l. E. L. Dantzier, stunned by shell; 8th Corp'l. J. W. Prickett, stunned by shell; Privates W. J. Fogle, contusion; A. J. Heckle, contusion, Henry Griffin, stunned by shell; James Griffin, stunned by shell; D. O. B. Shuler, contusion; A. Stone, contusion; H. Willes, stunned by shell; F. Zelglers, struck by minnie ball, slight.

**YRADON LIGHT INFANTRY—CAPT. S. L. HAMMOND.**

- Killed*—J. E. Lynch, head torn off; Frank Miller, head, face and limbs torn by shell.
- Wounded*—Capt. S. Leroy Hammond, stunned by concussion twice, slight contusion, temple, side and shoulder; Serg't. R. A. Horton, stunned by concussion; Corp'l. Robert Lamb, seriously, head, face and neck; Corp'l. W. H. Rochester, stunned by concussion; Jeff Thompson, head, face and arm; W. B. Okastlos, severely, thigh and feet; A. Adams, leg, slight; J. L. Bartley, head, slight, stunned by concussion; J. E. Parker, stunned by concussion; E. Powell, contusion, slight; J. M. Kelly, leg; T. H. Brown, contusion, chest; Jos. Droze, stunned by concussion; M. K. Williams, stunned by concussion; Lieut. Julian Westcott, leg, slight; H. W. Mathews, stunned by shell; W. J. Mathews, stunned by concussion.

LIEUT. ROBERT A. BLUM.—"Died, in defence of his native city; on Sunday last, at Battery Wagner, Lieut. ROBERT A. BLUM, commanding Company E, of the Washington Light Infantry." What prouder epitaph could be written over a gallant young soldier than the above simple announcement! Yet Lieutenant BLUM merits other praise than what is involved in a noble death. He was an active, efficient and conscientious officer, a true gentleman and a sincere Christian. He, of whom this can be said without transgressing the simplest truth, has not lived an incomplete life, however early he may have fallen in that march which leads us to another world.

CHARLESTON, September 8.

To the Editor of the Mercury: In the announcement of this morning's MERCURY, of the arrest of the "watch grabbers," I find myself implicated with others arrested on the charge. I beg to say that I have been in no way connected with the parties arrested, and that I was arrested at camp, and placed in jail without any examination whatever, and I beg the public to suspend its opinion until the case shall undergo an investigation, when I will prove myself free of any such imputation.

Very respectfully,

P. ROMAN.

10 September 1863, 1

**THE ASSAULT ON FORT SUMTER.  
GLORIOUS REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.**

The news of the assault on Fort Sumter and the repulse of the enemy announced Wednesday morning, was the subject of general congratulation among our citizens. The greatest enthusiasm was exhibited. The capture of one hundred and fifteen Yankees, including several prominent naval officers, will have an important bearing on the future progress of the siege and the conduct of the enemy under flags of truce. It will also add another to the lessons they have learned, that, however much superior to their antagonists, they are in weight of metal and force of projectiles, the contest whenever it comes down to an actual trial of individual pluck, always plants the victory on our banner. Perhaps, however, in this instance they were deceived, and although prepared to fight, they did not expect to meet more than an insignificant guard, who were to be speedily overpowered. Be this as it may, they were egregiously mistaken, and when with a thousand men and a score or more of barges, they arrived at the base of Sumter, it was to receive a punishment at the hands of our brave troops that will add to, if not illustrate, the already disgraceful record of Yankee defeats.

The good book tells us that "the battle is not always to the strong"—and the Scripture was verified by the events of Wednesday night. Fort Sumter was garrisoned by the Charleston Battalion, Major JULIUS A. BLAKE, Commanding, and perhaps one or two other companies, whose names we have not learned—the whole under the command of Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr., whose gallantry heretofore has already made him familiar to all who have watched the progress of events in this State.

Throughout the fierce bombardment of the day they had remained silent spectators of the fight going on around them, and patiently endured the steady shelling from the fleet. At night, however, preparations were made for the anticipated assault. Companies were posted at various points within the ruins, and with watchful eyes, they commenced their careful vigils over the time-honored old pile confided to their keeping.

Such was the condition of affairs until about half past one, when suddenly from the South side there was espied advancing through the gloom, a number of barges, estimated about thirty each one, in the language of an eye-witness, "black with men." The alarm was instantly given, and in a moment more Forts Moultrie, Johnson and the gunboat *Chicora* opened fire in the direction of the approach.

The Battalion lined the walls of Sumter, and as the Federals landed on the rocks, received them with sharp volleys of musketry, which added confusion to their already bewildered movements. A strong party of the enemy now hastily gathered and made an attempt to climb over the ruins of the skilly port, which had been torn down by the tremendous fire of their land batteries. Our men received them breast to breast, pelting them with brickbats and pouring in a spattering shower of balls. Some bolder than the others, dashed forward, and seizing Yankees, one in each hand, dragged them by main force inside. Thus the fight raged for twenty or thirty minutes, when the Federals, finding themselves overpowered, and likely to be cut to pieces, threw down their arms, retreated to the shelter of the walls and surrendered.—Those who remained in the boats, not already lauded, made their escape under the cover of the night, followed, however, by the spiteful balls of the batteries above named.

Thus the engagement, brief but decisive, ceased. The remainder of the story is told in few words.

On our part not a man was hurt. On the part of the enemy one was found killed, and nineteen wounded. These were all found lying outside of the fort on the rocks. None of the Federals, at any time, penetrated the work, until brought in as prisoners of war. The effect of our fire on the barges is unknown; but from the sound of crashing boards and the outcries of men, as well as from the fact that two or three barges were subsequently seen floating off Morris' Island, it is believed that the loss has been very great.

Our captures, besides thirteen officers and one hundred and two men, consist of four barges and three flags. One of the latter compensates for all the bricks and bullets thrown, being no less than the identical "gridiron" carried from Fort Sumter in 1861; exhibited to a monster mass meeting in New York shortly after, talked, cheered and prayed over until almost sanctified, whirled around the gony limbs of old SCOTT, and finally brought back under oath that it should be victoriously re-planted on the walls where it was first lowered in recognition of the Southern Confederacy. For this purpose, under an armed guard of a thousand men, it was brought to Fort Sumter on Wednesday night. For this reason we prize the memorial, and shall take good care that the relic thus restored to its rightful owners shall be religiously preserved among the mementoes of this remarkable struggle. The incident, simple as it is, shows that there is a Divine Providence carving out for us our destiny, and may be ominous in these our dark hours of the glorious success which will eventually reward our cause.

The enemy were quiet all yesterday. The Monitors were lying behind Morris' Island, evidently undergoing repairs. Most of the firing done was by our batteries on James' Island, which annoyed the workers on Cummings' Point by a steady stream of round shot and shell at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes.

During the day a large number of empty ammunition boxes, thrown overboard by the enemy during the engagement, were picked up in the harbor. A portion of a vessel was also found badly marked by a shell. It had evidently been torn off from one of the members of the fleet.

The enemy sent in a flag of truce yesterday morning and was met by a boat from Fort Sumter. The bearer of the Yankee flag of truce was informed that no flag of truce boats could be received until satisfactory explanation was given why they fired upon our flag of truce. We learn that the enemy's boat brought a letter bag and dispatches for Gen. BRAUNSAARD. A proposition was made by the Admiral to send a Surgeon to attend to the Federal wounded, which was declined, a Surgeon having been already detailed for that work.

The following is a list of the officers captured in the assault on Fort Sumter:

- E. P. Williams, commanding gunboat *Wissahickon*.
- Robert L. Meade, Lieut. U. S. Marines.
- C. P. Hovey, Master's Mate, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.
- Benjamin H. Porter, Ensign U. S. New Ironsides.
- Edwin T. Brawer, Lieut. U. S. sloop-of-war *Housatonic*.
- Lieut. S. W. Preston, U. S. Admiral's Flag Ship *Philadelphia*.
- Lieut. Geo. C. Rowney, gunboat *Canandaigua*.
- Ensign S. O. McCauley, gunboat *Canandaigua*.
- Lieut. Charles H. Bradford, U. S. Marines, wounded.
- E. G. Dayton, Executive Officer on board the *Wissahickon*.

The prisoners were all brought over to the city last evening. They were taken in charge by Capt. W. J. GARDNER, Provost Marshal, who observed that they were all brought over to the city last evening. They were taken in charge by Capt. W. J. GARDNER, Provost Marshal, who observed that they were all brought over to the city last evening.

Among the official documents captured were the following orders from Admiral DAHLGREN. It will be seen by the list of prisoners published that the officer commanding mentioned in the orders was also captured.

On Morris' Island, September 8, 1863.  
Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Williams, Commanding  
U. S. Steamer *Wissahickon*.  
Sir—You will proceed without delay to organize a volunteer party of not more than (200) two hundred men, under proper officers, for special service.  
You will also procure a sufficient number of boats to transport them. The whole to be inside the bar at an early hour this evening.  
The commanding officers of the vessels of Charleston are hereby directed on the presentation of this order to furnish you the number of boats, men and officers that may be allotted as the proportion to come from their vessels. Signal No. 72 will annul this.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. DAHLGREN,  
Rear Admiral Commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

ORDER.  
Lieutenant Commander E. P. Williams is instructed to organize a force of sailors for special service, and the Commanding officers of the following vessels will place under his command men (volunteers preferred) and boats properly officered as follows:

- Powhatan, fifty men, three boats.
  - Housatonic, thirty men, two boats.
  - Wissahickon, twenty men, two boats.
  - Massaka, thirty men, one boat.
  - Lodona, twenty men, two boats.
  - Memphis, twenty men, two boats.
- If the *Canandaigua* arrives off the bar in time, Capt. Green will send forty men and three boats.  
Very respectfully, J. DAHLGREN,  
Rear Admiral Commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

**CASUALTIES AT FORT MOULTRIE.**

The total casualties at Fort Moultrie on Tuesday were 39. Of these 19 were killed and 20 wounded. We append the official list:

- Private Scalle, Company E, by explosion, killed.
  - Private Salley, Company E, by explosion, killed.
  - Private James, Company E, by explosion, killed.
  - Private Tinsley, Company E, by explosion, killed.
  - Private Hainington, burn by explosion, slight.
  - Private Lutes, Company E, burn by explosion, slight.
  - Private Carter, Company E, contusion, severely.
  - Private Spires, Company E, contusion, severely.
  - Private McKennan, Company E, contusion, thigh and side, severely.
  - Corporal Dolan, Company E, contusion, chest, severely.
  - Private McGowan, Company E, mortally wounded; since dead.
  - Private Smith, Company E, burn by explosion, slight.
  - Private Maurice, Company E, contusion, severe.
  - Private Knight, Company E, contusion, slight.
  - Private Smith, Company G, fracture, severe.
  - Private Hiller, Company G, contusion, severe.
  - Private Bennett, Company G, mortally, dead.
  - Private Johnson, Company C, contusion, slight.
  - Private Mangum, Company C, contusion, head, slight.
  - Private Vicenta, Company G, fracture, severe.
  - Private Bolen, Company C, fracture, slight.
  - Lieut. DeSaussure, Company G, fracture of clavicle and internal injury, severely.
  - Private Woodley, Company C, wound of knee, slight.
  - Private Resco, Company C, contusion, severe.
  - Private Roman, Company G, burn, slight.
  - Corporal Spires, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Casey, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Geddings, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Farmer, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Hall, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Langston, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Lanna, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Moore, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Maurice, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Myer, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private Roberts, Company E, explosion, killed.
  - Private E. G. Langston, Company G, shell, killed.
  - Private M. D. Hekton, Company C, killed.
  - Private A. J. Bennett, Company C, killed.
- E. CARTER, Surgeon, P. A. U. S.

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## Eutaw (25th S. C. V.) Regiment.

List of casualties in the Eutaw (25th S. C. V.) Regiment, Lieut. Col. Pressley, Commanding, at Battery Wagner, September 4th, 5th and 6th, 1863:

COMPANY A, WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY—LIEUT. H. B. OLNEY, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Corporal J. G. Newcomer.

*Wounded Severely*—Private Bodow.

*Wounded Slightly*—Corporal A. L. Olney; Privates C. Provost, E. H. Shuckelford, J. H. Dickerson, W. A. Dotterer.

COMPANY B, WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY—LIEUT. E. A. BLUM, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Lieut. R. A. Blum.

*Wounded Severely*—Private J. D. Stocker.

BEAUREGARD LIGHT INFANTRY—LIEUT. A. J. MIMS, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Private John Iiner.

*Wounded Severely*—Private Theodore D. W. Daggett.

*Wounded Slightly*—Sergeant John King; Privates Thomas Ryan, — Fiodwell.

*Missing*—Privates John Callaghan and L. Voegelburg.

EDISTO RIFLES—CAPT. J. F. IZLER, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Private M. A. Rawlinson.

*Wounded Severely*—Private E. Myers.

*Wounded Slightly*—Lieut. S. N. Kenderly, Lieut. G. H. Elliott, Sergeant B. P. Izler, Sergeant W. F. Izler, Corporal W. Paulling, Corporal J. Robinson, Privates D. T. Bozard, E. Ott, G. W. B. Fairy, C. G. Inabnett, O. B. Cride, P. M. Raat, J. L. Scott, O. J. Syphret.

RIPLEY GUARD—CAPT. W. B. GORDON, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Privates S. B. Lamb and J. F. Kirby.

*Wounded Severely*—Lieut. S. N. McDonald.

*Wounded Slightly*—Capt. W. B. Gordon, Lieut. E. R. Leseane, Sergeant C. Leane, Privates J. H. Lamb, J. F. Scott, J. T. Cooper, P. H. Leseane, S. D. Player, J. G. Player, W. H. McConnell; L. Player, Geo. Maria, Geo. Terry, J. H. Hodge, B. Ard, E. Ard.

*Missing*—Private S. Wilder.

CLARENDON GUARD—CAPTAIN J. O. BURGESS, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Privates J. D. Worsham, S. R. Hodge.

*Wounded Slightly*—Capt. J. C. Burgess, Lieut. J. G. Logan, Privates T. W. Arledge, M. A. Bull, W. J. Timmons, A. H. J. Johnson, J. E. Richbourg, J. H. Richbourg, G. W. Barwick, T. J. Tobias, W. D. Freeman, J. O. Lowder, J. H. Waite, W. M. Rodgers, J. J. Freeman, J. H. Evans.

*Missing*—Privates R. G. Burgess, W. J. Timmons, J. E. Barnes, S. H. Hodge, H. L. B. Fleming, J. F. Mackintosh.

YEADON LIGHT INFANTRY—CAPT. S. L. HAMMOND, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Privates J. E. Lynch and F. Miller.

*Wounded Severely*—Privates Chastine and Thompson.

*Wounded Slightly*—Corporal R. Lamb, Privates J. L. Bartley, J. M. Kelly, J. Westcott, T. H. Brown, A. Adams, E. Powell, J. E. Parker, J. Drose.

*Missing*—Private J. C. Kelly—supposed killed.

WEE WEE VOLUNTEERS—CAPT. T. I. CHINA, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Lieut. H. Montgomery.

*Wounded Severely*—Sergeant J. F. McCleary, Privates J. J. Jordan, S. R. Dennis.

*Wounded Slightly*—Privates J. F. Montgomery, W. H. Parsons, J. B. Miller, S. W. Browder, W. E. James, W. M. McKnight, J. E. Scott, B. M. Guess, E. G. Ard, H. M. Frossley, E. S. Ellis.

MARION LIGHT INFANTRY—CAPT. W. J. M'KERRALL, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Private Eldridge Graham.

*Wounded Severely*—Private R. Freeman.

*Wounded Slightly*—Capt. W. J. McKerrall, Sergeant M. L. Smith, Corporal J. C. Hestro, Privates Eli Godbold, O. W. Hayca, M. Alford, J. C. Gordon.

ST. MATHEW'S RIFLES—CAPT. M. H. SELLERS, COMMANDING.

*Killed*—Sergeant R. J. Carson.

*Wounded Slightly*—Sergeant C. H. Hart, Sergeant M. W. Grambling, Sergeant W. J. Franie, Corporal B. M. Dantler, Corporal E. Dantler, Corporal J. W. Prickett, Private W. J. Fogle, Jas. Grimm, Henry Grimm, S. A. Inabnet, A. J. Hinkle, D. G. B. Shuler, Adam Stone, D. A. Way, Henry Wilca, Frederick Zelgart, James Golsom.

*Respectations*—Killed 13; wounded 100; missing 10. Total 123.

JOHN G. PRESSLEY,  
Lieut. Col. Commanding Eutaw (25th) S. C. V.

# The Charleston Courier.

18 September 1863, 1

Fort Sumter still speaks, as will be found in a report we give elsewhere. As a sequel to Admiral DAHLGREN'S very impertinent request for surrender, an attack by a large flotilla of barges was made on Fort Sumter at an early hour of Wednesday morning, 9th instant. The attack was decisively, gallantly and gloriously repulsed by the garrison, the Charleston Battalion, and many prisoners taken, as in the detailed account to which we refer. It is a proud privilege of this Battalion, originally composed chiefly of volunteers from the city, and still retaining many of the original members, but also representing the best hearts and spirits of all portions of the State, thus to add a signal defence of Fort Sumter to the glorious record opened at Secessionville. Many of the brave and stalwart Battalion found in the course of this furious assault that *brickbats* were efficient and serviceable missiles. They are indeed a *Brick Battalion*, or a *Battalion of Bricks*, in the best sense of the word.

It is gratifying to state that this signal defence and this repulse of an attack which the Yankees believed to be necessarily successful, was achieved without casualties on our part, there being, we believe, but two cases of very slight wounds.

*Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, on the Rebellion*—DANIEL S. DICKINSON declines to be a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney-General of New York, on account of domestic considerations. In his letter making the announcement he submits the following striking observations:

The rebellion has received its death blow. It has now little power for mischief save in its spasmodic struggles as it gasps out its ignoble existence. It may, by galvanic applications from its friends in the loyal States, once or twice rise to its feet and stagger on a little farther, but this will rather hasten than postpone the hour of its final dissolution. As it passes away and the law is preparing its haliers, and dungeons and banishment for conspiring leaders, let us pray for the forgiveness of the deluded masses, who have been cheated or driven into this wholesale murder to minister to the unholy ambition of some of the most fiendish monsters who have ever desecrated earth. As for the mole-eyed politicians among us, whose poverty of intellect has not enabled them to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, when they shall cease to encourage the murderers of our sons and brothers, let us endure their exhibitions of depravity and the oblations of their spite without a murmur, and in sheer pity measure out to them as *antidotes* of their ineffectual virus, that scorn which is made most emphatic by expressive silence.

The remarks we appended to an extract from the *Wilmington Journal*, which was published in the *Courier* of Tuesday last, may bear a construction too general and comprehensive. While we claim our opinion as to the policy of suppression or withholding of news, which has prevailed throughout our armies and in reference to military details, it is but justice to state that in some cases we have observed and founed for ourselves and our correspondents a cheerfulness, disposition and willingness in Generals and others in office to communicate all facts that could be properly presented before the public. We have nowhere found this disposition more constantly and courteously exhibited than under the command of the General now at the head of this Department.

In all inquiries or requests we have taken occasion to address to the Headquarters of General BEAUREGARD—and they have not been few or rare—we have found and met a cheerfulness in compliance when possible, and regret when compliance or information sought was not possible. Our applications, of course, have mostly been made to the Chief of Staff, Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, and when we have found it necessary to apply to others of the Staff or immediate military family of these Headquarters, we have invariably found the generous and obliging response, which is the well known characteristic of Gen. JORDAN.

Were all persons having official access to information of public interest equally obliging and courteous, the labors of editors and reporters would be agreeably lightened, readers generally would be benefitted, and injurious or disturbing rumors allayed by the timely issue of correct statements. All this would be gained also without detriment, as we refer only to publications that can be made properly and judiciously.

The regiment which has been and is so gloriously engaged in the occupation and defence of Fort Fort Moultrie, is the First S. C. Infantry, Col. BUTLER, instead of the Second, as inadvertently stated, and has for some time exhibited a proficiency in artillery which would have been creditable even if the regiment had been organized in that arm.

The following is a correct list of the members of Company B, Charleston Battalion, Captain SIMONS, who were captured while conveying troops from Morris' Island, to wit: Privates ANDREW DOYLE, B. HERNANDEZ and W. H. SUTCLIFFE.

# The Charleston Mercury.

10 September 1863, 1

## Progress.

Two months ago our enemies, by overwhelming numbers and superior artillery, took possession of the south end of Morris Island. In their vain imaginations, Charleston was in a few days to be theirs. They tried to take Fort Wagner by two assaults, and were repulsed with great slaughter. They then determined to resort to mechanism, being unable to succeed by valor, to destroy Fort Sumter and drive us out of Fort Wagner. By their superior and heavier cannon, planted at a distance beyond the reach of our artillery, day after day, and for weeks together, they have carried on the work of demolition. They have at last succeeded in dismounting every cannon in Fort Sumter, and reducing it to a mass of ruins. They have also (the fire of Fort Sumter's guns being no longer available for the defence of Fort Wagner) compelled us to evacuate Morris Island. Their success has been a mere affair of mechanics, not of valor. In accomplishing their objects they have lost about 6000 men, killed and wounded, and we have lost about 800. They have only got at the crust of our defences—the heart is yet untouched; whilst all their war vessels and gunnery are seriously worn and impaired in their efficiency. In every assault they have made upon us—where man can meet man—they have been repulsed easily, if not ignominiously. Their last assault was night before last on Fort Sumter. Fort Sumter is no longer a fort, but an infantry station, garrisoned by the Charleston Battalion of Light Infantry. They attempted to take it by barges. Our gallant riflemen were aligned around the top of the ruins, and opened upon them with a few volleys. These were assisted by the artillery fire of the *Chicora* and the distant forts. And the enemy, leaving officers and privates, boats and colors in possession of the garrison, beat a speedy and ridiculous retreat.

Whilst our enemies have made some *material progress* in the siege of Charleston in having Morris Island, we have made a greater *moral progress*. We have progressed in the estimation of the world and our own self-confidence. We have shown our enemies and the world that to conquer us is not an easy matter; whilst we are stronger this day, by the high spirit the struggle has engendered, than when the siege commenced. The siege of Charleston is hardly begun.

We suppose that the next thing our enemies will do, will be the shelling of our city in spite, from Morris Island. We are prepared for that too.

*R.N.N.*



# The Charleston Mercury.

10 September 1863, 2

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Lieutenant General JOHN C. PEMBERTON has arrived in Atlanta, Ga., and will take up his residence there for a while.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

10 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE-NIGHT ASSAULT ON FORT SUMTER—A BRILLIANT REPULSE OF THE ENEMY'S BARGES.

Emboldened by the silence which reigns over the grim ruins of what was once the great stronghold of the harbor, Admiral DAHLGREN has recently been making his preparations to "take and hold" the historic fortress which the Parrott guns of G. N. GILLMORE have reduced to its present forlorn condition.

For several nights passed it is known that expeditions in barges have been sent out from the fleet to reconnoitre the inner harbor and prepare the way for an assault upon Fort Sumter. The manner in which these expeditions are organized may be understood from the following orders which we select as instances, from a budget of similar Yankee official documents which have fallen into our hands:

FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, }  
OFF MORRIS ISLAND, September 4th, 1863. }  
Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Williams,  
Commanding U. S. S. Wissahickon:

Sir: You will proceed, without delay, to organize a volunteer party of not more than (200) two hundred men, under proper officers, for special service.

You will also procure a sufficient number of boats to transport them; the whole to be inside the Bar at an early hour this evening.

The commanding officers of the vessels off Charleston are hereby directed, on the presentation of this order, to furnish you the number of boats, men and officers that may be allotted as the proportion to come from their vessels. Signal No. 72 will annul this.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. H. DAHLGREN,  
Rear Admiral Commanding  
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.  
ORDER.

Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Williams is instructed to organize a force of sailors for special service—and the Commanding officers of the following vessels will place under his command—men (volunteers preferred) and boats properly ordered as follows:

Pawhataw—50 men, 3 boats.  
Housatonic—30 men, 2 boats.  
Wissahickon—20 men, 2 boats.  
Mahaska—30 men, 1 boat.  
Ladona—20 men, 2 boats.  
Memphis—20 men, 2 boats.

If the "Canandaigua" arrives off the bar in time Captain Green will send 40 men and 3 boats.

Very respectfully,

J. H. DAHLGREN,  
R. Admiral Commanding S. A. B. Squadron  
It was by one of these barge expeditions that the boat, sent to Morris Island for Major WARLEY, was captured. This information is of an authentic character. Major WARLEY is safe, but a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

At about half-past one o'clock yesterday morning the prevailing quiet was rudely broken by a sudden and very rapid cannonade in the direction of the harbor entrance. The brief intervals between the reports of the heavy guns were filled by the roll of musketry, and all who heard the firing in the city thought that warm work had begun at Fort Sumter.

It appears, from the accounts that we have received, that at half-past one a. m. yesterday, a number of barges, variously estimated at from twenty to thirty and containing about fifty men each, were descried through the darkness pulling rapidly towards the fort. They were steered towards various portions of the ledge of rocks outside the fort. (known technically, we believe, as the berm), but most of them directed their course towards the gorge face, which, being now a sloping mass of bricks and rubbish, seemed to afford the most inviting opportunity for the assault.—As soon as the barges were seen by our vigilant sentries on the parapet, three rockets were thrown up, to notify their comrades at the other batteries of the danger at hand. With commendable alacrity the guns of Fort Johnson, Battery Simkins, Fort Moultrie and the steamer *Chiora* opened upon the barges, and simultaneously; the infantry judiciously posted within the fort, poured into the crowded boats of the assailants a rapid

and spirited fire of musketry. The foremost boats of the enemy, however, soon gained the ledge, and the Yankees sprang to the assault with vigor and determination. They were met, however, by resolute men. The Charleston Battalion, Major BLANK commanding, has been advantageously posted at the threatened points, and repelled the foe with a gallantry worthy the name which the Battalion won so dearly at Secessionville, and afterwards at Battery Wagner. When their muskets had been discharged, instead of losing precious time in reloading, they hurled handgrenades against the foe, and when these were exhausted, had recourse to the brick bats which lay everywhere around them, and rained them down the slope. This storm of miscellaneous missiles was too much for the storming party, and the forlorn hope fled in confusion to the edge of the fort. Meantime the barges in the rear, terror-stricken by the severe concentrated fire they had encountered, had abandoned the attack and gone off, leaving the Yankees who had landed wholly without support. It is scarcely necessary to add that these last, foiled in their effort to surprise the garrison, and not daring to take to their boats, surrendered at discretion, and announced the fact in tones which could be heard high above the splashing of the waves and the din of the engagement.

The receding barges were soon lost to sight in the darkness; the prisoners were marched into the fort and secured, and all once again reigned in the harbor.

In this brilliant repulse of the enemy we captured thirteen Yankee naval officers and 102 men, men besides three stands of colors, four fine barges, etc. Among the flags taken was the original (United States) flag of Fort Sumter; which floated over the work at the time when Major ANDERSON held command there. Upon the surrender of the fort in April, 1861, it will be remembered, Major ANDERSON was allowed to salute, haul down and carry off this identical flag. Admiral DAHLGREN, it seems, had undertaken to "repossess" the fort, and to "restore the old flag" to the flag staff from which South Carolina tore it at the opening of the war. But the poetic justice of the Admiral's scheme has not saved the scheme itself from collapse; and, whatever may be the fate of Fort Sumter in the future, that "old flag" will surely never again wave over its walls.

Of the enemy's loss in killed and wounded we have no authentic account. Two of them were found dead at the fort and nineteen wounded; but from the fact that several barges, riddled by shot have been seen floating about, capsized, many believe that the enemy's loss was much greater. It is rumored that the naval officer named MEADS, who was captured, is a son of Gen. MEADS, the successor of HOOKER. On our side there was no casualty of any kind during the fight.

### THE PRISONERS.

We captured in all 116 men belonging to the U. S. Navy or Marine Corps. Amongst them were the following officers:

E. P. Williams, commanding gunboat *Wissahickon*.  
Robt. L. Meade, Lt. U. S. Marines.  
C. P. Hovey, Master Mate U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.

Benjamin H. Porter, Ensign U. S. Frigate *New Ironsides*.

Edwin T. Brewer, Lieut. U. S. Sloop-of-war *Housatonic*.

Leung S. W. Preston, U. S. Admiral Flagship *Philadelphia*.

Lieut. Geo. C. Roamey, gunboat *Canandaigua*.  
Ensign S. O. McCauley, gunboat *Canandaigua*.  
Lieut. Chas. H. Bradford, U. S. Marines, wounded.

E. G. Dayton, Executive Officer on board the gunboat *Wissahickon*.

The prisoners reached the city last night and were marched through the city, under strong guard, to the jail.

During yesterday, the enemy's guns were almost wholly silent. The Yankees are evidently working hard at Cammings Point, where

they have strengthened and enlarged our works. They are also bringing up their heavy ordnance (Parrott guns, we suppose,) to be placed at that point.

Last night our batteries were keeping up a steady fire upon the enemy's newly acquired positions, and as we go to press the reports are still heard at regular intervals.

THE LOSSES OF THE TWENTY FIFTH (EUFAY) REGIMENT, S. C. V.—The following is the official list of casualties in the Twenty-fifth South Carolina (Eufaw) Regiment, Lieut. Colonel PRESSLEY commanding, at Battery Wagner, September 4th, 5th and 6th, 1863:

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, CO. A—LIEUT./H. B. OLNEY COMMANDING.

Killed—Corporal J. G. Newcomer.  
Wounded severely—Private Bodon.  
Wounded slightly—Corporal A. L. Olney; Privates, O. Provost, E. H. Backeloford, J. H. Dickenson, W. A. Doucette.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, CO. B—LIEUT. ROBERT A. BLUM COMMANDING.

Killed—Lieut. R. A. Blum.  
Wounded severely—Private J. D. Stocker.

BEAUREGARD LIGHT INFANTRY—LIEUT. A. J. MIMS COMMANDING.

Killed—Private John Itter.  
Wounded severely—Private T. Daggelt.  
Wounded slightly—Sergeant John King; Privates Thomas Ryan, Floodwell.

Missing—Privates John Gallagher and L. Vogeleberg.

EDISTO RIFLES—CAPT. J. F. IZZLER COMMANDING.

Killed—Private M. B. Rawlinson.  
Wounded severely—E. Myer.  
Wounded slightly—Lieutenant R. N. Keupperty, Lieut. G. H. Elliott, Serg't B. P. Isier, Serg't W. V. Isier, Corp'l W. Pauling, Corp'l J. Robinson, Privates D. T. Bosard, S. Ott, G. W. B. Fairry, O. J. Inabinet, G. B. Orider, F. M. East, J. L. Scott, O. P. Spychert.

RIPLEY GUARD—CAPT. W. B. GORDON COMMANDING.

Killed—Privates S. B. Lamb and J. P. Kirby.  
Wounded severely—Lieut. S. M. McDonald.  
Wounded slightly—Capt. W. B. Gordon, Lieut. E. R. Lescene, Serg't G. Lescene; Privates J. H. Lamb, J. Y. Peels, S. T. Cooper, P. H. Lescene, S. O. Player, J. B. Player, L. Player, W. H. McCannel, Geo. Martin, Geo. Terry, J. H. Hodge, B. Ard, K. Ard.

Missing—Private S. Wilder.

OLARENDON GUARD—CAPT. J. O. BURGESS COMMANDING.

Killed—Privates J. D. Worsham and S. R. Hodge.  
Wounded slightly—Capt. J. O. Burgess, Lieut. J. J. Logan; Privates T. W. Arledge, M. A. Bell, W. J. Simmons, A. H. J. Johnson, J. E. Reichburg, J. H. Reichburg, G. W. Berwick, T. J. Tobias, W. D. Freeman, J. O. Lowder, J. B. White, W. M. Rodgers, J. J. Freeman, J. H. Evans.

Missing—Privates E. G. Burgess, W. J. Timmons, J. R. Barnes, S. N. Hodge, W. L. B. Fleming, J. F. Mackintosh.

YEADON LIGHT INFANTRY—CAPT. S. L. HAMMOND COMMANDING.

Killed—Privates J. E. Lynch and F. Miller.  
Wounded severely—Privates Ochsaine and Thompson.  
Wounded slightly—Corporal H. Lamb, Privates J. D. Bartley, J. B. Kelly, J. Westcott, T. H. Brown, A. Adams, E. Powell, J. E. Parker, J. Dross.

Missing—Private J. O. Kelly, supposed killed.

WEBB RIFLES—CAPT. T. J. OHINA COMMANDING.

Killed—Lieut. H. Montgomery.  
Wounded severely—Sergeant J. F. McOleary, Privates J. J. Jordan and S. R. Dennis.  
Wounded slightly—Privates J. P. Montgomery, W. H. Parsons, J. B. Miller, S. W. Browder, W. E. James, W. M. McKnight, J. E. Scott, B. M. Guess, E. G. Ard, H. M. Pressley, and E. H. Mills.

MARION LIGHT INFANTRY—CAPT. W. J. M'KERRALL COMMANDING.

Killed—Private Kildrige Graham.  
Wounded severely—Private K. Freeman.  
Wounded slightly—Capt. W. J. McKerrall, Sergeant M. I. Smith, Corporal J. O. Harron, Privates M. G. Goddard, G. W. Hayes, M. Aiford and J. O. Gordon.

ST. MATTHEWS RIFLES—CAPT. M. H. ELLERS COMMANDING.

Killed—Orderly Sergeant E. J. Carson.  
Wounded slightly—Sergeant O. M. Hart, Serg't M. W. Grambling, Serg't W. J. Frallo, Corp'l B. M. Danziger, Corp'l E. L. Da-taler, Corp'l J. W. Pritchard, Privates W. J. Forde, James Grillo, Henry Gilman, S. A. Inabinet, A. J. Hickle, D. G. B. Phuler, Adam Stone, D. A. Way, Henry Wiley, Frederick Selgier, James Gideon.

### RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 18; wounded, 109; missing, 10—total, 137.

JOHN B. PRESSLEY,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding  
Eufaw (25th) S. C. V.

ROBT. M. TAFT, Lieut. and Act'g Adj't.

THE LAUREL.—We received yesterday a beautiful laurel wreath, the handwork of fair hands, for the gallant and watchful defenders of Fort Sumter.

# The Charleston Mercury.

10 September 1863, 2

**HEADQUARTERS 18TH GEORGIA BATTALION, FORT JOHNSON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.—SPECIAL ORDER No. 16.—A reward of \$30 is offered for the apprehension of each of the following deserters from this Command:**

1. Private J. FLAGHERTY, Company B, who was discharged from the General Hospital at Summerville, So. Ca. August 5, 1863, and ordered to report for duty with his Battalion, which he has not done.

Description.—22 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height light complexion; brown eyes and dark hair; born at Brooklyn, New York; by occupation a butcher; was enlisted on April 18, 1862, at Savannah, Ga.

2. Private JOHN NURSE, of Company B, who was discharged from the same hospital, August 19, 1863, and has not reported for duty.

Description.—24 years of age; 5 feet 9½ inches in height; dark complexion, hazel eyes, dark hair; born at New York; a butcher by trade; was enlisted, May 22, 1862, at Fort Mifflin, near Savannah, Ga.

The reward offered will be paid on the delivery of the men at any military post.

By order Major W. H. BASINGER, Commanding.

JOHN R. DILLON, Lieut. and Adjt.

✓ Savannah News will publish six times and send bill to Capt. Footman.

September 10

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We have received from Mrs. C. A. O'Connell, at Fort Moultrie, a small contribution, yet an acceptable and significant, and worthy of mention with the large number that have reached our office for distribution from her and her sisters, engaged in the work of relief and refreshment for the soldier. The amount now referred to and acknowledged is \$15, which came to us in the original packages, ranging from 25 cents to \$6 75, the voluntary offerings of servants on a few of the plantations and farms near Fort Moultrie. We find credited the following amounts:

Servants of D. J. Hays	24.75
Servants of O. A. Crutcher	5.25
Servants of Col. O. M. Denton	1.70
Servants of Mrs. McCord	1.35
An old man	.25

The whole amount is but a trifle in these days of inflation, and abundance, and expansion; but may it not count up largely before the approving eye of Him who blessed and accepted the widow's mite. These servants, we are told, in presenting their offerings, through one of their number, expressed regret at the smallness of the amounts and their desire to do more and give more for the aid and relief of the soldiers who are defending them against the Yankees, against whom the servants around Fort Moultrie entertain a cordial hatred.

Their appreciation of the Yankee character would only be confirmed by a closer acquaintance, which we hope will never be sanctioned by them or any other servants of the interior of this State.

The war is illustrating and exhibiting Southern character and Southern institutions in both races of Southern society, the white and the black, the protecting and the serving race. It has shown that the abused and maligned institution which gave to ABRAHAM his armed band of faithful defenders, and has given Christian influence and privileges to more Africans than have been gathered in by all missions in all countries, is wholesomely developing the characters of both races affected.

The war is exhibiting and developing in new phases the master and the servant. While the master renouncing the comforts and luxuries of home, is daring danger and undergoing toils and privation to which nothing but the noblest impulses of duty, and conscience, and honor and liberty could reconcile a gentleman, the servant at home is storing up his frugal earnings and depositing them for the benefit of sick, or wounded or hungry soldiers.

While Lieut. Col. DANZLER was braving the dangers and toils of Morris' Island, in the fearful trials preceding and attending the evacuation, his servants and those of some of his neighbors were gathering up the little notes which have called forth these remarks. Those who know the African character, and know that in its best state it is religious and that the negroes pronounced good and perfectly reliable, even by irreligious masters or witnesses, are generally religious, will readily believe that these servants gave with their humble offerings the prayers of hearts long trained to prayer.

ABRAHAM, the father of the faithful, had some complaints against some of his neighbors. He called and armed his own servants and pursued and chastised the robbers and offenders.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is endeavoring to steal the servants of those who never wronged him, for the purpose of reducing to a worse condition than any servitude their best friends and tried benefactors.

ABRAHAM, of Mesopotamia, and ABRAHAM, of Illinois! Thus they stand. Which one should we prefer?

List of Casualties in the 28th Georgia Regiment.

On Morris' Island, September 9, 1863.

Editors Courier:—The following is a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing of the 28th Georgia Regiment, Col. Kerr's Brigade, while stationed at Battery Wagner, from the first day until the night of the 6th September:

FIELD AND STAFF.

None.

COMPANY A.

None.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Captain J. R. Haines.  
Wounded—Privates G. W. Cumming, left ankle, slight; W. T. Cary, contusion, severely; A. Webber, left arm broken; J. H. Mathews, bowels, mortally.

COMPANY C.

Killed—None.  
Wounded—Sergeant E. E. Grover, leg, slight; Private Thomas Luke, left shoulder, slight.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Private T. T. Fowler.  
Wounded—Corporal S. T. Honca, hand, slight; Isaac Wright, thigh and shoulder, slight.

COMPANY E.

Killed—None.  
Wounded—Sergeant John A. Leveritt, head, severely; Corporals G. W. Lord, head, slight; E. Edwards, leg, slight; J. L. Park, side, slight; Privates Thos. Lord, leg broken; W. A. Pindley, both thighs, severely; W. C. Heath, arm, slight.

Missing—Corporal R. B. Loyd, Privates E. A. Crouch, G. W. Bowden, A. P. Butler, James Bowden.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Private L. W. Biddy.  
Wounded—Sergeant T. L. Smith, left arm broken; Privates W. J. Brown, right leg, slight; William Miller, breast, slightly.

COMPANY G.

None.

COMPANY H.

Killed—None.  
Wounded—Sergeant W. T. Brantley, arm, slight.

COMPANY I.

Killed—None.  
Wounded—Lieut. A. F. Smith, arm, slight; W. W. Aldred, thigh, slightly.

COMPANY K.

Killed and Wounded—None.  
Missing—Privates S. H. Scarborough, J. R. Proctor.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	3
Wounded	22
Missing	7
Total	32

The Regiment was commanded by Capt. W. P. CRAWFORD, whose department, and the skillful manner in which he handled the Regiment, under the most trying circumstances, won for himself the highest esteem and respect of both officers and men.

T. O. WICKER,  
Adjutant 28th Georgia Regiment.

Col. L. M. KERR, who as acting Brigadier on Morris' Island, directed the necessarily hurried evacuation of the memorable site of siege and battle, closed there a fourth term of duty, amounting in all to twenty-four days. Morris' Island was not a very pleasant place for officers or soldiers as will be attested by all who have been there. It was one of those posts of duty to which our brave officers or soldiers go when ordered or needed, but there was nothing about it to excite preference or questions of precedence and claims for the command.

The manner in which Colonel Kerr discharged the arduous duties of this command, is sufficiently attested in the estimation of those above him in rank, by the fact of his assignment there four times in close succession, and by confiding to him the delicate and difficult task of evacuation, when the advance of the persevering foe was within whisper-shot of our beleaguered and wearied garrisons.

# The Charleston Courier.

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Lieut. THOMAS COCKING, who resigned many months since from the 2d West India Regiment, and joined our Confederate cause as a volunteer, after difficulties and disappointments which would have deterred and repelled any one but a true and tried soldier, was, as a volunteer, engaged in the closing trials and dangers of Battery Wagner. He is now under orders as a drill-master, and as such has done good service, being a thorough teacher of the drill and of the use of weapons, and also by actual service and experience of the arts and resources of a good soldier, which are only to be learned in practice and in service. Although under special orders which give him no command or place in action, Lieut. Cocking has, on every opportunity and occasion, joined in danger and action the brave men whom he has been instructing, and has thus given the emphasis of example to his precepts.

# The Charleston Courier.

11 September 1863, 1

## News from the Islands.

The enemy has refrained from firing since his unsuccessful assault on Fort Sumter. Our batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands, together with Fort Moultrie, keep up a steady fire on the Morris' Island works.

The enemy is reported busy at work on Batteries Gregg and Wagner, having erected a large platform for his guns on the latter, and thrown up an extensive sand embankment on the former. The Yankees are also said to be working on their batteries on Craig's Hill and building embrasures for guns pointing to Sullivan's Island, which it is believed will be the next point of attack.

The *Ironides* was lying in her old position yesterday, opposite Battery Wagner, receiving ammunition from a schooner alongside of her. The Monitors remain at their old anchorage. One of the enemy's steamers appeared busy yesterday transporting guns and ordnance.

According to the prisoners' accounts the expedition against Fort Sumter consisted of twenty-five to thirty boats, with an average of twenty to each boat. The details of men were made from the blockading vessels outside, with officers from the fleet inside to command them. The men knew nothing of the proposed expedition until they had finished their dinner on Tuesday, when they were called up for orders. The boats with their crews afterwards pulled up alongside of the flagship to receive instructions. Lieut. WILLIAMS, in command, took the lead.

They expected they say to meet not more than a simple guard of about one hundred men. They also expected to be able to go through the breach without difficulty or having to climb over. The night was misty and favorable for a close approach without notice. Their calculations they say all proved incorrect. About fifty marines from the United States steamer *Powhatan* form the greater majority of the prisoners taken. They state also that the Monitor ashore during the fight Tuesday

was the *Wachusett*, the same vessel that took the lead in the attack on the 7th of April.

They admit that the fire from Sullivan's Island in the last fight was very accurate, one of the Monitors having been struck on the turret twenty-nine times, without, they say, doing any damage. One Monitor had her smokestack blown off entirely. The *Ironides* was struck fifty times, without, they say, inflicting any serious damage. The prisoners manifest a great deal of confidence in the ability of General GILMORE to take the city.

So confident were they of success in the late expedition that two boxes were received under flag of truce, one addressed to "Lieut. E. P. WILLIAMS, Commanding Fort Sumter," and another to "Ensign BENJAMIN H. PORTER, Fort Sumter." These were packed with lemons, jellies, liquors, &c, all evidently prepared for a general glorification. We publish below a corrected list of the officers taken prisoners:

Lieut. Commanding E. P. Williams, U. S. N., commanding U. S. steamer *Wachusett*.

Lieut. G. C. Remy, U. S. N., of U. S. steamer *Canandaigua*, commanding Naval Battery, Morris' Island.

Lieut. S. W. Preston, U. S. N., Flag Lieutenant South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieut. E. T. Brower, U. S. N., U. S. steamer *Housatonic*.

Ensign B. H. Porter, U. S. N., U. S. steamer *New Ironides*.

Second Lieutenant R. L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, Marine Battalion, Morris' Island.

Acting Ensign E. G. Dayton, U. S. steamer *Wachusett*.

Third Assistant Engineer J. R. Harmony, U. S. steamer *Housatonic*.

Acting Master's Mate C. P. Harvey, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.

Acting Master's Mate O. F. McCarty, U. S. steamer *Onondaga*.

First Lieutenant C. H. Bradford, U. S. Marine Battalion, wounded.

Sailmaker Wm. S. L. Brayton, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, wounded.

# The Charleston Mercury.

11 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

Since the well managed and successful repulse of the Yankee barges from Fort Sumter, on Wednesday morning, little has occurred in this vicinity to vary the monotony of the siege. From our own community, and our sister cities, we hear the praises of the brave spirits who hold the fort, and of its gallant commander, Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT, who was selected for his soldierly qualities to command the fort upon the withdrawal of the artillery and substitution of an infantry garrison last Friday night. This repulse of the barges adds to his well won reputation.

The enemy have been chiefly employed in throwing up works at Cumming's Point, in strengthening and repairing Battery Wagner, and in making alterations and additions to their batteries in the interior of the island—among other things, in cutting embrasures in a battery on Beacon Hill. In these operations they display their usual unquestionable energy; and their progress is steady in spite of the fire under which they are compelled to toil for the most part of the time. In the meanwhile their batteries have been perfectly silent, though ours, as we have already hinted, have not been altogether idle.

Throughout Wednesday night, two of the James Island batteries maintained a fire upon Morris Island at intervals of five minutes. During the following day, the fire was kept up, though not so continuously, by the same batteries, as well as by those on Sullivan's Island.

The fleet remains inactive, and is probably still engaged in tinkering the damaged sides of some of its vessels. The *Ironsides* was seen yesterday lying very close to Battery Gregg, with a schooner immediately beside her.

One of the prisoners states that the attacking force of night before last was made up of two lines of barges, extending to the length of half a mile. The man was unable, however, to give the number of the barges.

A rough computation, based upon some captured papers containing the details for the assault, give the number of the storming party as eight hundred and seventy eight.

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12 September 1863, 1

*The Ironsides and two Monitors Taken—A Bold Feat.*—During the heavy bombardment of Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter and Battery Bee, which took place on Tuesday last, one of the most remarkable acts was performed ever recorded in the history of war, resulting, among other things, in the "taking," as above mentioned, of the frigate *Ironsides* and two Monitors. The heroes of the incident are Mr. GEORGE S. COOK and J. M. OSBORNE, of this city, and the manner of its occurrence was as follows: It being desirable to preserve a faithful delineation of the ruins of Fort Sumter, and to show to future generations what Southern troops can endure in battle, Gen. JORDAN sought to obtain the services of a photographic artist for the purpose, and making known his wish, Mr. Cook and his associate promptly volunteered. Provided with their instruments they reached the Fort under fire, then coolly ascending to the parapet, "planted their battery" upon a gun carriage, and commenced work. The enemy, meanwhile, were throwing their eleven and fifteen inch shells against and into Sumter, rendering personal exposure hazardous in the extreme. Under these circumstances scene after scene from the interior of the dilapidated old pile was faithfully transferred to the plates, until nearly every portion of the ruins—picturesque even in their deformity—had its "counterfeit presentment." This done, the artists turned their attention to the fleet, and had the good fortune to secure, amid the smoke of battle in which they were wreathed, a faithful likeness of the *Ironsides* and two Monitors.

Mr. Cook requested permission to go outside of the Fort and take a picture of the exterior from the water, but it was thought that this would draw additional fire from the fleet, and the project was abandoned.

Thus our citizens and country have had preserved to them a valuable memorial of a defence almost unequalled in its obstinacy—one worthy to be transmitted to the future generation. The feat itself is unparalleled, as far as we know, and no little praise is due to the gentlemen who had the hardihood to risk their lives for the purpose of securing an heirloom so precious. The wonder is that in an operation requiring so much nicety of judgment, any individual could maintain a *sang froid* sufficient to do the necessary dodging, and at the same time carry out the various details required by taste and art.

**News from the Islands.**

Our batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands and Fort Moultrie maintained a steady and well directed fire upon the enemy's positions on Morris' Island. Our shells from Battery Simpkins created some stir and destruction amongst the enemy at Battery Gregg yesterday.

A dispatch from Lieut. Col. JOS. A. YATES, Commanding Artillery on James' Island, says: "Atten minutes past eleven o'clock A. M., a shell fired from Battery Simpkins exploded in magazine or caisson at Battery Gregg, creating great confusion amongst the enemy. Immediately after a number of shells were seen to explode near the same place."

The enemy fired a few shells yesterday from Gadberry Hill toward Fort Johnson and at our other batteries on James' Island, doing no damage.

A rumor was in circulation that the enemy, during Thursday night, had mounted three guns upon Battery Gregg—two pointing to Sullivan's Island and one towards the city. We could learn nothing definite, however, and regard it as doubtful.

There is no perceptible change in the position of the fleet. A steamer was observed yesterday alongside of the *Ironsides*, and a number of men on a platform seemingly engaged at work upon the bow of the *Ironsides*. But five Monitors were observed at the usual anchorage.

The night trains on the South Carolina Rail Road have been discontinued. Due notice will be given when trains commence running again.

The Accommodation Train, both for freight and passengers, on the Northeastern Rail Road, has been temporarily discontinued, on account of the demands of the Government for the rolling stock of the road. As soon as these demands have been satisfied, the running of the Accommodation Train will be resumed, of which notice will be given. We refer to the notice of the Superintendent.

*Arrest of Powder Thieves.*—Officer Hicks, on Thursday, arrested four colored teamsters charged with stealing powder from the Government stores, while transporting it from one place to another in the city. Officer Hicks had observed the drivers stop at different stores on their way, and had his suspicions aroused immediately. He accordingly arrested one driver, who made a confession implicating three others. One white man, in whose store the powder was discovered in a tea chest, was also arrested. The case was fully proved. The negroes were sentenced to receive sixty lashes each and have one week's solitary confinement. The white man was fined \$200, and bound over in the sum of \$500 not to engage in illegal trade.



12 September 1863, 1

*Charleston.*—We do not despair of Charleston because of the abandonment of Morris' Island. The nearest point of land on that Island is more than four miles from the city, and the way is barred at every available point by all the impediments that engineering science and skill can interpose, and all the opposition that the most determined courage can offer. Still we need not seek to disguise the fact that the peril of the city, for some time felt to be great, is increasing, and that its present situation is such as to demand sleepless vigilance and the most heroic devotion on the part of its defenders. It is due to consistency, to the relation that city bears to our struggle for independence; to her past reputation and her future renown, that Charleston should not fall except after a resistance as desperate as any recorded in history. And then, if she must fall, the whole country, the civilized world, indeed, looks to see that nothing is left to reward the lust, to satiate the vindictiveness, or grace the triumph of the assailants. South Carolinians have everywhere, and at all times, shown their courage. Should it be impossible to defend their beautiful and famous city, they will have an opportunity of showing something rarer and higher than courage—the spirit that made Cato prefer self-destruction to shame. But we will not dwell on the possibility of the enemy succeeding. We prefer to believe that the valor and good fortune which have saved Charleston heretofore, when threatened, will still protect her from the violent hands of an infuriated and besotted foe, and that she may come out scathless and crowned with fresh honors from her fiery trial.—*Richmond Whig.*

*Charleston.*—Compared with East Tennessee, this point is one of little importance. We could better afford to lose a dozen Charlestons than even a portion of Tennessee South of the river. One is the granary of the South; the other, an aperture through which passed our cotton and specie to foreign markets, and through which was brought us in return a few yards of gold lace and Yankee calicoes. We do not say this, however, to prepare the mind for intelligence of the fall of Charleston. It is very doubtful whether the enemy ever get possession of the place. They may burn the city, and we think it altogether probable they will, but what will they have gained with the position still in our possession? The man in command at Charleston is not a General of the Pemberton and Lovel order; the position will be defended to the last, though the town be laid in ruins.

To the successful defence of the position, our batteries on James' Island could contribute but very little. The enemy was already within sheltering distance of the city. All hopes of saving the city was therefore lost, but the means of defending the position still remained. Hence the evacuation of the Island and the concentration at the second line of defence was but a common sense measure—one suggested by the very nature of the situation.

What cause or causes have operated on the mind of the President or his Cabinet to superinduce the abandonment of East Tennessee that the Gulf and West cities might be defended, we cannot say; unless perchance Mr. Memminger's theory of importing provisions and breadstuffs from Europe is to be put in practice.—*Columbus Sun.*

THE SIEGE.

Except for an occasional shot from our own batteries, it would have been difficult to believe for the last two days that a large besieging force is in sight of the spires of Charleston. Unvexed by the busy keel of commerce, the waves, under the pale autumn sky, have slept more quietly than they ever slept in the good old times before the separation. A bird's eye view, however, across the blue waters of the bay, from some elevated point in the city, betrays at once the utter hollowness of this semblance of peace. Yonder, at Cumming's Point, Battery Gregg is rapidly growing into the dimensions of a hostile fort, and not far off, on the parapet of Wagner, the Yankee flag floats as proudly as if it were not stained by a thousand disgraces. Somewhat farther to the south, the formidable batteries No. 1 and No. 2 may be seen looking as formidable as ever, and if you watch closely you may perhaps detect a relieved working party, either drawn up on the sands, or disappearing behind the hills. Still beyond these gleam the white tents of the enemy, and over the woods of James Island tower the masts of the fleet. The *Iron-sides* lies where it has lain for two days, close under Gregg, while five monitors are anchored considerably nearer to the north end of Morris Island than they would have cared to be a week ago. But where is the sixth? It is not in sight; and the inference that it has been seriously damaged and withdrawn, is so pleasant, that, though it is by no means a certain one, we recommend our readers to adopt it.

There is, of course, but little to report to-day. On Thursday night two guns, bearing apparently on Sullivan's Island, were mounted at Gregg by the enemy, and additional traverses were thrown up. At the same time the enemy were not idle elsewhere, but we have no definite information as to what was accomplished. Previous to Thursday night a large platform for guns had been erected in Wagner.

Moultrie and the James Island batteries have kept up night and day a slow fire upon the Yankee working parties. The following despatch received at Headquarters will show that this fire has not been altogether without effect:

FORT JOHNSON, September 11.

*Captain Nance:* I have the honor the report that at ten minutes past eleven a. m. a shell fired from Battery Simkins exploded a magazine or calson at Battery Gregg, creating great confusion among the enemy. Immediately afterwards, a number of shells were seen to explode near the same place.

J. A. YATES.

It is a source of great comfort to us to think that the above catastrophe could hardly have occurred without considerable loss of life and limb.

Some additional facts have been learned from the prisoners in regard to the late assault on Sumter. The men were, for the most part, detailed from the blockading vessels outside, but they were put under the command of officers from the fleet within the bar. Nothing was known of the expedition until after dinner on Tuesday, when they were called up for orders.

Lieutenant WILLIAMS, commanding the party, took the lead in the assault. The reception which the party met with was anything but what they expected, as they had been led to believe that there were not more than a hundred men in the fort.

About fifty marines, from the steamer *Powhatan*, constitute the majority of the prisoners taken.

The prisoners state also that the fire from Sullivan's Island in the last fight with the monitors was very accurate, one of the monitors having been struck on the turret twenty-nine times, without doing any damage. One monitor had her smoke-stack completely blown off. The *Iron-sides*, they say, was struck fifty times, without receiving any material injury.

It is an amusing proof of the confidence with which the enemy looked forward to the success of their assault, that two boxes were received under flag of truce; one addressed to Lieutenant E. P. WILLIAMS, Commanding Fort Sumter, and another to Ensign BENJAMIN H. PORTER, Fort Sumter. The boxes contained a great many delicacies, and were probably intended to grace a festival in honor of the capture of the fort.

Among the wounded at Battery Beauregard, during the last bombardment of Sullivan's Island, was Lieutenant E. W. MACBETH, Company A, 1st S. C. Infantry, who received a severe contusion from the fragment of a shell.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on James Island, on the 5th September, 1863, Private T. J. FITZGERALD, Company "C," 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, of a wound received on the same day, by the accidental discharge of a rifle in his own hands.

DIED, at Fort Johnson, on the 5th September, 1863, Private ROBERT E. HALL, of Captain Mitchell's Company "I," 1st S. C. Artillery, of a wound received the same morning while on duty at Battery Simkins—his left leg being shattered by one of the enemy's Parrott shells.

# The Charleston Courier.

14 September 1863, 1

*Departure of Prisoners.*—Under orders from the Brigadier-General Commanding Headquarters, the Provost Marshal, Captain W. J. GAYNE, made arrangements yesterday for the removal of the Yankee naval officers and marines taken in the assault on Fort Sumter. They take their departure this morning on the South Carolina Rail Road for Columbia, S. C. A guard of sixty men from Colonel JEFFORDS' Cavalry accompanies them.

*The Victors Wreath.*—A number of ladies of this city have presented a beautiful laurel wreath to the garrison of Fort Sumter, with the following inscription:

"For Major Stephen Elliott and his gallant command at Fort Sumter, September 9th, 1863.

"Again South Carolina's daughters claim the proud privilege of wreathing the laurel for the noble garrison of Sumter."

Below we give the response of the garrison:

*Editors Courier:*—The Garrison of Fort Sumter return their thanks to Carolina's fair daughters for the Laurel Wreath which now hangs on Sumter's crumbling walls.

They rejoice that it has been theirs to show our vandal foe that there is a power and magic in the ruined battlements to which they still must bow, and hope that it may again be their proud privilege to add new laurels to their country's fame.

WM. MASON SMITH,

Adjutant Charleston Battalion.

Fort Sumter, September 12, 1863.

JAMES' ISLAND, September 9, 1863.

*Editors Courier:*—Please allow us space in your columns to acknowledge, with gratitude, in behalf of our Companies, the receipt of a lot of nice Irish potatoes and okra, from Dr. BACHMAN, through Mrs. W. SNOWDEN.

T. A. HOLTZCLAW,

Captain Company H, P. B. L. A.

J. R. BOWDEN,

Captain Company I, P. B. L. A.

# The Charleston Courier.

14 September 1863, 1

## The News.

The firing from our batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands and Fort Moultrie upon the enemy has been continued since our last report.

The fire from Fort Moultrie was very heavy occasionally Saturday and Sunday on Battery Wagner, a large force of Yankees being discovered at work upon that fortification mounting guns. They keep a lookout stationed on the parapet, and, whenever our guns are fired, seem to be apparently notified of the direction in which the shell is coming, as they immediately retreat under cover.

On Saturday the Yankees at Battery Wagner responded to our fire from Fort Moultrie; firing about once in every ten minutes.

The enemy is also hard at work upon Battery Gregg, but have succeeded in mounting as yet only two guns, which are turned towards Sullivan's Island. Battery Simkins, however, keeps up a steady and effective fire upon the working parties at Gregg, and several shells were seen on Sunday to drop right in among them.

The enemy have erected a telegraph line between Battery Gregg and Gadberry Hill. From the latter place it is believed they keep watch on boats passing in the harbor this side of Fort Sumter. One or two boats were fired at yesterday.

The report of the landing of a Yankee force on Long Island is believed to be without foundation.

A Yankee telegraph operator named FOSTER, a Chaplain, a Lieutenant and a negro soldier, were captured by our Cavalry near Combahee Ferry yesterday. FOSTER and five others, including those captured, it appears started on an expedition some five or six days ago, with the view of tapping our lines and gaining information. He came prepared with all the necessary instruments and about five hundred yards of wire. The party were all mounted. On Saturday they reached Green Pond, and FOSTER succeeded in attaching his instruments. From what we can learn, however, he failed to obtain any information of importance. Finding he was detected, he attempted to make his escape. Our Cavalry having been notified, started in pursuit. He was overtaken in the woods almost naked and in a wretched plight from musquitos, bugs, &c. About three hundred yards of wire were secured besides an insulator. The wire is of superior make, with seven strands well insulated and India Rubber coating. A piece may be seen at this office.

Slow firing is still going on at the hour of closing this report.



# The Charleston Courier.

15 September 1863, 1

## The News.

The shelling of the enemy's works on Morris' Island, by Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins, was been continuous since our last. The Yankees fail to show themselves during the day time, our fire making it too hot for them to continue their operations. Their progress is very slow.

Several of the gunboats and two Monitors left Sunday night. It is supposed they sought shelter in the Stone from the blow which sprung up at that time. The *Ironides* remained at her old anchorage. Yesterday a schooner was alongside, evidently transferring supplies. One of the Monitors was also apparently receiving supplies from another schooner.

The enemy fired but a very few shots yesterday. The Yankee Telegraph Operator and those taken prisoners with him, were taken before General WALKER yesterday and examined. The prisoner states that a telegraph line is in operation along the coast, between Tybee and Morris' Island.

## The Wayside Home.

We have deemed it a duty and a privilege to visit the Wayside Home, now in successful and useful operation at the old American Hotel, corner of King and George-streets. The Committee who undertook this work at the call of the considerate founders, have been eminently successful in their choice of a site, and of agents and assistants. This "Home" is now on its seventh week of business, and its registry shows that it has received and entertained 12,000 soldiers. Every visitor takes generally two meals, and many three or more.—Many are also supplied with lodging.

The arrangements for both lodging and feeding are liberal and bountiful, and well managed. They would indeed be creditable to any hotel. Many a soldier and traveler, we know, has, since the war commenced, paid \$2, or even \$3, for a dinner much worse in quantity, quality and style than that at which we assisted in the Wayside Home lately for the purpose of informing ourselves as to the condition and management of the place so much needed, and now more than ever needed in consequence of the suspension of some of the trains. The number and wants of soldiers in transit in this city will be largely increased.

We respectfully commend to all surgeons, chaplains and officers who feel a lively and conscientious interest in the welfare and treatment of the soldier to visit this Wayside Home, and an examination of its details. They will receive full information, and every opportunity of examining for themselves, through the attentive and obliging courtesy of the faithful steward, or of any of the Committee in attendance. They will thus be enabled not only to commend the Home to the soldier, but to the benevolence of citizens on which it must depend.

Under the most rigid and exact economy the Wayside Home must be under heavy and constant expenses; and the liberal donors who have established it and brought it to its present condition would feel richly rewarded if they could see its success, or could hear the grateful utterances of some wearying and wearied soldiers who have enjoyed its refreshments.

Let those who have given to it continue to give as God prospers them, and let those who have not given give now—either in provisions or money.

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Under the most rigid and exact economy the Wayside Home must be under heavy and constant expenses; and the liberal donors who have established it and brought it to its present condition would feel richly rewarded if they could see its success, or could hear the grateful utterances of some wayfaring and wearied soldiers who have enjoyed its refreshments.

Let those who have given to it continue to give as God prospers them, and let those who have not given give now—either in provisions or money.

In Memoriam.

OUR YOUTHFUL DEAD.

As we look through the ranks of heroes who from time to time have been engaged in the defence of the gateway of our city—beasting day and night an iron storm—it is a sad thought that so many vacant places once were filled with the noblest young men of our State—men around whom clustered our fairest hopes and most ambitious aspirations—men who had already adorned society and given promise of future excellence, that was destined to redound to the honor of our whole people. HASKELL, CHEVRS, BEE, SIMPKINS, RAMSAY, RYAN, PRINGLE, GARY—such are the names already written on the unfolding scroll of our fearful siege! Brave spirits, who, "thunder scathed and battle-scarred, death bore from the fight." Let their proud record ever be—"Died on the field of glory." We can only hang our wreaths upon the cold white marble's brow and sorrow for their memories.

The last who went from the brave garrison was not among the least. Capt. JOHN HILLARY GARY, for whom we twine to-day the same garland we

have laid upon the graves of his fellow martyrs, was worthy of them all, and like them—noble, brave, generous and true. His young life so rich with successes, is his ablest tribute. Born in Cokesbury, Abbeville District, on the 17th of August, 1839, he there received in the Methodist Academy, the preparatory education which fitted him for the graver experiences of manhood. In 1858, he entered the South Carolina College, but on the commencement of the war, his thoughts turned from his books to his country, and sacrificing his brilliant prospects as a student, he left the Institution before the time of graduation. He entered the service. Subsequently, however, a diploma was conferred upon him by the Faculty. His whole College career was attended with that popularity which frank natures always create, and marked by brilliant promise. He was elected Captain of the College Cadets, President of the Clarosophic Society and Valedictory Orator of another.

On the formation of Major J. J. Lucas' Battalion of South Carolina Regulars, he was appointed Second Lieutenant, and finally became the Captain of Company A. With the battalion he participated in all of its engagements, and performed a prominent part in the capture of the Federal gunboat *Isaac P. Smith*, in the Stono river, during the spring of 1863—commanding on that occasion the battery which it is said disabled her. In the latter part of July he was assigned to duty at Battery Wagner, then undergoing the fearful ordeal of bombardment, where he remained for two weeks. On the 11th August he was again ordered to that post, and from 12 o'clock Wednesday noon, until three o'clock on the morning of Thursday, when he was wounded, fought his guns as bravely as they had at any time during the siege been managed. Such was his indomitable spirit that even after he had been stricken down, he insisted on going back to his Company, and had he not been prevented would have died by the side of his pieces. The gallant PRINGLE, an associate officer in the same battalion, preceded him only a few days on the long death journey; and how much these two brave soldiers were missed, is best attested by their Commanding officer, who, speaking of the casualties, said: "I could better have afforded to have lost thirty men." Gen. BRAUERGARD, also, expressing his sorrow, remarked that he could not well supply the loss of Capt. GARY, for he relied on him as an officer to whose judgment and gallantry he would, if necessary, have trusted the entire command of Battery Wagner. There was no position in the service to which he was attached in which he would not have proven an ornament and example.

His comrades who knew him best will most appreciate this tribute to his memory. As an officer he was strict and kind, impartial in his treatment, careful of every want of his men, and brave to a fault. As a man he was gentle, generous, tender hearted and almost child-like in his confidence. He won his friends by that peculiar magnetism of the heart which seems born in some natures, and they in return discovering his noble gifts, "grappled to him with hooks of steel."

The memory of such men cannot die. They may go down to dust, in bloody shrouds, and sleep in nameless tombs, "but for all time, foundlings of fame are our beloved lost."

"For as they poured their blood like wine,  
From life's ripe gathered clusters,  
And far through History's night hall shine,  
Their deeds, with stars, have been."

# The Charleston Courier.

16 September 1863, 1

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
CHARLESTON, September 14, 1863. }

By virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution of this State, I invite the two branches of the Legislature to assemble in their respective Halls at Columbia, on *Monday*, the twenty-first September instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at [L. s.] Charleston, this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini 1863.

M. L. BONHAM.

W. R. HUNTT, Secretary of State.

All papers in the State publish one week.

## News from the Islands.

The continued firing from Fort Moultrie and our batteries elicits but little response from the enemy. All indications, however, point to another attack and brisk bombardment in a short time. Yesterday the *Ironsides* appears to have finished receiving supplies. The schooner that had been laying alongside, proceeded to one of the Monitors, and again commenced discharging.

A few shots were fired by the enemy yesterday afternoon towards Fort Johnson, while throughout the day an occasional shot or shell was thrown from the Yankee Batteries Nos. 1 and 2 at Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island works.

One of the Monitors, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, moved up and steamed round Cumming's Point, as if on a reconnoissance. Fort Moultrie opened upon her, checking further progress and causing her to retire.

A very sad accident occurred at Battery Cheves, James' Island, about ten o'clock, Tuesday morning. A magazine exploded, killing five men. We have not learned the cause of the explosion nor how many were wounded. The following are the names of those killed: Second Lieut. LATIMER, Company K, 29th Georgia; Sergeants GRAHAM and WHITWORTH, Corporal SCOTT and Private GRIFFISS, 22d Georgia Battalion.

"An Offer Worthy of a Hero."—Under this appropriate caption the *Savannah Republican* reports:

On the last day of our occupancy of Morris' Island, the gallant Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, (20th S. C. V.) was in command of the forces. Everything looked gloomy enough, but the heart of our heroic Colonel never quailed for a moment. About midday, and in the midst of the terrific bombardment from sea and land, he dispatched Gen. Beauregard as follows:

"Will the boats be here to-night for garrison? If so, at what time? If our sacrifice will be of benefit to the cause, say so: and I will storm the enemy's works at once, or lose every man on this Island—the enemy is within fifty yards of us and by day-dawn they will be upon us—therefore, we should assault them to-night. L. M. KEITT."

*Editors Courier*—The Charleston papers have not, to the best of my knowledge, ever mentioned the death of First Lieutenant ERM. ERWIN, 1st S. C. Infantry, Regulars. He met his end in Fort Beauregard, on Monday afternoon, the 7th instant. Of his antecedents I know little, except that he was a graduate of the Citadel, I think with high distinction. He was a native of Barnwell District.

When Morris' Island was evacuated, he was with his company in charge of a portion of the guns in Wagner. At the time of the evacuation he was suffering severely from dysentery. Within an hour of his death he remarked to the writer, what was evident from his appearance, that he was too sick to be on duty, but that he could not reconcile it to his feelings to be absent from his post. Accordingly he conducted his company to Sullivan's Island, (his Captain being detained in the city) and immediately took his post at his gun, where a shell immediately after terminated his useful life. He has left a bright example to his comrades, of a brave man standing up to his duty under circumstances when the bravest might have sought temporary relief from the post of danger. Simple justice demands that this record should be made, and I consider it a privilege to be the medium of doing it. M.



**PEACE**  
**THE SOLE CHANCE NOW LEFT FOR**  
**REUNION**

A LETTER TO PROFESSOR S. P. MORSE, LL. D.  
President of the New York Society for the Diffusion of  
Political Knowledge

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN,  
Late Minister of the United States to Portugal.

To Professor S. P. Morse, President of the Society for the  
Diffusion of Political Knowledge;

MY DEAR SIR—I address to your world-honored  
name, and through you to the Northern Democracy  
of the United States, the following views upon  
the present aspect of our great American Question.

In a pamphlet put forth about a year ago under  
the title of "Union, Disunion, and Reunion,"  
addressed as a Letter to ex-President Pierce, I  
attempted to exhibit those unfortunate defects in  
the Federal Constitution whose operation has cul-  
minated in our present disruption and civil war;  
urging the argument that the reform of those  
defects, through a National Convention assembled  
for the purpose of conciliation and re-cohesion,  
presented then our sole chance of reunion.

At that date, this chance did not seem entirely  
hopeless. An impressive series of Northern mili-  
tary successes at the West, not only had so in-  
flamed the North with encouragement in the vain  
crusade of coercion it had undertaken, as to make  
it idle to address to it then any words of peace,  
but appeared to create a possibility that the South  
might find itself so hard pressed by the superiority  
in numbers of the well equipped armies of the  
North, that it might be not unwilling to listen to  
proposals of reconstruction which should be ten-  
dered in the spirit advocated by me; and which  
should be accomplished with thorough, effectual  
and permanent guaranties of all the just rights of  
the Southern portion of the Confederacy for the  
future. But a year of war makes a vast change  
in the relative position of the combatants, and in  
the possibilities and terms of peace between them.

The events of this past year, beginning with  
the campaign of the Peninsula, followed by the  
great battles of Second Manassas, Fredericksburg  
and Sharpsburg, and now completed by the fall  
of the third siege of Vicksburg—together with all  
the local atrocities of the war as its horrors have  
been felt on the Southern soil, and that final act  
of flinging away the scabbard which we have  
witnessed in the Emancipation proclamation, and  
in the general summons to servile insurrection  
wickedly but vainly urged by the Northern  
Government—have now extinguished the last  
glimmer of that hope, to which twelve months  
ago it was not entirely absurd to cling, of a possi-  
bility of such reunion, on the basis of a reform  
of the Constitution that should be adequate to the  
objects of present reconciliation and ample guar-  
anty for the future. At some day, more or less  
distant—after an interval of separation—when  
the exasperated passions of the war shall have  
subsided, and a calmer and wiser reason shall  
have resumed its sway, both at the North and at  
the South; then, indeed, is the New Union, a  
better Union than the very defective old one, may  
become practicable; but the only possible path  
left open towards such a consummation lies now  
through the gate of peace with amicable separa-  
tion.

The sooner the North, and especially the De-  
mocratic party, can be brought to comprehend this,  
the better for itself, for the whole country and for  
the world: It is now, in my judgment, the duty of  
all true and enlightened patriots, boldly and man-  
fully, and at any hazard or cost of the popularity  
of the hour, to plant themselves on this "plat-  
form;" a platform to which they will all have to  
come at last.

A certain apparent and partial relapse of the war  
fever, inflamed by a natural irritation produced by  
the language of some of the Southern papers, would  
seem to have recently come over the Democracy  
of the North, and to threaten the country with all  
the evil involved in Mr. Lincoln's ability to recruit  
with a new levy, through the conscription law, his  
hitherto baffled million of men, and to pay them  
for another year or two of war, with new resources  
of unlimited irredeemable paper. This is a fact  
profoundly to be deplored by every true and wise  
lover of all that we have heretofore regarded as  
our country. It is simply a repetition of the fatal  
mistake committed by that same Democracy two  
years ago, when it allowed itself to be seduced

and entrapped into the inception of the war, by  
the cunning manœuvring of a mere party Adminis-  
tration, installed in power against an adverse mil-  
lions of majority on the popular vote. This relapse  
must and will inevitably come to an end, just as  
did the original attack. Its only effect will be to  
prolong the national agony, to aggravate the gen-  
eral ruin; to deepen the torrent of blood; to multi-  
ply the number of desolate homes and broken  
hearts; to pile upon Ossa another Pelion of public  
debt, and to raise still higher, and broaden still  
more hopelessly, the moral wall of irremediable  
hatred.

At the outset, two years ago, there was indeed  
some excuse for the war on the part of the North;  
an excuse of which no vestige now remains. The  
country was led into it insensibly, being at first  
summoned merely to the defence of the Capitol  
against menaced attack; the army collected on  
the pretext of that sole purpose having been then  
afterwards wickedly led forward by Executive  
command into that fatal invasion of Virginia,  
which was repulsed at Bull Run; justly and de-  
servedly indeed repulsed, but under such circum-  
stances as to awaken all the natural fighting  
instinct of the North for another trial for the  
recovery of the honor lost, or apparently lost, in  
its flight from that fatal field. There was, more-  
over, then a great Unionist party at the South  
and throughout the South. Experiment could  
alone, as it then seemed to many, determine  
whether or not it was the true and real mind of  
the South to separate. (They forgot, or did not  
heed or believe, that that dread experiment itself  
could not but produce in the process that very  
adverse unity of the Southern mind and the  
Southern passion, whose existence it was to test.)  
Possibly Mr. Seward's "ninety days" might break  
down the assumed violent ascendancy of a min-  
ority Secessionist faction, and might develop into  
local power at the South, this supposed, nay, this  
then real Unionist spirit and party. This was a  
plausible and seductive argument. No wonder it  
misled thousands of honest minds at the North.  
A patriotic enthusiasm of nationality, thrilling to  
the name of the Union, and rallying to the symbol  
of the flag, co-operated powerfully and naturally  
with these influences, urged as they were by the  
Government, by a majority party at the North, and  
by an eloquent and omnipresent press. The com-  
bination of these causes constitutes now the ex-  
cuse, though insufficient for the justification, of  
the Democracy of the North, for the fatal folly  
then committed by it of going into, or rather of  
being cajoled into, a war which, though ostensibly  
for the salvation of the Union, was in truth simply  
and solely for that of the Republican party. It was  
not an ignoble error, not an unpardonable, though  
indeed a tremendous, and now, for the present  
generation at least, an irreparable one. If that  
error had not been committed, if any influential  
voices in denunciation of it had been raised and  
heeded in time, amid the tumultuous confusion  
of the hour—if the Democratic party had then put  
upon the incipient war, that *est*, which even then  
existed in the misgiving hearts of thousands,  
whose terrorized or too prudent tongues refused  
it utterance—a true and lasting reunion, on the  
basis of a reformed Constitution, would have come  
about, after, if not before, the next Presidential  
election. But now, after those two years of the  
bloodiest, the bitterest, and the most tremendous  
war ever witnessed by a horrified world—a moral  
war of hearts and of minds, surpassing in the  
fierceness of its passions even all the fury of its  
hundred fields of battle—this present relapse into  
the same folly of the dream of reunion, through  
war, is a madness, for which language has no  
name.

Whatever may have been the case two years  
ago, it is very certain that the South, with a  
degree of exasperation, unanimously rarely, if ever,  
before witnessed in the history of any people, is  
now against reunion and for Independence.  
Southern Unionism has utterly evaporated out of  
the land. Those who once cherished it, with a  
lingering love all the more honorable, because  
locally unpopular, have now become all the more  
vehement in reaction in the opposite direction.  
No pretext of a Unionist party at the South now  
survives to justify the further prosecution of the  
war. The rights and the duties of now depend  
upon the facts of now. If anything in human poli-  
tics is true and certain, it is, that the Confederate  
States can now never be brought back into the old  
Union; by force of arms, through any conquest  
and subjugated country. Poland and Venetia are  
lovingly loyal to our and their, in comparison  
with the now universal sentiment of the South to-  
wards the Union. Every man, old and young,  
every child, male and female, every woman, no-

ther, wife or girl, has now come to hate the North,  
and to hate the Union, with an indignant abhor-  
rence beyond all words. If broken down in the  
end in the means of organized resistance resist-  
ance, that hatred will but then receive the only  
further degree of intensification of which it is yet  
susceptible. Even when that sentiment is  
more possible to suppose such a result) they would  
be but dragged, as a nation of prisoners, into a  
captivity which it would be the absurdest of absur-  
dities to call a Federal Union. And the agitation  
of a permanent conspiracy on a national scale of  
dimensions, for the overthrow of such defeated  
yoke, would date from that very first day, and  
would but await its opportunity for a renewal of  
the struggle for independence; an opportunity  
which the first menace of a foreign war would  
present to be eagerly embraced.

As a general principle, in reference to all forms  
of Government, it is the very fundamental idea of  
Americanism that the only just foundation of Gov-  
ernment is "the consent of the governed." With  
that multiplied force this principle applies to the  
republican form, and must apply to the federal  
form, it is needless to dwell upon. Whether they  
were in the right or in the wrong in the original  
proceeding of Secession (and my opinion is that  
they ought to have waited and endured till they  
had at least witnessed the result of another Presi-  
dential election,) whatever division of public senti-  
ment may have at the outset existed amongst  
them, the fact is undeniable (and not even Mr.  
Seward would have the hardihood to deny it, even  
in one of his telegraphic dispatches,) that, however  
they might be beaten down in war, there could  
now be no such "consent" on the part of the  
Southern people, to the Government of the Union.  
To continue the war, now purely vindictive and  
tyrannical in its character, for their mere over-  
throw and conquest, becomes therefore now, at  
least, the utter nullification of the very cardinal  
idea of our whole political theory and system. The  
attempt to do so is to nullify our own revolution;  
to blaspheme our very Declaration of Independ-  
ence; to repudiate all our own history; to cancel  
all our Constitutions, State and Federal; to sanc-  
tion all the despotisms, all the alien dominations,  
of other ages and countries; to justify the tenure  
of writhing and bleeding Poland, by Russia, at this  
very moment, and all the brutal means, by which  
that tenure will, too probably, be enforced, in spite  
of the sorrowful protest of the heart and consci-  
ence of the whole civilized world. Even though,  
through some superhuman prescience, he were  
perfectly assured of a triumphant issue of conquest  
and subjugation, no American has now any longer  
a right to prosecute further a contest whose very  
success can bring nothing else or better than this.

Farewell for ever to all that constitutes the es-  
sential principle of our boasted Americanism; to  
all the ideas of the inherent right of self-govern-  
ment in peoples; to all the doctrine of Republican  
liberty of which that very flag was the self-assert-  
ing symbol, beneath whose folds are marshalled the  
hosted to this fratricidal war; if such a contest  
is to be now any longer prosecuted, after the dem-  
onstration now patent to all the world of its true  
character, as a mere war of brute and brutal force  
for the compulsion of one great people by another,  
to submit to a yoke of alien government abhorred  
by the resisting people with the intensest degree  
of unanimous hatred! Victory itself in such a con-  
test is the suicide of Republican America. The  
abdication of all that was symbolized to the world  
in our very national name. Every true American,  
every true Democrat, every true Republican, is  
now bound, under penalty of absolute and utter  
self-contradiction, to give all his sympathies to the  
resisting, the self-asserting and self-defending  
people; a people amply large and strong enough  
for distinct national existence, which he sees bat-  
tling and battling so bravely, so enduringly, so self-  
sacrificingly, for the maintenance of that right  
divine of self-government, without which all our  
history is a mockery, and all our political doctrine an  
absurdity, and all our national life a lie.

Whatever future may betide the young flag of  
the new nationality which has been now so gal-  
lantly upheld by the Southern people with equal  
constancy through wear and through woe, during  
the past two years of the "anacroudo" pressure, in  
a cause of legitimate self defence and rightful self-  
assertion, with which are interwoven all the very  
cardinal ideas of American political life, what  
American worthy of the name would not be far  
more proud to share in the magnificent glory of its  
defeat, than to swell the exulting hosts of brutal  
triumph, not alone over a subjugated people, but  
over all that has heretofore constituted the true  
greatness, and the moral glory, of our national life?

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For myself, at least, I will only say that if the South is conquered, I shall claim the high honor of sharing, at least with my heart's profoundest and most sacred sympathies, in such noble misfortune; and of then claiming to cast in my humble lot unreservedly with so glorious though so unhappy a people. If it succeeds in maintaining its independence, I shall at least from a distance pay them the little tribute of my honest admiration; and of my sincerest prayers that, in a long career of renovated prosperity, time may heal the wounds of the public and private woe, now bleeding as though from every pore, and that they may continue to stand fast in peace, as they have so nobly done in war, to those fundamental ideas of Republican, Confederate self government; for love of which alone I was proud of the name of American citizen.

But, they never can be conquered! The past two years, and particularly the past year, have not too entirely washed the whole Southern people, to make such conquest ever possible, even though the North possessed twice its actual superiority in numbers and other material advantages. Invading attacks needs to be many times superior in force to resisting self defence before the desperate game of war becomes equalized. All the power of the then colossal Spanish Empire under Charles V. and the succeeding Phillips, failed to conquer two or three miserable little Dutch provinces, almost Lilliputian in their geography. Even petty and contiguous Portugal expelled victoriously from its soil all the hosts of the same still great power. Not in vain stands recorded in more ancient history the imperishable moral of Marathon. A single man can defend his own hearth and home against three or four or five or six who may assail it from without. But none of these disparities exist in the present case. Armies little inferior in numbers, while far superior in that *moral* derived from a cause and a motive, have hitherto repulsed every attempt by those of the North to penetrate to the vital points of the Southern self defence. These armies can never be extinguished, while every day perfects their discipline, increases their efficiency, invigorates their military fibre, intensifies their resolve, and elevates their *morale*. Every year must bring forward its fresh contingent of growing youth to more than make good all the losses of successive campaigns. In case of need, there remains unexhausted and inexhaustible resources of men of all ages and professions, ready to fly to arms when war should approach nearer to the vast interior of the Southern country. Far greater Northern armies than those which have hitherto waged a warfare so little successful along the mere frontier, and on a few water courses of the Confederacy, will be insufficient to overrun and to maintain a footing in the interior of a country for half the year impregnable, from the mere influences of climate, to Northern invasion. Arms they have already in abundance, they are able to manufacture, and they must continue to import, in spite of all possibilities of blockade. Of gunpowder the same is to be said. Of the military genius of their generals it is superfluous to speak. Their past successes, especially those of the past year, have animated them to that confidence in themselves, their cause, and their commanders, which in war is more than half of victory in advance. As for the pressure of the hardships and impoverishment of war upon Southern families and homes, no amount of such suffering pressing upon such a people can produce any other effect than to embitter their exasperation and to nerve their determination. They have already learned how easy it is after all, when a nation is animated with a great passion of patriotism, to bear cheerfully, nay even exultingly, the extremest of personal privations. Tens of thousands of the best gentlemen of the land carry muskets in the ranks, and march to eager battle with the bare soles of their feet hardened by use into insensibility; while hundreds of thousands of delicate ladies submit, proudly and without a murmur, to every form of domestic hardship. All the women of the South weave and work for the soldiers in the field. Inexhaustible supplies of Indian meal, rice and bacon, where other food is inaccessible, suffice, and must continue amply to suffice, for such sustenance as they are more than satisfied with. To wish to subjugate such a people is almost impious. To hope it is insanity.

Sooner or later, all Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists alike, must accept this truth, unpalatable as it may be. The sooner now the better for all. The Democracy of the North, in so far as it supports the war, is playing the mere part of the cat's paw to the Abolitionists and the politicians of the Republican party. It is for the satisfaction of the fanatic vindictiveness of the one and for the

the Democracy is now misled, by the sacred spell words of Union and Country, to carry on the hopeless folly and wickedness of this great war. It is now, at bottom, not a question of patriotism, but of mere party. The Republican party, which has provoked and made the war, like the man who had the wolf by the ears, cannot now let go of it, without to its total party ruin. It will have to come to that in the end, but they hope to ride out the interval of eighteen months to the next Presidential election, still upon the bloody wave of war, with the sword of the Democracy raised above the heads of the Federalists, who have already been the victims of their own party's policy. They are now, in this prosecution of their more party interest, with a desperate hope in the chapter of accidents, but with a fearful recklessness of all the aggregated ruin and woe they are accumulating upon the country. The public debt they are piling up, these unprincipled party leaders care in truth little about. "After us the deluge." They well know it will be repudiated in the indignant hour of the great popular reaction. For the future honor and credit of my country I rejoice that not a dollar of that debt has been taken abroad. A sagacious instinct of the truth of this whole business has preserved the leaders of Europe from touching it. The Government has not even dared to offer it to them. This whole war of coercion has been radically unconstitutional from the start. A hundred

words of the most sagacious Unconstitutionality have accompanied and still further characterized its prosecution. The war debt partakes of that pervading and irremediable unconstitutionality. Held almost entirely by the contractors, the Republicans, or the other supporters and abettors of the war, it will be repudiated, not alone on this ground of essential unconstitutionality, but also on the further one of that high public justice which will declare the repudiation of that wicked debt to be but a small measure of punishment to fall upon those who will stand collectively responsible (next to the Administration) for the war in which and for which it was created. They have not yet dared, to any extent, even in the midst of the deluded public enthusiasm in favor of the war, to support it by any real taxation upon the body of the people. What chance will there be of its payment by such taxation, a taxation to run, like that of England, through indefinite generations, after the war shall have failed, after the separation of the Union shall have become a fact not only accomplished, but on all hands recognized? Dissolved by the accomplished secession of nearly half the States, the Union and the Constitution will be at an end; legally and *de facto* at an end. This debt was to have been paid by the Union, through the collective national resources which it was to have commanded (such will be the plea of the great agricultural Northwest); we, a fragmentary residuum of it, are neither able, nor can be properly called upon, to pay it. The "United States," against whose name it will stand on every green-back and every bond, will then exist no longer. The debtor will be dead, and the debt dead with him. Moreover, all minds will then be turned to the one great aim and hope of persuading the South to a reconstruction of a new confederation; and the first manifestly indispensable means towards that end will be to throw overboard this huge and crushing weight of the war debt, whose every cent will but represent an unforgotten drop of Southern blood. The public generosity, through some form of State action, may perhaps make a few strictly counted exceptions in favor of minors whose money may have been sunk by foolish trustees in such "securities," and some provision of interest for a term of years may be allowed to them by the fragmentary survivors of the Union, on some graduated extinguishing scale. But neither American holders, nor foreign investors whose cupidity may have been tempted into such speculation on the ruin of a great nation, will either receive, or deserve to receive, a dollar. I am not sorry to embrace the opportunity afforded by the printing of this letter in London, to repeat from an American, the warning which Europe has before received from many intelligent European sources, against this wicked and worthless war debt. If they can collect it from the private estates of its reckless authors, well and good for them. But let them never look to see a first instalment of interest, after the termination of the war, from any other source. It will be simply ignored by non-provision for its payment; nay, it will be out and out repudiated, every dollar of it; rightfully repudiated, repudiated not only without a blush of shame, but with regret that no further punishment beyond that mere loss of their money, can be visited upon the guilty. But let them never look to see a first instalment of interest, after the termination of the war, from any other source. It will be simply ignored by non-provision for its payment; nay, it will be out and out repudiated, every dollar of it; rightfully repudiated, repudiated not only without a blush of shame, but with regret that no further punishment beyond that mere loss of their money, can be visited upon the guilty.

greatest public crime of any age, the murder of the American Union.

Mississippi in the State, which in the general opinion of Europe, stands chiefly associated with the idea of past "repudiation." But that question has its two sides, and I have heard one of the very highest legal authorities of England declare that the debt repudiated by Mississippi was clearly unconstitutional and fraudulent, and that its improvident holders, who were simply defrauded by Mr. Nicholas Biddle, had no right nor reason, beyond reliance on a voluntary magnanimity which by their abusive language they did little to conciliate, ever to expect its payment. But the repudiation by Michigan of a few paltry millions stood, and stands, nakedly inexcusable; Michigan, at once our Northernmost and one of our most "Republican" States. What is to be looked for from Michigan herself, and from all the agricultural States of which she is one, upon the question of the payment of an interest little if any less than that of the National debt of England, when the day shall arrive which will witness arrayed and combined against such debt, the whole force of the reasons, reasons alike of right, of policy and of necessity, above briefly suggested?

As a citizen of Mississippi, I should have gone for the payment of the disputed debt, on the ground, not of legal obligation, but of honor and pride. As a citizen of the North I would strain every nerve, through vote, voice and pen, whether in a legislative seat or before the people, in opposition to the payment of the first dollar, whether of interest or of principal, of the debt of this, I had almost said worse than infernal war. I claim no authority for this expression of an individual mind; but I do claim to utter that which tens of thousands of more powerful voices will ere long re-echo; and I confidently present in justification of this prediction the reasons on which it is frankly founded.

I bear rumors of some attempt contemplated by the fatal faction now in power at Washington to raise a foreign loan. This is probably the foundation of the loose talk of a "hundred millions" from Europe put forth by the organs of Mr. Chase after he had failed in New York to borrow more than a few dribbles, in the form of the conversion of one fashion of paper into another, of "green-backs" into "five-twenties." There is even some absurd report of some sort of *pledge of the future customs*. The customs! Why if anything could aggravate the swift-coming indignation of the public reaction, it would be the national disgrace of a specific pledge of the customs of New York as poor despised Mexico has been wont to galvanize her dead and putrid credit by hypothecation of those of Vera Cruz and Tampico. The day of large customs revenues is over in America. With the exception of the manufacturers of New England, and a few coal and iron proprietors of Pennsylvania, the Free Trade idea is at this day dominant throughout the minds of the North. The agricultural Northwest and commercial New York are, I rejoice to say, not less thoroughly Free Trade, in both sentiment and interest, than the South has ever been. The day is past when those petty local interests, through their wealth, their shrewdness, and their adroit play upon the machinery of national parties, could levy a broad universal tribute in the form of high tariff taxation over a continent. It is they, jointly with the Abolitionist fanatics, and the party politicians of the Seward school, who have driven the South into revolution and broken up the Union, and they have killed for ever their goose with the golden egg. Let not, those who have made this wicked and fatal war, and who now see the ground of the future sinking beneath them into the abyss, imagine that they can now perpetrate their Protective Tariffs through any form or mode of pledge of the customs for a foreign loan, designed to bind the faith of the future. Fortunately they do not possess the power commensurate with the greedy will. Even the last Congress, when it was exhausting itself in the prosecution of its apparent or usurped legal powers to abrogate the Constitution and all the public liberties, for the purpose of investing the Administration with a complete dictatorship for the salvation of their party, gave no pretext to pledge the customs. They had no authority of power indeed to do so, but it is a wonder they did not. They forgot this, and this alone, in their scheme of powers designed to counteract for another twelve months the great ground-swell of public opinion already surging up against them and it. The next Congress will be Democratic, and even if it should be capable of ratifying such a national disgrace, and of rivetting such an attempted perpetual fetter upon the freedom of future legislation and future generations, the day is swift.

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righteously repudiate it all.

If they have not dared to send their tax gatherers among the people; the true agricultural people, to raise any considerable amount of money, for a war waged for the mere interest of a faction at the expense of the ruin of a country, let them, if they please, pledge by private deeds, to the lenders of Europe, their own estates, their own individual wealth, whether begotten out of the corrupt contracts of the war, or out of the past manufacturing or commercial monopolies of the system which has culminated in the dissolution of the Union; but I for one, and for this purpose I speak confidently in the name of the true American people, protest against their deluding Europe with vain and impossible pledges, whether of the public faith, or of the public customs, for the purpose of eking out their failing means of carrying along this most mad, most woful, and most hopeless of wars. And I will not place thus on public roads, a system which can be always hereafter referred to as a humiliation and a warning, so as to protect our lands at least from incursion, when the inevitable day shall arrive of this great act of public justice and of true legality, as well of national necessity, the day of the absolute and solemn repudiation of every dollar of the debt of this war.

The anterior debt will be paid. There is no better investment. The South will pay its proportion—the Northern States will pay theirs, whether collectively if they shall (contrary to the probability) remain united in a single confederacy, Northern Confederation under the old forms, or separately if new combinations shall grow out of that dissolution of the old Union, whose legal and constitutional effect must be simply to take them back all into their own freedom and independence of their original sovereignty.

So, too, do I with equal firmness believe that the Southern war debt will be paid. This will be a debt of patriotic honor and pride, and in double degree its foreign portion. A debt gratefully identified with an independence magnificently achieved. In the form of an export tax upon the Cotton crop, the South will be able to pay it off with but a moderate pressure of sensible taxation. As a trustee I would at this moment prefer to place trust funds for permanent investment in the Southern war debt at par, rather than in the Northern at one-fourth of its face. The one can be paid, and will be paid; the other neither will nor can.

And now I desire to urge upon that Democracy with which has been associated all my public life, to take at once openly and boldly the ground to which it will and inevitably must ere long arrive. That ground is comprised in the following points:

1. Peace at all hazards; not a mere opposition to the corruptions, unconstitutionality and imbecilities of the Administration in their military conduct and their Abolitionist policy in the management of the war, but short and simple *stoppage* of it, even with recognition of the independence of the seceded States as an accomplished fact; and as a fact which has now, by the substantial unanimity of the South, become invested with the sanction of our own great fundamental principles of the right of self-government inherent in any people strong and large enough to claim its benefit.

2. The option to be freely left to the Border States to determine by popular vote their own fu-

ture position.

3. Repudiation of the War Debt, all fortunately domestic, and all well meriting such necessary repudiation, with some reservation in favor of innocent minors.

4. Convocation of a Northern Convention of States for the purpose of such adjustment of their future political relations as shall be determined upon by the Convention, with ratifications by the people of the several States.

5. Determination that New England shall no longer have six times the representation in either branch of the legislature she would be entitled to on a fair comparison of population with such a State as New York.

6. Invitation of the seceded States to hold a simultaneous and similar Convention at some contiguous point, with a view to the interchange of negotiations directed, on the part of the North, towards some possibility of a reconstruction of an improved, voluntary and new confederacy, failing that hope (as probably it would) fall, then to the adjustment of such relations of confidential intercourse as may, as far as possible, replace some of the reciprocal benefits of the old one, and leave open some degree of ulterior hope for the indefinite and the voluntary future.

I abstain from encumbering this letter with anything more on the question of Slavery, than was already sufficiently presented in the former pamphlet to which reference has been above made. I will only say, that the best chance for any future mitigation of whatever may be deemed its evils, lies in the release of the South from liability to perpetual irritation on this subject, through the meddling Puritan fanaticism of a small faction at the North, fanning its protests and its opportunities in their association in the same political partnership.

In the meantime, I content myself with referring to your own admirable letter, in which you point out how the two representative men, Vice-President Stephens on the one side and President Lincoln himself on the other, have united in publicly recognizing that great fact of the inferiority of race which underlies this whole, difficult subject.—That inferiority carries with it necessarily some form of social and political subordination. Mr. Lincoln frankly tells the negroes themselves, that he sees no other possible disposition of it than their expulsion from the country, in an exodus which he now knows, if he failed before to see, to be physically impossible. His own State, Illinois, has recently forbidden the entrance of any of them within its boundaries. The South has them, four millions of them, on its hands, and has to do the best it can with them and for them, compatibly with the preservation of its own society and civilization. To the South alone the question belongs. The South can manage it, and when left alone, undisturbed by external irritating influences, the South will, in God's good time, and in God's modes, work out its eventual solution as every people must necessarily work out its own domestic social problems.

You know as I know, and as all the world at home know, and as abundant proof ought to make Europe also understand, that the general Northern mind cares no more for the assumed rights or wrongs of the negroes than does the Southern.—The position of the inferior race is no better at the North than at the South. The reverse rather is

the case. When left to themselves, with no more interference from the obtrusive Yankee than he now dreams of attempting in Cuba or Brazil, the Southerners will gradually introduce into the system such modifications and meliorations as may be practicable; such as would have been long ago introduced but for those worst enemies of the negro, the pragmatic Abolitionists of the North. How fast and how far they may go, that Providential government of the world which lives in the will of God will determine, and can alone well and wisely guide.

It is idle and vain for any Democrat, whether in Mozart Hall or in any State Legislature, to support the war, yet thunder against the modes of its prosecution, or the executive power by which it is necessarily directed. It is not less vain and idle to appeal now to the South for reunion. A year ago that hope was not yet all hopeless. It is now "too late." And let not those leading minds which may, at the bottom of conscience, recognize the truth of these views, shrink ignobly from open avowal of them, and from invitation to the people to rally to their support, for fear, whether of Republican abuse, of tyrannical imprisonment, or of temporary unpopularity. What the people need is distinct ideas strongly and simply presented in practical forms to their minds. If the ideas are just and sound, if the inevitable course of things must, a few months sooner or a few months later bring up to them the necessary support of "the logic of events," let no man be afraid to commit his personal and political fortunes to the bold and manful assertion of such future truth. In such times as these no man is worth his salt who shrinks with "that villainous virtue of prudence" from the boldest performance of his supreme duty, to his country and his conscience. I only regret that, instead of having to address those ideas to my old party, the Democracy of the North, from this side of the Atlantic, I am prevented, insuperably prevented, by imperative necessities of private duty, from going to do so from the housetops of New York. My friends at least know, and I hope that those whom this letter may make my enemies will believe the assurance, that it is neither from fear of Fort Lafayette nor of the lamp-post, that I do not do so.

Thousands and tens of thousands among the Democracy of the North will recognize, in what has been above said, merely the expression, a little in advance of the thoughts, convictions and feelings already fast ripening in their own breasts into determination and action. Whatever may be the shrill howls of execration raised by party process, or from the pulpit, depend upon it that their bold and patriotic avowal will promptly rally to them hosts of supporters; and a single day now gained upon time in the good and great work of the *stoppage* of this war, by all and every means, and at all and every cost, will be a service rendered to humanity and to our country, to have promoted, which will be the noblest record that could now be engraven on any man's tomb.

Very respectfully, my dear Sir,  
Your old friend and ob't servant,  
J. L. O'SULLIVAN, of New York,  
Late Minister of the United States to Portugal.  
57 Gloucester Place, Portico Square, London.  
13th April, 1863.

### FORT SUMTER.

No point connected with the defence of Charleston is of more interest to the public, not only of our own State, but of the entire Confederacy, than Fort Sumter. Associated as it has been in the past with pleasant memories and in the present with heroic deeds, it has become as it were an heirloom of our whole people; and from the hour when it fell into our hands as the first victorious offering of South Carolina to the Confederacy, until the present moment, it has been defended and protected as "the apple of our eye." At last it has been laid in ruins—its fair proportions, its noble walls, its threatening tiers of guns all demolished by the ruthless demon of war. Yet there the stately old pile still stands, proud and defiant as in her palmiest days—crushed but not conquered, wrecked but not reduced—every foot of her massive sides written all over with the tributes of the foe to the patriotism, skill and courage of those who have been her defenders.

It is not our purpose to enter into a descriptive detail of the present condition of the fort, since it would be manifestly imprudent to state what is not known to the enemy, but there are few facts which may be interesting and proper to mention.

There is nothing in the entire range of facts or fancy to which the ruins of Sumter can be likened, that would convey an idea of their external appearance. On the sea face scarcely a brick is to be seen. Basked by bushel, cart-load by cart-load, the wall has been chipped off, until nothing is left but a grey, ragged mass of mortar, from which project the outlines of former casemates, heavy beams and iron bars. The berms or bangs is literally covered with the *debris*, amid which, at every step as you climb over the great fragments of stone and brick that have fallen from the parapet, you tread on broken projectiles of the enemy scattered in pieces whose weight varies from an ounce to a hundred pounds. The Sullivan's Island face is less shattered; but even here the pits are deep, and huge piles of material torn from the edge of the parapet by the over-shot balls have fallen on the rocks below. On the Morris' Island face the spectacle baffles all description. For a distance, roughly guessed, of thirty yards, the wall is little less than a steep hill that descends from the parapet to the water's edge. This, too, is a ghastly pile of the once magnificent shape, from which stand out, in almost sickening aspect, fragments of guns, gun carriages, masses of machinery, balls, bolts, rammers, spongers, all bound and mixed together with the iron, brick and mortar, in lumps and in dust, that have been wrenched from their long time honored places. Here, too, lie the myriad fragments of projectiles.

On the parapet, as you glance around the pleasant walk that has been the scene of so many social episodes, eagerly remembered by our fair ones, you observe that the demon of destruction has likewise laid his heavy hand. One solitary gun, looming high above all else, keeps its lonely watch, and this has been partially covered by the dirt dashed over it in the passage of a shot. Other guns broken in every conceivable manner lie around, their carriages in splinters, and every vestige of their former use destroyed. Of the interior of the fort we must intentionally preserve *silencium altum*. One significant fact, however, may be stated. There is not a serious breach in the structure anywhere to be observed. The effect of the enemy's fire, though destructive, has tended

to fortify the walls with their own *debris*, so that while the efficiency of Fort Sumter for offence is destroyed, the same means employed has improved its capacity for defence against every instant assault that may be made against it.

Were it prudent we might tell of cosy chambers still inside, of pleasant hours in company with their inmates, and various interesting proceedings, but for the present the revelation is tabooed. To the ladies we may say, however, that the laurel wreath presented to the brave garrison who hold the post, by some of the sex, hangs upon their banner, and is cherished among the pleasantest associations of the place.

The evening gun still continues to be fired as regularly as if the old fort of other days were in her prime, and in every respect the same watchful care over the spot is maintained that has marked its history for the last two years.

In connection with the recent assaults, several incidents are worthy of mention. The Companies then in the fort consisted of the Charleston Battalion, as follows: Company A, Captain WALTER, Lieut. SALTUS commanding on the occasion; Company B, Capt. T. Y. SIMONS; Company C, Capt. MULVANEY; Company D, Capt. HOPKINS; Company E, Capt. MILLS; Company F, Capt. LORD; the whole under the command of Major BLAKE. The Engineer in charge was Major CHAMPNEY, whose good fortune it was to communicate the alarm; and the officer in command of the post was Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr, who is not less a favorite among his men than he is respected in every military circle for his skill, judgment and ability. To the admirable prudence and tact of the three officers above named, and the willing co-operation of the entire command, is due the credit for the thus far signal defence of the ruins of Fort Sumter.

The officers captured confessed themselves (to use their own expression) "sold." They expected to find the place occupied by a dozen or twenty men only, and the entrance easy. To celebrate their achievement they brought wines, tobacco, caudles, coffee, sweetmeats, and—the old flag. All fell into our hands. The treatment of the officers, while gentlemanly, was not unmixed with a cool dignity, which gave them at once to understand, that unlike themselves we did not take the affair as "a good joke," though the navy was whipped with brickbats—a fact which seemed to sit unasily on the consciences of several of the marine individuals.

None of them are permitted to see the interior of the work, and hence they are in the dark as to its condition. One of the officers, after his capture, was certainly struck with the belief that they had "caught a tartar;" for looking at the solid walls around him, he suddenly raised both hands and exclaimed, "Well, I swear!—if this is what old DANTEZZ calls a ruin that can be taken by merely walking over it, his head is full of blue mud."

During the day following the assault, the prisoners were fed on the same rations issued to our own men. One of the Yankees expected something better, and vented his disappointment in curses of abdominal origin. Captain MULVANEY happened to be listener, and turning to the discomfited fellow, promptly answered—"The next time you come visiting, Mr, without an invitation, you had better bring your own provisions. We didn't expect you, or we might have had something cooked. Possibly you'd like another brick pudding." The pleasant rally turned the laugh on the officer, and that was the hum of the grumblers.

The meanness of the genus Yankee sticks out on every occasion. After the assault, while Mr. HUBER, of the Signal Corps, was going around the base of the fort, he suddenly stepped a hind doublet up in one of the lower tier of port holes, who as soon as discovered cried out with considerable industry, "I surrender, I surrender, here's my army; don't shoot." Then lowering his voice, as he delivered up his weapons, he confidentially remarked, "I say, Cap'n, there's another feller in the next hold—take him too." He was of course immediately "took."

In connection with the evacuation of Morris' Island, we take pleasure in recording an act of patriotism, worthy of emulation. When one of the barges captured was fired into by the enemy; most of the crew cried out; "We surrender!" Two men, however, belonging to the gunboat *Chicora*, jumped overboard, declaring that they would die before they would be taken prisoners. Their striking out boldly one swam to the wreck of the steamer *Sumter*, sunk a few nights previous, and the other aimed to reach the fort. As the latter loomed in the dark, he began to shout, "Fort ahoy—fort ahoy—in drowning—help—murder—come quick—I'm almost gone," &c., &c. The voice, however, sounded like anything but that of a drowning man. A boat was quickly sent to his relief, and met him bravely pushing through the water. As he was pulled on board, a great healthy grunt of satisfaction came from his unexhausted lungs, and with a comic look, such as men always put on when they are caught fooling somebody, he exclaimed, "Well, I'm all right after all. I aint so near drowned as I thought I was." And then there was another hearty laugh, and the crew pulled over to the wreck to take in the shivering unfortunate there.

We would take this occasion to state that no men appreciate the kindness of our citizens in donating articles of food or drink, different from their usual army fare, than the brave men who have been cooped up in Fort Sumter. Among others Wm. C. BRX, Esq., has sent several bottles of fine liquor, and as a preventive of disease it has proved as valuable in BRX-witching and BRX-guiling as the best case of medicine ever dosed into a man. Others might easily follow this kind example, and no doubt only require a hint of the necessity, to be equally well BRX-bayed and BRX-nevolent. The garrison of Fort Moultrie are in the same condition—fired, dry and dusty. In fact we do not believe there is a throat in the army around us so Macadamized that it will not absorb a good drink on the first trial.

For several days the enemy have not fired on Fort Sumter, probably fearing to do injury to the prisoners. We trust they will be retained there in custody, and thus prevent any outburst of malicious spirit that may seek to destroy with murderous shells a brave garrison, whom their antagonists could not conquer in fair and single handed combat.

Lately, the Federals have attempted with their long range guns to interfere with the trips of the Mount Pleasant boat, but they shoot wildly. They also pay some little attention to the small boats that occasionally pass to and from the fort—not always thankfully received—so that unless a man carries a philosophic heart under his shirt buttons, he had better stay away, for there is not much gratification in imagining that every scream of a shell is some infernal imp signing one's death warrant.

PERSONNE.

17 September 1863, 1

News from the Islands.

Our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island have maintained a steady fire since our last, upon Morris' Island. Most of the shells were thrown at Battery Gregg. Battery Simkins also continued to fire throughout the day. The practice from our batteries increases in effectiveness daily, and our guns and mortars are now worked with great accuracy and precision. One of the enemy's guns in Battery Gregg was reported dismounted by our firing yesterday morning.

The enemy were observed at work on the sand ridge North of Battery Gregg, engaged, it is believed, in the erection of a mortar battery bearing upon Fort Moultrie. They have also thrown up a traverse on the Northwest side of Battery Gregg as a protection to their guns against our fire from James' Island. A large force is also busy on Battery Wagner and at Lighthouse Inlet on the Morris' Island side.

The weather yesterday was very stormy, indicating the near approach of the Equinoctial. The blow and the roughness of the sea caused the fleet to seek shelter behind the range of woods in Lighthouse Inlet.

In our issue of yesterday in mentioning the companies garrisoning Fort Sumter and engaged in the assault of the 9th instant, we inadvertently omitted Company G, of the Charleston Battalion, Lieut. J. GWIN HARRIS Commanding, and which did good and efficient service on that occasion.

*Poisoned Balls.*—The Yankee papers say that their armories are now engaged in the manufacture of a poisoned ball which will prove "a fatal extinguisher to rebellion" whenever it strikes. It is a Minnie ball in three parts—the point being of some hard metal, coated with a poisonous solution of copper. When the ball strikes the three parts separate, and the poisoned point penetrating deeply beyond the collar and cup which makes up the remainder of the ball, cannot be extracted, and will inflict an incurable wound, the copper coating producing gangrene in a few hours.

# The Charleston Mercury.

17 September 1863, 2

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Some necessary changes in the mechanical department of this newspaper (to which we made allusion on Saturday last), have rendered the intermission of its regular publication during the past three days unavoidable. We trust that the arrangements now completed will enable us in the future to serve our friends with punctuality and despatch.

The subscribers to our Country Paper will receive to-day's Daily instead of Thursday's Tri-Weekly issue.

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**LIEUT. E. A. ERWIN.**—The siege of Charleston has cost us many valuable lives, and it will be remembered hereafter, not only for its military importance, but also for the amount of valuable blood which sanctifies its fields. Among the many gallant officers who have shed their blood in the defence of Charleston, without reflection upon any, we cannot but mention the name of First Lieutenant E. A. Erwin, who was killed at Beauregard Battery, on the 7th of September, by a fragment of a shell.

Lieut. Erwin was a graduate of the Citadel Academy, and, at the opening of the war, attached himself to (Gen.) then Col. HAGOON'S Regiment. His merits were soon appreciated, and he received an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the 1st S. C. Infantry (regulars). He served in this regiment until his death (twenty months)—a part of the time as Second Lieutenant, when he was promoted to a First Lieutenant, and assigned to Company "A." After serving a tour of severe duty on Morris Island, he had just entered the battery with his company fifteen minutes, when a shell burst in his immediate vicinity, which took off an arm and killed him in a few minutes.

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**DEATH OF A GALLANT YOUNG SOLDIER.**—We are sorry to learn that WILLIAM MITCHELL, youngest son of JOHN MITCHELL, Esq., editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, who was reported missing after the battle of Gettysburg, is now believed to have been killed in that hard fought struggle. Young MITCHELL was only eighteen years old, and is represented to have been a young gentleman of fine attainments and an excellent soldier, and behaved with especial gallantry at Gettysburg. He has two brothers in the Confederate service.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

17 September 1863, 2

## PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Since the date of our last report our batteries have continued to direct their fire against Morris Island.

On Saturday and Sunday Moultrie turned her batteries upon Wagner, when a large force of the enemy were despatched engaged in mounting guns. The enemy keep a lookout at that fort, who gives notice of every approaching shell, and thus enables the working parties to retreat, generally in season, under cover.

The Yankees broke their long silence for a while on Saturday, by returning from Wagner the fire of Moultrie. They fired about once in ten minutes.

At Gregg, also, the enemy have been by no means idle, though up to Sunday night only two guns had been mounted at that post. Battery Slinkins has taken Gregg under its especial charge, and on Sunday dropped several shells amid the workmen there employed.

A telegraph line has been erected by the Yankees between Gregg and Gadberry Hill. A watch is kept at the latter place on boats moving about in the inner harbor. One or two boats were fired at on Sunday. On the same day our cavalry captured, near Combshee, a telegraph operator, named FOSTER, together with a lieutenant, a negro soldier and a captain.

It appears that about five or six days ago, FOSTER and five others set out on an expedition with the purpose of connecting with our lines, and eliciting some information. The party was mounted and provided with all the necessary instruments and about five hundred yards of wire. On Saturday they reached Green Pond, and FOSTER succeeded in attaching his instruments, but not in obtaining information of material importance. The fraud was soon detected, and a portion of our cavalry started in pursuit of the spies. FOSTER was overtaken in a wood, almost naked and in a miserable plight. Three hundred yards of wire and an insulator were also secured. The wire is of superior quality and manufacture, being formed of seven strands well insulated with a coating of India rubber.

On Sunday night, and through the following day, there was but the usual slow firing from Moultrie and our James Island batteries. A shot was occasionally thrown by the Yankees, but they were probably too closely employed in their preparations for the next grand bombardment to return our fire with any regularity. A busy group was seen at Gregg early in the afternoon, and the inference drawn by the spectator was, that this group was engaged either in mounting or pointing a gun.

The progress of the enemy, however, is, after all, very slow.

FOSTER, the Yankee telegraph operator, and his fellow-prisoners, were examined by General WALKER on Monday. FOSTER states that a telegraph line is in operation on the coast, between Tybee and Morris Island.

Two monitors and several gunboats were missed from the harbor on Monday. It is con-

jectured that they had departed only to seek shelter in the Stono from the slight gale of Sunday night. The *Ironsides* was still at her old anchorage near Gregg, with a schooner beside her. Another schooner appeared to be transferring supplies to one of the monitors.

On Tuesday the missing monitors made their appearance, and there are now once more five within the bar. One of them in the afternoon approached Cumming's Point, as if with the intention of rounding it, but was apparently arrested by a few shots from Moultrie. This fort and our batteries on James Island continued throughout the day their fire on Gregg and Wagner. The guns from these two points compel the enemy to labor principally at night. Little advance is, therefore, made by daylight; but every morning additional works are observed at the two batteries so lately evacuated by us.

A few shells were thrown on Tuesday at Moultrie, by the Yankee batteries Nos. 1 and 2; and our batteries on James' Island also received several tokens of Yankee enmity from the interior batteries on Morris Island.

A rumor that prevailed on Sunday, that the Yankees had landed on Long Island, is said to have grown out of the landing of a flag of truce which came that way. The purport of the flag of truce we have not learned.

A magazine at Battery Cheves accidentally exploded yesterday, killing five men. Their names are as follows:

- Second Lieutenant Listinger, Company G, 29th Georgia.
- Sergeant Whitworth, Company A, 22d Georgia.
- Sergeant Graham, Company C, 22d Battalion Georgia Volunteers.
- Corporal Scott, Company C, 23d Battalion Georgia Volunteers.
- Private Griffiths, Company C, 23d Battalion Georgia Volunteers.

There is little of interest to report for Wednesday. The James Island batteries maintained their usual fire upon Gregg and Wagner throughout Tuesday night, and Moultrie joined in the bombardment in the afternoon of the ensuing day. The firing of Moultrie and Battery Slinkins was said to be especially accurate. The Yankees did not return a shot.

The *Ironsides*, having been thoroughly repaired, and having received all her supplies, is anchored abreast of Wagner; while the five monitors are anchored behind the woods of James Island.

The wind is now in the southeast, and the sky grey and ominous of a September storm. May the winds fight for us!

The enemy are at work on the sand ridge north of Battery Gregg, apparently erecting mortar batteries bearing on Moultrie. They have also thrown up a traverse on the northwest side of Gregg for the protection of their guns from the fire of James Island. A party was also seen at work on the north side of Wagner, and another on the Morris Island shore of Light House Inlet. Our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island annoy them considerably in their operations at Gregg and Wagner.

18 September 1863, 1

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*News from the Islands.*—We have no change to report since our last. Fort Moultrie and Battery Simpkins continue to shell the enemy's works on Morris' Island, retarding his operations. The enemy has made no response for the last two days, and is supposed to be busy mounting guns and extending his works. The fleet, including the *Ironsides* and five Monitors, remained quiet throughout the day close under shore, the weather again being stormy and the wind blowing very hard. This is believed to be but the beginning of the regular September equinoctial gale.

No movements of the enemy's land forces were observable.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

18 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

On Wednesday night, and throughout Thursday, the wind blew in gusts alternately from the east and southeast, bringing up cloud after cloud, each of which successively discharged its burden, and passed away behind the opposite horizon. It was only between the fitful torrents of rain that it was at all probable to observe the operations of the enemy on Morris Island. Enough, however, was noted to prove that they are working with great industry, both at Gregg and Wagner. Seven four-horse wagons, supposed to be laden with intrenching tools, a gin for mounting guns, and a thirty-pounder Parrott on a siege carriage, all destined for Gregg, were plainly seen moving down the beach. Our batteries on James and Sullivan's Island kept up a slow fire, both during the night and day, upon Gregg, Wagner and the space between these two posts, but with what results we are unable to say.

The monitors and the *Ironsides* are reported to be still within the bar.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED, from a Lady, a beautiful Silk Tobacco Pouch for Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr., which we have forwarded as requested.

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ENGINEER TROOPS.—Several regiments of engineer troops, comprising companies of pioneers, sappers, miners, and pontooniers, are being organized for service in the armies of the Confederacy. The character of the engineer service requires intelligence, activity and skill on the part of its officers and men, and an excellent field is opened, not only to mechanics of all classes, but also to young men of education and acquirements, in which they can render efficient service to the country and gain promotion for themselves. The country has long felt the want of such corps.

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# The Charleston Courier.

19 September 1863, 1

**Greek Fire.**—In recent Northern accounts of the siege of Charleston, we find frequent mention made of throwing shells into the city charged with the destructive and abominable compound, called "Greek fire." It is doubtless an imitation of this famous composition, the receipt for which has been lost to mankind for hundreds of years. Scientific men of modern times are by no means agreed as to the ingredients used in the manufacture of this wild fire, and while some announce one thing and some another, as forming a constituent part, all are at a loss to form a grand aggregate, and are left to conjecture.

**Wild Fire, or Greek's fire** as it is called, was the invention of a Syrian engineer named Callianicus, who first applied it in the sea fight under Constantine, against the Saracens, in the Hellespont, and with such effect that he burnt the whole fleet, in which were thirty thousand men. It is a kind of artificial or factitious fire, which burns under water, and that it is said, with greater violence than out of it. Its composition is supposed to be of sulphur, naphtha, gum and bitumen, and is only extinguishable by vinegar, mixed with sand and urine, or by covering it with rawhides. Its motion or tendency is said to be contrary that of natural fire, always following the direction in which it is thrown, whether downwards, sideways, or otherwise. For the annoyance of the enemy the Greeks employed it with equal effect by sea and land, in batteries or in sieges. It was either poured from the ramparts in large boilers, or launched in red hot balls of iron, or darted in arrows or javelins, twisted round with flax and tow which had deeply imbibed the inflexible oil; sometimes it was deposited in fire ships and was most commonly blown through long tubes of copper, which were placed on the brow of a galley, and fancifully shaped into the mouths of savage and hideous monsters that seemed to vomit streams of liquid and consuming fire. Subsequently to the year 660, about which time it was first used, it was on divers occasions applied with signal advantage; and what is remarkable is, that the Greeks were so happy as to keep the secret of the composition to themselves, though their galleys and artillery were sometimes loaned to the Romans. Up to the year 960, no other nation knew the secret. Even at the end of the 11th century, the Pisans to whom every science and every art were familiar, suffered the effects without understanding the secret of the Greek fire.

The Charleston Courier.  
19 September 1863, 1

*Editors Courier.*—Under the head of news in your paper of the 14th inst., I note among other items, that a "Yankee Telegraph Operator named FOSTER, a Chaplain, a Lieutenant and a negro soldier, were captured by our Cavalry near Combahee Ferry yesterday." It is with reluctance I adopt this public means of correcting that report, but justice to my command compels me to state that the capture above mentioned was the result of joint efforts on the part of cavalry and infantry. I wish not to detract at all from the cavalry, whose energetic pursuit of the Yankees entitles them to due credit, but I want to show that the infantry, too, had "a place in the picture." On Saturday afternoon, 12th inst., I received orders from Lieut. Col. STOKES to send to a certain point all the men I could spare, reserving enough to man my guns.

In compliance, I dispatched — men, under Lieut. F. R. M. SINKATH, to the point indicated. These men were picketed at distant intervals on the Combahee Ferry road. About dark the enemy, pursued by our cavalry, *both on foot*, crossed the road within gun shot of three of my pickets. Unfortunately for us the Corporal in charge stopped a picket, who had his musket aimed at one of the foe, from firing, saying that they might be our own men. Lieut. SINKATH was at another picket post. Had he been present, the progress of the fugitives might have been arrested, and the whole party taken prisoners. As it happened, the enemy made good their escape into the swamp, where they passed the night.

Our cavalry (dismounted) soon came up to the point on the road where the infantry pickets were stationed, but as by that time night had thrown her mantle around, making it impossible to follow the trail through the woods, they desisted from the pursuit. The next morning the chase was renewed by the cavalry, but the enemy had left his cover in the swamp at daybreak, and through the rice fields had gained the river bank, where he began to construct a raft out of an old bridge, for the purpose of crossing the Combahee. My sentinel at the battery heard the noise and talking, in connection with their work, and immediately sent me word. I received the message at 9 o'clock, and forthwith repaired to the battery, and opened fire with shot and shell in the direction where I sup-

posed from the sounds heard by the sentinel the enemy was.

This fire, as was ascertained from the prisoners, caused them to abandon the raft, for in their bewilderment they thought that the firing proceeded from one of our batteries on the other side of the river, and in the direction they intended to escape after crossing the river on their raft. They then hid among the tall weeds and briars growing on the margin of the stream. After firing four shots, I sent by order of Lieut. Col. STOKES, (who was interrupted in the trail and attracted to the battery by the report of the cannon) a squad of six men; under Lieut. SMITH, across the dams in quest of the fugitives. After a diligent search of about four hour's duration, over canals and through bogs and briars, the perseverance of Lieut. SMITH and his men was rewarded by a glimpse of contraband wool in the water. "A winged messenger" was dispatched after the floating object by Private WEATHERFORD, when the ears of the party were greeted with cries of "I surrender! I surrender!" which proceeded from the lips of a Lieutenant, a Chaplain and Private of the so called 1st South Carolina Regiment. The two former were concealed in the thicket near by, and the latter was in the river.

The game was soon secured and brought to camp, and thence in the afternoon sent to Green Pond Station.

In the meantime the cavalry had followed the trail, and about four o'clock caught the telegraph operator, FOSTER, who was found in the Mexican costume—"cocked hat and spurs"—he having stripped for unrestrained indulgence in those aquatic sports peculiar to the rice fields of the "Sunny South."

On Monday, *Hard Times*, a fellow who belonged to the late Col. WM. O. HEYWARD, was taken by means of dogs.

There were eleven in the Yankee party, viz: three whites and eight negroes. Of these, we have secured the three whites and two negroes. I think my detachment has retrieved the negligence of the pickets on Saturday night by the success of the next day. J. J. GUERARD,

First Lieut. Co. C, 2d S. C. Regiment,  
Commanding at Combahee.

Oakland, S. C., September 16, 1863.

# The Charleston Courier.

19 September 1863, 1

## News from the Islands.

The enemy, with the exception of an occasional shot at some passing boat in the harbor, again remained silent yesterday. A force was observed at work on Battery Wagner. A shell from Battery Simpkins, thrown at Battery Gregg, exploded and took effect upon some Yankees apparently engaged in mounting a gun. Two or three of their number were seen to fall, and were carried away by their comrades. None were seen after this affair at Battery Gregg for the balance of the day. One Monitor came round Cumming's Point yesterday afternoon and steamed in towards Sumter. After moving round a little time, without firing, she returned and anchored off Battery Gregg.

Fort Moultrie and Battery Lee on Sullivan's Island, and Batteries Simpkins, Cheves and Haswell, continued to keep up a steady and effective fire on Morris' Island. They succeed in driving the working parties at Battery Wagner under cover nearly every five minutes, and at Battery Gregg the enemy's operations are suspended during the day time. During the night they have been busy in the erection of another bombproof at Battery Gregg. On our own side all our works are progressing vigorously, and give good promise of the most favorable results.

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*Death of Capt. George E. Walker.*—A telegraphic dispatch received in this city yesterday conveyed the sad intelligence of the death of this able and talented officer at Columbus, Ga. Capt. WALKER was a native of this city, but for several years past resided in Columbia, S.C.

At the breaking out of the war he volunteered his services to the Government, and has performed the most arduous and delicate duties, refusing all remuneration. The Government, appreciating his talents and skill, entrusted to him the building of several important fortifications, in our harbor, which have elicited the highest encomiums from the most experienced Engineers.

Some time since he was offered and accepted the rank of Captain of Engineers, a position which he has filled with great satisfaction.

Captain WALKER is the last but one of four brothers who won the highest reputations for energy, enterprise and ability, in their several professions. The deceased, before the war, was regarded as one of the best architects in the country. The surviving brother is Mr. W. H. WALKER, a well known merchant of this city.

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We invite the attention of all officers visiting the city, on honorable leave, to the Wayside Home, in the American Hotel building, corner of King and George streets.

They should acquaint themselves with the claims of this place, that they intelligently commend it to the soldiers.

Stragglers, loiterers, deserters or impostors are not wanted at the Wayside Home; but all good soldiers passing through the city will be received there with a cordial welcome and good wholesome entertainment, and lodging if needed.

The Charleston Courier

19 September 1863, 2

**OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF POLICE,**  
**CHARLESTON, S. C., SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.—**  
Agreeable to City Ordinance the Bells of St. Michael  
**WILL BE RUNG** To-morrow Evening, the 20th instant,  
at 7 and 8 1/2 o'clock, P. M. **TATTOO** at 9 o'clock, P. M.  
C. B. SIGWALD,  
September 19 Captain City Police.

# The Charleston Mercury.

19 September, 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

The city and harbor have never, since the beginning of the siege, been so quiet as they were on Thursday night, and through the whole of Friday: Moultrie and the James Island batteries were, indeed, not altogether idle; but their fire was even slower than that of the past few days. The enemy, being still engaged in perfecting their works, did not fire a shot.

In the course of Thursday night, the wind "chopped about," and the threatening look of the weather disappeared. Friday dawned with a sky as blue as May; while a warm southwest wind blew just strongly enough to fringe the waves with a delicate foam. The monitors were reported to be in the same position which they occupied before the gale. In the afternoon, one of them was seen to advance towards Cumming's Point, and then retire, after taking a brief glance into the harbor.

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21 September 1863, 1

**News from the Islands.**

The firing from our batteries continues as usual. The enemy makes no answer, but is industriously engaged at Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and has thrown up additional sand embankments, intended, it is believed, to make his occupation of Morris Island more secure. It is reported that the Yankees were engaged at Battery Gregg Saturday and Sunday in getting the range of two mortars which they succeeded in getting in position and brought to bear upon Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island batteries.

One Monitor was towed out to sea yesterday over the bar, and sailed in the direction of Port Royal. The rest of the fleet, including the *Iron-sides* and four Monitors, are still inside. The Monitor that left is thought to be the *Wachusett*, which was aground some time ago, and is now obliged to go South for repairs.

It was rumored yesterday that information had been received in official quarters of a change of Commanders in the Yankee squadron, and that FARRAGUT had been ordered here to relieve DAHLGREN.

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General HENRY A. WISE, with several members of his Staff, are on a visit to this city, and are stopping at the Mills House.

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*Diving Operations*—Captain ANGUS SMITH, who has been engaged lately in some interesting diving operations, has succeeded in his efforts, and rendered valuable service to the department worthy of the highest praise and reward.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

21 September, 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

Two bright, blue, October looking days have passed without a single incident of interest. The enemy, in spite of the slow but continuous fire maintained by our batteries, still pursues his work on Morris Island, laboring as if it was his purpose to convert it into a Gibraltar. New and more capacious bomb-proofs have been thrown up at Gregg and Wagner; on Saturday a large embrasure was cut at Gregg, and the parapets of both forts are rising to a very formidable height.

An eye witness at Sumter speaks in a complimentary manner of the fire of Haskell. He describes the occasional shells thrown by that battery as breaking generally just above the parapets of the hostile forts. We mention this with no intention of instituting a comparison between the fire of Haskell and that of other batteries, but simply because we chanced to hear that fire made a subject of special comment.

There was no change in the fleet until Sunday afternoon, when a monitor was towed by a steamer outside of the bar, and thence southward in the direction of Port Royal. The cause of her departure is a mere matter of conjecture.

The *Ironclad* is still in her old position, abreast of Battery Wagner. On Saturday she was flying, besides the United States Union, two blue and white flags at her stern.

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OUR REGULAR ADVERTISERS can leave their advertisements at our Office, or, if preferred, in the box at No. 4 Broad-street, up to 7 o'clock, p. m.

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CAROLINA LIGHT INFANTRY.—At the falling back of our army from Hagerstown on the night of the 13th of July, the Carolina Light Infantry, Company L, 1st S. C. Volunteers, was one of those left behind on picket. On the 14th the army crossed the Potomac, but this company was not relieved until midnight. The roads over which they had to march to regain their comrades were almost impassable with mud; the night was dark and rainy; it was not surprising, therefore, that several were missing at the end of the march. Privates A. H. BROWNE, W. F. JEUSON, H. J. MCCORMACK, W. A. MCDOWELL, J. T. RYAN and A. J. SAMSON, were conjectured to have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The following note from Mr. MCCORMACK confirms the conjecture, and informs us of their present condition:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7th, 1863. }

*Mathaniel Tylce, Jr.*:—DEAR SIR: I take the opportunity of writing to let you all know where we are. We are prisoners here and doing very well indeed. We meet with kind treatment from all who have charge of us. Tell Aunt—not to be anxious about me, as I am all right. Do try and see Mr. J. D. BROWNE and tell him his son Alwyno is here with us. There are six of us here from our company.

With love to all, yours, &c.

HENRY J. MCCORMACK,  
1st So. Ca. Vols., Company L, Carolina L. I. Vols.,  
Capt. W. A. Kelly.

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22 September 1863, 1

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**News from the Islands.**

The force of Yankee workers at batteries Gregg and Wagner was apparently increased on Monday. The enemy seemed to be unusually active at Battery Wagner in throwing up sand embankments. A vigorous fire was kept up by Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins. Our shells were thrown with great accuracy, continually falling and exploding among the Yankees, and driving them from their work. Whenever a shell is observed coming the Yankees drop their spades and dodge under cover, but resume work immediately after the shell has exploded or passed over. No response was made to our fire, the enemy again remaining silent throughout the day.

We learn from good authority that the Yankees are busy at work upon a battery at Black's Island. Considerable activity was manifested among the fleet Monday afternoon. Dispatch steamers were observed busily plying between the Monitors and *Ironsides*, transferring men, &c. Another strange craft, having somewhat the appearance of a Monitor, came up from the South Monday afternoon and joined the fleet inside.

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*Fire.*—Monday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, fire was reported amongst a lot of some thirty bales of Cotton at the Savannah Rail Road Depot. Some few bales were burnt. The others were rolled off into the river. The fire originated from the sparks of a steamer at the wharf. We could not learn to whom the property belonged. The alarm bell was rung and the firemen called out.

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*Resumption of Night Trains on the South Carolina Rail Road.*—By reference to the notice of H. T. PRAKE, Esq., General Superintendent, it will be seen that the South Carolina Rail Road will resume the running of its Night Trains on and after this day, the 22d instant.

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JOHN HEART, Esq., formerly editor of the *Mercury*, and lately of the General Postoffice Department, has been appointed Special Agent of the Postoffice Department for South Carolina, in place of Col. J. D. ASHMORE, resigned.

Mr. HEART's experience and services of journalism have made him acquainted with the wants of the postal system and its workings. We confidently predict for him a useful and acceptable career, and we know that the restoration of personal and social relations with his many friends in South Carolina will be mutually agreeable.

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22 September 1863, 2

OFFICIAL ORDERS,

HEADQUARTERS 1st MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, September 21, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.]

I. HEREAFTER THE EXTRACTION OF FUSERS for any purpose whatever, from loaded shell, will be made at a distance from any explosive material. The habit of smoking in the vicinity of magazines, or near any collection of powder, or of explosive ammunition, will be strictly prohibited.

II. All enlisted men in this Military District who apply for leave of absence on Surgeon's Certificate, will, if too unwell to remain in camp and discharge their duties, be sent to Hospital in this city.

III. All Orders from these Headquarters giving authority to certain employees of the Government, and to detailed men in certain cases, to purchase supplies from the Commissary Department, are revoked.

IV. The attention of Commanding Officers is called specially to General Orders No. 30, from these Headquarters, regulating issues in the Quartermaster's Department. They will require the Orders strictly enforced. By command Brig. Gen. RIPLEY.

September 22 W.M. F. NANCE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., September 16, 1863. }  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 184.]

II. THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER AND CHIEF COMMISSARY of this Department will scrutinize and rigidly enforce the execution of General Orders No. 106, A. and I, G. O. Current Series.

They will cause to be furnished complete lists of all Clerks, Agents, and other employees in their respective Departments, not commissioned officers, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, specifying the date and nature of such employments, and the grounds on which exemption from field service is held or claimed in each case; which lists when received will be forwarded to the Commandants of Conscripts for the States in which the officers making the reports are respectively serving.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.  
JNO. M. OTEY,  
September 17 Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
DEPARTMENT So. Ca., Ga. and Fla., }  
Charleston, September 7, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.]

I. THE EXIGENCY OF THE SERVICE IN THIS Military District will not justify the Brigadier General Commanding in granting other furloughs than those rendered necessary from sickness and wounds. All officers and men who are absent on leaves of any other character will at once return to duty with their commands, and Inferior Commanders will entertain no other class of applications.

II. Sub-divisional Commanders will give their personal attention to the Commissariat, the transportation and the condition of the arms, ammunition, accoutrements and clothing of their respective commands.

III. Medical Officers will exert themselves to prevent and reduce sickness in the commands to which they are attached. Any suggestions to that end will be received and adopted so far as practicable.

IV. Officers and men of this command wherever located will arrest, forward to the city, and deliver to the Provost Marshal all deserters within their reach. The Quartermaster's Department will defray all expenses of arrest and transportation.

By command Brig. Gen. RIPLEY.  
(Signed) W. F. NANCE, A. A. G.  
Official: W. GORDON McCABE, A. A. G.  
September 8

# The Charleston Mercury.

22 September 1863, 2

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## THE SIEGE.

There was a slight increase of activity on Sunday night and Monday on the part of our batteries, Moultrie and Simkins taking, as usual, a prominent share in the play. Indeed, at one time, on Sunday night, the bombardment was very spirited. We have, however, no definite report of the result of the fire.

Battery Haskell also fired in the course of the day, directing, we believe, its shot at a new battery which the enemy is constructing on Black Island.

The Yankees are working even by daylight with the industry of beavers at Gregg and Wagner. We saw them yesterday, with the aid of a powerful glass, busily plying the spade at the latter fort. At every flash from our guns the working parties would disappear as if by magic, but immediately after the shell had exploded they were again to be seen returning to their labor with unabated energy.

Among the new works which the enemy has undertaken is a covered way between Gregg and Wagner.

Some significant movements were observed in the afternoon among the fleet. Two steamers lay for some time immediately alongside the *Iron-sides*, and then departed up the harbor, where they were hid for a while by the woods of James Island. Returning, they again visited the *Iron-sides*, and one of them was seen soon afterwards near a monitor into which she transferred a number of men. About twilight this steamer was anchored off the North Channel.

The weather still continues blue and bracing. There is a wintry tone in the colors of the sky which proclaims that our long Carolinian summer is drawing to a close.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

22 September 1863, 2

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, September 21, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 41.]

I. HEREAFTER THE EXTRACTION OF FUSES, FOR any purpose whatever, from loaded shell, will be made at a distance from any explosive material. The habit of smoking in the vicinity of magazines, or near any collection of powder, or of explosive ammunition, will be strictly prohibited.

II. All enlisted men in this Military District who apply for leave of absence on Surgeon's Certificate will, if too unwell to remain in camp and discharge their duties, be sent to Hospitals in this city.

III. All orders from these Headquarters giving authority to certain employees of the Government, and to detailed men in certain cases, to purchase supplies from the Commissary Department, are revoked.

IV. The attention of commanding officers is called specially to General Orders No 89, from these Headquarters, regulating issues in the Quartermaster's Department. They will require the orders strictly enforced.

By command Brigadier-General HIRLEY.

September 22

WM. F. NANCE, A. A. G.

The Charleston Courier.

23 September 1863, 1

From Columbia.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF  
GOVERNOR BONHAM.

COLUMBIA, September 22.—Governor BONHAM's Message was read to-day in both branches of the Legislature, at one P. M. It recommends that a military force be raised of two regiments of infantry, one to be mounted, and a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, to resist apprehended raiding parties of the enemy. This force is to include all able bodied citizens between sixteen and sixty years old, not in Confederate service or otherwise legally exempted; those who have employed substitutes who become citizens, and those having domicils.

The Governor asks the Legislature to adopt a policy to mitigate the evils of impressments by the Confederate Government. He also asks additional legislation as to furnishing labor for coast defence. He recommends impressment of labor, and to include free negroes.

The topics of the Message were appropriately referred.

Message No. 2 was received, and considered in secret session.

23 September 1863, 1

**News from the Islands.**—There has been no change of importance to note since our last. Fort Moultrie and our batteries keep up a brisk fire on the enemy's works on Morris' Island, eliciting no response. The Frolics, four Monitors, and the rest of the fleet, lay perfectly quiet yesterday. The firing heard last evening was from some of our heavy guns on Sullivan's Island, the report of which gave rise to the impression that the enemy had again opened fire.

**Accommodation and Freight Trains on North-eastern Rail Road.**—S. S. SOLOMONS, the General Superintendent of the Northeastern Rail Road, gives notice this morning in our advertising columns, that the accommodation and freight train will commence running on and after this day, as usual.

Col. JOHN L. BRANCH is nominated for Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Regiment State Troops for six months, and, so far as we have observed no other name is mentioned for this office.

Col. BRANCH was among the earlier graduates of the Citadel Academy—the first class, 1846, having contained the following: O. O. TRW, R. G. WHITE, C. O. LAMOTTE, JOHN L. BRANCH, W. G. MAGILL and JOHN H. SWIFT. On graduating Mr. BRANCH was retained and engaged by the Board of Visitors as Drill Master and Assistant Professor of Mathematics. He was afterwards engaged with Gen. A. H. BRISBANK on Artesian boring, and successively in engineering on several Rail Roads.

In 1860 he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the Rifle Regiment formed in this city, under the command of the brilliant and versatile PETTIGREW, and commanded a detachment of that Regiment during the eventful opening days of 1861. He was in this command when the *Star of the West* was driven off on the 5th of January, 1861. He was afterwards ordered to Sullivan's Island, and was there in command of the east end during the attack on Sumter in April, 1861.

By the resignation of Col. PETTIGREW he was promoted Colonel of the Rifle Regiment, and saw with it some varied and memorable service, the details of which are familiar to many and need not be repeated in this hurried notice. On the disbanding of the Rifle Regiment, Col. BRANCH volunteered as a private, but on account of severe illness in his family offered a substitute, who was accepted and is still in service.

When the attack was lately opened on Morris' Island he hastened to this city as a volunteer with his rifle, but by request of Capt. W. M. RAMSAY engaged in the Engineer department, and was for some time engaged in Fort Wagner.

His friends confidently ask for him the votes of the electors of the Third Regiment, and we feel assured that he will, if chosen, amply vindicate the choice.

He will be found cool and conscientious in his care of his men and in all duties, and will not needlessly expose his command to danger which he will not share himself, for the sake of military

# The Charleston Mercury.

23 September 1863, 2

## OPERATIONS OF THE SIEGE.

All eyes, for the moment, are turned from the siege of Charleston and strained towards the scene of the bloody conflict at Chattanooga. Nothing save the thunder of our cannon upon James and Sullivan's Islands disturbs the quiet autumn air in this neighborhood.

The enemy on Morris Island is still silent. The *Ironsides* and four monitors remain within the bar. Last evening and during the night some of our heaviest guns upon Sullivan's Island opened right briskly upon the enemy's working parties, and the unwonted roar of the discharges led to a very general belief in the city that GILLMORE had opened fire from his newly constructed batteries; but such was not the case.

## FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Baltimore papers of the 17th instant have been received. They contain nothing of interest from the seat of war in Tennessee, Northern Georgia or Virginia, and nothing new from Charleston. The following is a summary of the general news:

### WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED.

LINCOLN has issued a proclamation suspending throughout the United States the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of military, naval or civil, where officers of the United States hold persons under their command or in their custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or of officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered, or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom; or otherwise amenable to law, or the rules and articles of war, etc., or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military and naval service.

24 September 1863, 1

**News from the Islands.**

The Yankees made their appearance at Batteries Gregg and Wagner in large force on Wednesday morning, and appeared to be working with considerable energy. They seemed to pay no attention to the fire from our batteries, but kept on digging and hauling sand and timber to various positions around Gregg and Wagner. Some six or seven wagons and teams were engaged at this work all day Wednesday.

The enemy also yesterday unmasked several guns mounted on Gregg and Wagner, cutting away the embrasures, &c., and seemingly getting ready for action.

A few shots were fired by the enemy in the afternoon from Gadberry Hill at Battery Simkins. About five o'clock the enemy's battery on Black Island opened on Battery Haskell, on James' Island.

Battery Haskell replied with vigor.

A schooner from the Northward came in heavily laden, and anchored abreast of Gregg's Hill and commenced discharging.

The *Ironsides*, *Monitors* and others are at their old anchorage, and remain quiet.

A salute was fired by all our batteries and Forts Moultrie and Sumter, yesterday, in honor of the great victory won by General BRAGG's army. Fort Sumter fired a salute of thirteen guns.

The enemy's fleet is reported to have fired a salute Tuesday night in honor of FARRAGUT's arrival on this post.

Our batteries were keeping up a heavy fire last night, with only an occasional response from the enemy.

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Our venerable friend EDMUND RUFFIN is at the Charleston Hotel. Time and advancing age have not bowed down his spirit or abated his interest in the cause of the South.

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Mrs. F. C. BLUM acknowledges for hospital uses the following contributions: From Mrs. J. E. MOSS, ten loaves bread; from Mrs. P. S. FELDER, two bottles honey.

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The Charleston Courier.

24 September 1863, 1

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Major MOTTE A. PRINGLE, Quartermaster, desires to acknowledge the receipt of one bundle containing Sand Bags for the defence of Charleston, from Mrs. L. B. JETER, Santuc, Union District, S. C.

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# The Charleston Courier.

24 September 1863, 2

## FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN CHARLESTON.

Mrs. E. Carroll.....\$20.00	H. Cook.....\$5 00
Mrs. B. R. Carroll.....20 00	Ralph Elliot.....2 00
Mr. B. R. Carroll.....20.00	P. Strickland.....1 00
L. H. Charbonnier.....20.00	N. G. Cooner.....1 00
B. G. Maynard.....2.00	A. Watsfelder.....1.00
J. H. Reed.....1.00	W. E. Davies.....1.00
D. L. Roberts.....1.00	W. E. C.....75
H. Roberts.....1.00	E. P. W.....1.00
W. F. Hardee.....1.00	Ayer.....5 00
W. J. Hardee.....1.00	L. M. Myers.....6.00
W. H. Mitchell.....1.00	M. J. Baggs.....1.00
N. S. Williams.....6.00	C. C. Baggs.....30
E. F. Stanford.....25	T. P. Holland.....1.00
F. Drayton.....1.00	T. D. Richards.....50
Ney Strickland.....50	R. O. Bush.....2. 0
W. Williams.....1.00	E. J. Bailey.....2 00
D. B. Meginnis.....1.00	J. Nevitt.....1 00
G. R. Ward.....1.00	T. Rucker.....1.00
J. Ormond.....1.00	J. P. Phinist.....1.00
J. McNaught.....75	Chas. Dougherty.....1.00
J. M. McKennon.....1 00	R. Barrow.....1.00
G. W. Townsend.....1.00	W. Bird.....2.00
G. C. Williams.....1.00	B. Phinist.....2.00
Junot Strickland.....2.00	H. Beene.....2.00
G. Gemenden.....1 00	T. Young.....2.00
N. S. Snyder.....5 00	W. Lampkin.....2.00
W. H. Kaylor.....5.00	R. Lampkin.....2.00
H. Yancey.....1.00	A. Rucker.....1 00
<b>Total.....\$175.50</b>	

September 5. From Mrs M. G. Ramsey, 1 box stores, containing 1 ham, 1 bottle domestic peach brandy, 1 bottle domestic wine, sweet and Irish potatoes and beans.

September 8. From the Ladies of Sumter, 1 coop containing forty chicken.

September 11. From Mrs. M. A. Walker, of Graham's T. O., 1 box containing apples and peaches.

September 13. From the Ladies of Sumter, 1 coop containing three dozen chickens.

September 18. From Mr. Charles, of Darlington, S. C., 1 box stores, containing wheat and corn flour, a ham, 2 bottles catsup, 1 bottle vinegar, hops, lint and peppers, 4 shirts, 1 pair socks, 1 bundle of linen, several fans, 2 brushes, 1 large gourd of lard, and pamphlets. Also, from the Ladies of the Black Creek Soldiers' Relief Society, 3 boxes and a barrel, containing peas, Irish potatoes, 2 hams, 1 gourd of lard, 1 bottle catsup, 1 bottle blackberry wine, 1 bottle molasses, 2 bottles mustard seed, 3 bags wheat flour, 1 bag rice, 1 bag rye, a jar of pickles, a bag of dried fruit, some benny, sage and peppers, sweet potatoes, and 2 bags of corn flour.

September 22. For hospital stores, through Miss M. E. Brodie: from Talatthe Church, Barnwell District, \$50 16; Shiloh Church, Edgefield, \$33 75.

E. T. WINKLER,  
Senior Chaplain of Hospitals,  
Charleston, S. C.

24 September 1863, 2

**SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.**

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

Charleston, September 23, 1863. }

**I**N ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING, AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after the first of October, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package, and strap each box over forty pounds before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in Company's receipts, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent.

September 24

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# The Charleston Mercury.

24 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—A SALUTE FOR BRAGG.

During yesterday, the heavy booming of our artillery, shelling the enemy's position at Cumming's Point, was kept up with considerable vigor all day, and still continues as we go to press.

In the forenoon General BEAUREGARD received a telegram from Gen. BRAGG, announcing a complete victory over ROSECRANS. The despatch will be found printed in full under our telegraphic head. Upon the receipt of this exhilarating news, Gen. BEAUREGARD issued the necessary orders to celebrate the event; and at noon the national salute of twenty-one guns was thundered forth from each of the batteries of the harbor entrance. Even gray old Sumter joined her voice in the chorus of heavy ordnance, and sent forth from her ruined arches a gun for the victor.

There were no unusual movements of the enemy's fleet yesterday.

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NEW TELEGRAPHIC LINE.—We are pleased to say that Mr. W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent of the Southern Express Company, is about having constructed a line of Telegraph from Florence, at the junction of the Northeastern and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads, to Cheraw, in this State, which, it is hoped, will be completed in about sixty days. Mr. WOODWARD is anxious to procure a supply of telegraph wire, and persons having the article for sale will confer a favor by applying to him.

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The Charleston Mercury.

24 September 1863, 2

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, }  
CHARLESTON, September, 22, 1863. }

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND TO make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, SHIPPERS will be required to place their valuation upon each Package before shipment, and to strap each Package over forty pounds before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in Company's receipts, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount—the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD,

September 24

Agent.

25 September 1863, 1

**News from the Islands.**

The Yankees, in large force, were again vigorously at work on Battery Wagner all day yesterday. They have made considerable changes, and have thrown up formidable sand embankments facing James' Island. They also appeared to be busy preparing the ground behind these embankments for platforms for their guns. It has not been positively ascertained whether they have as yet mounted any guns in Wagner or Gregg. Battery Simkins did some excellent shooting yesterday among the groups of workers at Wagner. Their only answer, however, was to suddenly disappear at the flash of the guns, and immediately reappear on the explosion of the shells.

The report of the enemy's having opened fire on Wednesday from Black Island upon Battery Haskell, it will be seen by the following dispatch, was incorrect :

ROYAL'S HOUSE, September 24, 1863.

*Capt. Nance* :—Papers report that Black Island Batteries opened on Haskell yesterday. That is a mistake. No gun was fired from Black Island. The gunboats in Lighthouse Inlet fired a few shots at Secessionville.

(Signed)

W. B. TALIAFERRO,  
Brigadier-General.

Official: JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G.

If our brethren of the decent press of North Carolina will pardon a hint we beg them to try for a time the policy of silence—uncompromising and absolute silence—against the two factious and mischievous sheets which have brought disgrace on the journalism of that State.

Let them alone for you cannot compete with them in throwing dirt.

We have received from the Rev. JOHN BACHMAN, D. D., a fresh supply of superior poppy seed, which we will distribute to parties who will take a proper interest in the cultivation of so useful a plant.

# The Charleston Mercury.

25 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

Except the slow but regular fire of Meultrie and Simkins, nothing disturbed, on Thursday, the quiet harbor of Charleston. The enemy was still working in large force at Gregg and Wagner, chiefly, however, at the latter fort. His working parties held our fire for no longer space of time than passes between the flash of a gun and the bursting of a shell.

There has been no change in the position or the number of the fleet. The *Ironsides* lies off Morris Island, between Wagner and the Yankee Stockade Battery. Four monitors, and the usual number of vessels of other kinds, are visible within the bar. It is said that FARRAGUT is now in command of the fleet.

We have been favored with a copy of the following official correction of an error which found its way into print yesterday. It is but justice to ourselves, however, to state that the report referred to did not appear in this newspaper:

ROYAL'S HOUSE, September 24.

*Captain Nance:* Papers report that Black Island batteries opened on Haskell yesterday. This is a mistake. No gun was fired from Black Island. The gunboats in Light House Inlet fired a few shots at Secessionville.

(Signed) W. B. TALIAFERRO, Brig. Gen.  
Official: JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G.

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WE HAVE received seventy-five dollars from the Ladies' Georgetown Aid Association for the benefit of the Wayside Home.

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SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A difficulty occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, in a house in Warren street, near King, during which JAMES QUINN, a member of the Union Light Infantry Volunteers, was shot in the abdomen. The wound is severe, but not dangerous.

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**News from the Islands**

Throughout Friday, Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, and Battery Simkins, on James' Island, shelled the enemy on Morris' Island very severely. The fire became so hot that the Yankee working parties at Gregg and Wagner were completely checked in their digging operations in the afternoon for some length of time.

From the following dispatches it will be seen that Battery Simkins again made some splendid shots, exploding two of the enemy's ammunition chests at Battery Wagner:

FORT JOHNSON, September 25—2 P. M.

*Captain Nance*:—A shell from Battery Simkins exploded an ammunition chest at Battery Wagner a few moments ago.

(Signed)

O. BLANDING.

Official: E. PHIN BRYAN, A. A. A.

FORT JOHNSON, September 25—5 P. M.

*Captain Nance*:—A shell from Battery Simkins has just exploded another ammunition chest at Wagner.

(Signed)

O. BLANDING.

At Cumming's Point a shell from Fort Moultrie exploded by the team of a wagon, killing one horse and scattering those engaged in loading.

Several times volumes of smoke were observed issuing from the batteries supposed to be from fires caused by our shells.

The *Ironides*, four Monitors, and the rest of the fleet, including the "Nondescript," remain in about the same position. The crew of the Monitor nearest the point were engaged in covering the deck with some sort of earthwork, having the appearance of sand and yellow clay mixed.

We must again inform all interested that we cannot receive and insert advertisements without the cash. This rule will be strictly and impartially enforced as to all business or private advertisements.

A correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* writing from Charleston, says: "The *Mercury* and *Courier* Offices have been removed up town," &c. The *Courier* Office has not been moved up town, or elsewhere, but will be found, as for years past, at 111 East Bay.

Very many of our citizens and readers will share in the deep and general sorrow produced, by the fall of the gallant and noble PLYTON H. COLQUITT, Colonel of the Forty sixth Georgia. As a gentleman, a citizen, a soldier and officer and a Christian, Col. COLQUITT elicited and confirmed admiration wherever he was known.

**Deserted to the Enemy.**

A young man named Charles Halleck, son of a former proprietor of the New York Journal of Commerce, who came to Augusta about a year ago, has gone back to the North. He came here well introduced, and the story he told, backed as it was by the antecedents of his father as a journalist, found ready—too ready—confidence among us, and he soon found friends and employment in Augusta. He applied to the proprietor of the Constitutionalist for employment as an assistant editor; but was flatly told that his arrival from the North was too recent to make him a proper guide or exponent of Southern rights and opinions; that such positions, when vacant in this office, would be filled if practicable by Southern men, and that those who had been disabled in the military service of the South, would have the preference, other things being equal; that his best course, to prove the sincerity of his zeal for the Southern cause, would be to shoulder his musket and enlist in defence of the country, that this would give him a claim for Southern support and patronage hereafter that all would cheerfully recognize.

This advice was not much relished by our New York refugee, who had fled South when no man was pursuing him. He had evidently come South to better his condition, not as a martyr to his principles; and he wished to do so, not at the cannon's mouth and in the tented field. He preferred the pen to the sword, and the next we hear of him he is assistant editor of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, a position he occupied for some months, and until quite recently.

The last we hear of this "Northern man with Southern principles," he is seen to go on board a steamer at Wilmington, which point he reached clandestinely. What his further destination and designs may be, we are left to conjecture. It is not difficult to imagine, however, that he will soon be in his accustomed haunts in New York, where his recent experience and observations South will make him quite an acquisition to the columns of some metropolitan journal.

Whether his pen will advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war, or a vigorous prosecution of peace, we have no means of knowing. But as he joined a company in Augusta for home defence, from which he is a deserter, and as he disappears from our community under circumstances of deception and false pretences, no amount of treachery to his professions while here need cause surprise.

Should not this additional instance of putting a too credulous trust in strangers, and extending hospitalities and kindnesses to smooth tongued adventurers, teach our people a lesson of caution?

Among the other evils of a lax administration of affairs, is the facility with which people from the enemy's lines are allowed to come among us, and get back, both by sea and land. No wonder the enemy are as well posted as to our internal affairs, civil and military, and as to our strong and weak points, as our own citizens.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]



26 September 1863, 2

**Tribute of Respect.**

CAMP GADSDEN, JAMES' ISLAND, S. C.

At a meeting of Company "A," Washington Light Infantry, 25th Regiment S. C. Volunteers, held on Thursday, 25th September, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

By the inscrutable decree of an All-wise Providence this Company has been called upon to mourn the loss of a comrade who had endeared himself to us by all those ennobling qualities of human nature which so pre-eminently distinguished him in his social intercourse with us in the tented field.

Corporal JOHN G. NEWCOMER is no more. Killed by the explosion of a shell at Battery Wagner, whilst in the patriotic discharge of his duty, on Friday, 4th September, 1863. He always exhibited a true devotion to the interests of our corps, and also an untiring zeal in the discharge of every duty incumbent upon him as a soldier.

The recollection of his many virtues is engraved upon the tablet of our hearts.

We bow in submission to the will of God, and trust now that his spirit has winged itself into that house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens: Therefore, be it

*Resolved 1st.* That this Company has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Corporal JOHN G. NEWCOMER, who was killed at Battery Wagner whilst engaged in serving his country, and that his noble traits of character have left us an example worthy of being imitated by us.

*Resolved 2d.* That we tender to his bereaved father our heartfelt sympathies in this the hour of his affliction.

*Resolved 3d.* That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to his surviving parent, and that they be published in the prints of the city.

JAMES M. CARSON;

Capt. Co. "A," W. L. I., 25th Reg't. S. C. V.

Attest: L. P. LOYERKEN, Secretary.

# The Charleston Mercury.

26 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

On Friday Moultrie and Battery Simkins kept up a rather heavy fire on Gregg and Wagner. The following despatches will tell with what effect:

FORT JOHNSON,  
September 25—2 o'clock, p. m. }  
Captain Nance: A shell from Battery Simkins exploded an ammunition chest at Battery Wagner a few moments ago. O. BLANDING.

FORT JOHNSON,  
September 25—5, p. m. }  
Captain Nance: A shell from Battery Simkins has just blown up another ammunition chest at Wagner. O. BLANDING.

There was no change in the position of the fleet, except that, in the course of the day, a monitor approached rather closer to Sumter than any one of them has lately ventured.

The enemy is still silent, and still at work.

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The Charleston Courier.

28 September 1863, 1

*From the Islands.*—Affairs are unchanged since our last. Our mortars on Sullivan's and James' Islands keep up a continual shelling, the shells dropping with great accuracy amongst the Yankee workers on batteries Gregg and Wagner on Morris' Island. The Yankee work in consequence progresses slowly. No response is made to our fire. The enemy's working force is generally increased about dusk.

Considerable commotion was again observable amongst the vessels of the fleet Saturday. It was supposed that the commanders of vessels were making an official call on Admiral FARAGUT.

28 September 1863, 2

**THE SIEGE.**

Of the last two days we have but to repeat the story of repeated story, the whole purport of which is the fire of our batteries, the silence of the enemy, and the growing strength of the fortifications on Morris Island. Under a sky so beautiful, and in the midst of weather so delicious as to dispose one only to thoughts of joy and peace, both parties are preparing for the approaching work of mutual destruction.

The shells of Montrie and Binkins are often seen to drop with great accuracy into one or other of the batteries, and they doubtless in some measure retard the labors of the foe.

No change has taken place in the fleet, but on Saturday afternoon a small boat was observed visiting the different vessels in succession. Its business, of course, was a matter only to be conjectured.

We find the following in a Yankee despatch, dated Fortress Monroe, September 20:

A letter from Morris Island reports the rebels extremely busy repairing Fort Sumter. Steamers are constantly plying there from the city with materials therefor. Deserters say that, after strengthening Fort Sumter, and planting more batteries on James Island, General Beauregard intends to assume the offensive, in order, if possible, to gain possession of Morris Island.—Charleston is said to be full of rebel troops. Other accounts state that it may be a week yet before Gen. Gillmore can open fire upon Charleston. The mounting of guns on the north side of Morris Island proves very slow work, but our losses there from the rebel fire have been trifling. General Gillmore had issued a congratulatory order to the troops on the capture of Morris Island. He says the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of our artillery.

That available sheet, the Boston Journal, furnishes us with the following very entertaining intelligence:

A gentleman of much intelligence, recently from Morris Island, where he had unusual facilities for observation and gathering information, has communicated to us a variety of interesting facts connected with the siege of Charleston, which throw much light on the state of affairs there. He informs us that the reason why Gen. Gillmore did not continue his bombardment of Charleston with the "Greek fire" shells, was because the shells sent were ignited on the percussion principle, and being discharged from a gun elevated at an angle of thirty-eight degrees, took their flight at the same angle, with a longitudinal rotary motion, base downward, and therefore struck base downward instead of upon the percussion end, and did not explode. Only two are known to have exploded—one which fell into a warehouse and another which fell in a street. This peculiar motion and descent of the shell was a new discovery in artillery practice, then for the first time made, and the Ordnance Department was not furnished with a remedy for the unlooked for contingency. To this fact alone Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom. Time fuses, which will set matters all right, were at once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Island before this, and very likely Charleston is at this moment experiencing the dreadful effects of a shower of "Greek fire"

shells, fifteen hundred of which have been ordered for the bombardment of that net of treason. The gun from which the shells were first fired was a 200 pounder Parrott, which can throw a shell no less than seven miles, when aimed at an angle of forty-five degrees. The first shells went over Charleston, the gun being aimed at 109 sharp an angle. Our readers will be pleased to learn that General Gillmore has no less than thirty Parrott guns mounted that will throw shells plump into Charleston. Also that the use of Greek fire shells to bombard that rebel stronghold, was personally ordered by President Lincoln. The Greek fire burns for twenty minutes. It will burn on water as well as on land, and each shell covers a surface of one hundred square feet with flame. The shell bursts into about one hundred and thirty pieces, or ten times as many as the ordinary shell. Of course the effect of these shells will be to set Charleston in flames, which nothing can subdue.

In addition to the Greek fire shells, a large quantity of improved shrapnel shells, made by the inventor of the Greek fire shell, and containing from five hundred to one thousand bullets each, have been sent to Morris Island, to be transferred thence to the rebellious city in a manner not very pleasing to the enemy. These shells are fired with time fuses, and are very destructive of life. The celebrated 300 pounder Parrott gun which General Gillmore has, weighs twenty-seven thousand pounds. It took two thousand men nine nights to get the monster into position; the drag teams breaking down seven nights in succession, the enemy shelling the party all the while, and men being killed nightly. Nothing was done with it by day, the gun being covered with bushes to conceal it from the enemy's fire. The diameter of the bore is ten inches, the charge of powder twenty-five pounds, and the shell that goes out of it is as high as a flour barrel, weighs three hundred pounds, and contains seventeen pounds of mortar powder. The execution of one of these shells on Sumter is considered equal to three 200 pound shells. But two of these immense rifled guns have been made, although twenty more have been ordered for the army. General Gillmore at first had only one, but another has just been sent to him. The three hundred pounder when it was exploded was in charge of an infantry captain, who had never fired a cannon before in his life. He was cautioned that some accident would happen if he was not very careful. On the 25th round the shell, containing the seventeen pounds of powder, was filled, the percussion fuse was screwed half way down, and could not be got any further, when the captain said: "Let it go at that." The consequence was that when discharged the fire communicated down by the thread to the shell, causing the latter to explode before it left the gun, and breaking off twenty inches of the muzzle. The gun was repaired and got ready for use again in two days. It burst on Friday at 12 o'clock, and was firing again on Sunday as well as ever. These guns have been fired with forty pounds of powder, and sent a ball through nine inches of wrought iron plates, and two feet of oak timber by which the iron was backed. It has also sent a ball through twenty-six feet of earth. The larger a gun, having a rifle bore, is made, the steadier and truer the ball is sent—indeed, the accuracy of the rifle is attained. Mr. R. P. Parrott, the inventor of these guns, is at present engaged on a five hundred pounder, and if successful will try a two thousand pounder.

The Charleston Courier.

29 September 1863, 1

*News from the Islands.*—The enemy after a silence of nearly one month opened fire on Fort Sumter about half-past three o'clock Monday afternoon. The firing, which was quite rapid but wild, was from Gadberry Hill, Morris' Island. It was kept up about three hours, and was directed principally on the Western or inside harbor face of the fort.

This movement created an impression that the enemy was ready and intended a general renewal of his fire upon all points within range of his guns. Nothing further transpired during the evening tending to confirm this impression.

Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins maintained a steady fire throughout the day on the Yankees at Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

Very heavy firing was occasionally heard at a late hour Monday night, believed to be from a Monitor that had rounded Cummings' Point and opened fire on Sumter.

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*Arrivals.*—General JOHN PEGRAM, Hon. PIERRE SOULE and Mr. A. R. COURTENAY are among late arrivals at the Mills House.

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*Arrival of Prisoners.*—The Yankee telegraph operator FOSTER, whose capture we announced some time ago, together with Chaplain FOWLER, of the 1st S. C. V. (negro) Regiment, private OSBORNE and three negroes, were brought to the city on Saturday and lodged in jail.

# The Charleston Mercury.

29 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

The enemy has at last broken his long silence. On Monday, at half-past 3 p. m., he opened heavily with his Parrott guns from Gadberry Hill on Sumter. Those who watched the bombardment throughout the afternoon say that the Yankees threw their shot with considerable general accuracy; but in the course of a half hour, during which we, from a good stand-point, observed the fire, we saw but two shots out of six strike the fort. One exploded on the north-western parapet, and the other fell within.

The bombardment ceased about nightfall.

Our batteries were, as usual, not idle. Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins kept up all day a vigorous fire upon Gregg and Wagner. While watching the enemy's fire, we saw several shells from Simkins burst just below the parapet of Wagner.

There has been no change in the position of the fleet.

From a letter in a late Yankee paper we get the following speculations as to the present condition of Fort Sumter, etc.:

It is doubted whether the demolition of Fort Sumter is so complete as has been stated. The north, or sea wall, is reported in good condition, and still commands the channel. From his new position on Cumming's Point, however, General Gillmore will be enabled to destroy this wall, and thus render the destruction of the fort complete. The batteries on James Island, which command Cumming's Point, must also be reduced. The prisoners who were taken in the assault on Sumter are confined in that fort. By the usages and customs of civilized nations, the rebels should remove the prisoners to a place of safety. If they fail to do so, would not Admiral Dahlgren be fully justified in covering the decks of his monitors with rebel prisoners, and sail past all the forts to Charleston?

OUR FRIEND, Colonel CAREW, has left at our office a fine specimen of the sweet potatoe, raised on the plantation of Rev. Mr. HUDSON of St. James Goose Creek, about 20 miles from Charleston. It is of what is commonly known as the Spanish genus, is more than a foot in length and fourteen inches in circumference, and weighed, when first taken out of the earth, a fraction over five pounds.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the Mills House yesterday were Gen. JOHN PERHAM and Major A. R. COURTNEY, of Virginia, and Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of La.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. Editor: I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the support of the Soldiers' Wayside Home:

From Mercury Office.....	\$75.00
Colonel Allen Macfarlan, Cheraw—second donation.....	100.00
W. B. Williams, Columbia.....	60.00
Alex. G. Verdier, Treasurer Vigilance Association, Bluffton, through Major Willis..	12.80
Henry Hart—second donation.....	200.00
Chamberlain, Isaacs & Co.—second donation.....	200.00
E. B. Stoddard & Co.....	100.00
Cash (George-street).....	2.00
Soldier, gratefully tenders his mite.....	1.00
Hon. W. F. Colcock.....	50.00
Mrs. M. S. Lamb—second donation.....	50.00
Miss C. D. Lamb—second donation.....	50.00
William S. Henery.....	100.00
T. B., through M. S. Lord.....	50.00
Courier Office.....	116.30
S. C. Cooper—additional subscriptions from citizens of Black Mingo, S. C.....	21.00
A Friend of the Weary Soldier, Walterboro'.....	100.00
Mrs. Ellen Chappel, through W. M. Lawton.....	50.00
T. B. Jeter, Union.....	40.00
Mrs. C. E. Godfrey, from Soldiers' Aid Society, Cheraw.....	100.00
Rev. Paul Trapler, Camden.....	20.00
Mr. John George, Anderson, S. C., through T. M. Horsey & Co.....	100.00
Mrs. Caroline Withers, Darlington, through Mr. C. Williman.....	50.00
Courier Office.....	25.00
Miss M. A. Baite, "Soldiers' Friend," from North Carolina Fund.....	500.00

Total.....\$3,173.10

JAMES S. GIBBES,

Treasurer Soldiers' Wayside Home.

Charleston, September 26, 1863.

THIRD N. O. HOSPITAL, September 28th, 1863.

I acknowledge, with many thanks, \$100 through Mercury Office; \$70.10 from Rev. Dr. Buchman, for the sick and wounded in the hospital.

C. LIVING, Steward.

**LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**

COLUMBIA, September 28, 1863.  
SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shand.

The following message was communicated to the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. MOSES, the message and correspondence were referred to the Committee on the Military and Pensions, and were ordered to be entered on the journal of the Senate:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

COLUMBIA, September 28, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you a United States flag, received from Gen. Beauregard, by the hands of Capt. Miles, of the Charleston Battalion, with a letter from Gen. Beauregard committing it, through me, to the custody of the State, and my reply thereto; and also the photographs of the ruins of Fort Sumter, referred to in his letter.

M. L. BONHAM.

HEADQ'S DEP'T OF S. O., GA. AND FLA.,  
Charleston, S. C., September 22, 1863.

Sir.—During the night of the 8th inst., thirty or more of the enemy's launches, containing about 800 men, attacked Fort Sumter, defended by the Charleston Battalion, under Major Blake—Major Elliott being in command of the post. Preparations had been made for such an event, and, at a concerted signal, all the batteries bearing on the work, assisted by the gunboat Chicora, properly located, opened on the exterior of the fort; fire-balls and hand grenades were thrown out by the garrison, which behaved with coolness and gallantry. In less than half an hour the enemy was decisively repulsed, leaving in our hands 125 prisoners, (thirteen officers included,) five launches and five colors. His additional loss in killed, wounded and drowned must have been large. Fortunately, we had no casualties.

Among the colors taken was an old garrison flag, weather worn, stained and tattered, which was reported by some of the prisoners to be the one that had been lowered to us when Fort Sumter was surrendered by the United States on the 13th April, 1861.

The appearance of this flag, and the circumstances under which it was found, satisfy me that really it is the same one that Major Anderson was permitted to remove, and which our adversary hoped to replace above the shattered walls of that fortress, as a dramatic surcease to his humiliation. With the sanction of the War Department, I have the honor to present it, through your Excellency, to the State of South Carolina, as the fitting custodian of a flag that was designed to mark and make memorable the discomfiture of your people, in the face of your wives, children and servants.

I also send you herewith a set of photographs of Fort Sumter, showing its condition at the time of the assault.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
General Commanding.

To his Excellency M. L. BONHAM, Governor of South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS,  
Columbia, September 28, 1863.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through Capt. Miles, of the Charleston Bat-

the enemy at Fort Sumter by the garrison, the photographs of Fort Sumter, and your letter accompanying them.

I shall take pleasure in at once placing them at the disposal of the Legislature, now in session.

It will constitute one of the most interesting incidents of the war, that the flag which the enemy lowered to our arms on the 13th April, 1861, at Fort Sumter, surrendered on the 8th September, 1863, at the same place, and to the same troops, under the same commander, at a moment when the invaders hoped to raise it in triumph on the ruins of that fort.

Let me take this occasion to express to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command, the high gratification with which the State has witnessed their gallant defence of Charleston harbor, during a vigorously prosecuted siege, now approaching the close of its third month.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. BONHAM.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, and the Speaker took the Chair.

Messrs. MOBLEY, MULLINS and BOBO submitted reports of committees.

Mr. J. L. REED introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor is requested to furnish this House any information he may possess concerning the dismissal from service in Charleston of any men over the age of forty-five years, belonging to the organization of State troops for local defense.

Message No. 5 was then received from his Excellency the Governor, and was read by the Clerk of the House:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Columbia, September 28, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you a United States flag, received from Gen. Beauregard, by the hands of Capt. Miles, of the Charleston Battalion, with a letter from Gen. Beauregard, committing it, through me, to the custody of the State, and my reply thereto; and also the photographs of the ruins of Fort Sumter, referred to in his letter.

M. L. BONHAM.

Mr. TRENHOLM introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the General Assembly gratefully accept from Gen. Beauregard the flag so gallantly captured from the enemy by our brave troops at Fort Sumter; and recognize in its peculiar character and history a signal indication of the Divine approval of our cause.

Resolved, That the flag be placed, during the present and approaching session of the General Assembly, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in honor of its gallant captors, and thereafter be deposited for safe keeping in the Executive Chamber.

A Bill to prevent desertion from Confederate or State military service and evasion of conscription was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. YOUNG introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the Military Committee:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the pay of enlisted soldiers in the Confederate service should be increased.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the Senators and Representatives in the

# The Charleston Courier.

30 September 1863, 2

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*News from the Islands.*— The enemy again opened on Fort Sumter Tuesday morning, keeping up a slow and irregular fire throughout the day with but very little effect on the ruins. Yankee Battery No. 2, on Morris' Island, threw an occasional shot and shell at Fort Johnson and James' Island yesterday. Our batteries maintain a steady fire on Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The Yankees were engaged for some time Tuesday forenoon hauling sand and timber to Battery Gregg. A well directed shell from Fort Moultrie exploded, killing the team of horses attached to the foremost wagon. One man was seen carried off by his companions.

The Yankees have finished the erection of their covered way between Gregg and Wagner, and according to observations from Sullivan's and James' Islands they now drive their teams through this new passage, thus sheltering them from our fire. Their sand embankments around Wagner make very slow progress, the fire from Simkins keeping them on a continual dodge.

The fleet, including the *Ironclads* and *Monitors* remained quiet yesterday at their old anchorage.

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*Arrivals at the Mills House.*— General B. H. ROBERTSON and Staff arrived in this city yesterday, and are stopping at the Mills House.

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Our Women.

We like the good old words wife, woman, and girl, and hope never to see them entirely displaced by the fashionable and conventional term lady, which too often usurps a place. No true woman or intelligent man can be ashamed of, or opposed to the words wife, or woman, or girl, which properly applied. The spirit, and devotion, and self-sacrifice, and endurance of our women are among the most cheering and encouraging signs and incidents of the great struggle in which we are now engaged. When other signs have betokened disaster, and have almost tempted the most sanguine to despair, the voice, and efforts, and example, and cheering approval of woman have nerve and reanimated all hearts.

The cause which elicits such universal and consenting approval as is given by the women of the South—daughters, sisters, wives, and mothers—to our war of and for independence must be a just and holy cause; and any cause thus attested and fortified by the prayers, and tears, and sacrifices, and efforts of woman, and by the noblest daring and highest achievements of man, cannot fail.

"For Right is right since God is God,  
And right the day must win;  
To doubt would be disloyalty,  
To falter would be sin."

These remarks, obvious to any observer of the signs around us, have been prompted by a letter it has been our privilege to read—a letter from a patriot woman of Alabama to her relative, an officer near this city. The author of this letter took a most intelligent and active share in all that woman could do in aid of our cause at the commencement of our struggle. She went to Pensacola at the signal gun of the war there, and established a hospital at her own expense, and devoted to it her own services, example and influence. When the great interest of the war was transferred to Virginia, she went there and again established a hospital at her own charge, and remained in it, faithfully and tenderly caring for its inmates, until she was stricken down by disease.—She has been for months detained by affliction from active continuance of her duties and exhibition of her interest in our cause, and in behalf of our defenders, and she is still an invalid, but the letter before us shows the same unquenchable faith and courage, and devotion and determination, which marked her, and which have prompted our brave and best women everywhere to the support of our soldiers.

We quote a few words from this letter:

We have been in much anxiety for your besieged Charleston and her gallant defenders. In your trials, my dear nephew, you have had the tears and prayers of your aunt. It seems to me that Charleston must be destroyed, by either friends or foe; but if it must be so, let our own gallant people put the torch, and see our own Charleston in ruins before a Yankee vandal shall pollute the soil.

I am confident as to the future, and believe firmly that when our people are ready for peace, Heaven and our strong arms will secure our independence. It never occurs to me that a people as gallant as that of our own South could be ruled by wretches as vile as the world has seen. God will not permit it, and while we acknowledge His righteous judgments, we ought to trust Him for the future. If our people persevere in deeds of patriotism the day will be ours. Much suffering is yet in store for us I fear, but let our motto be, "fight on, and fight ever."

Who can conceive a sentiment more degrading than reconstruction? \* \* \* I am ready for any emergency, save going back to the Yankees—that notion I can never cherish for a moment.

Let us thank God and take courage on receiving such evidences of the support and sympathy of

Yankee Depravity.—It is not generally known that at the taking of Winchester by Gen Ewell, last summer, over two hundred thousand dollars, purporting to be of the issue of the Confederate States Government, was found in the Yankee quartermaster's department and destroyed. The money was the *fac simile* of our Confederate Treasury notes, and is turned out in the North with, and by the sanction of, the Lincoln Government. Every prisoner who arrives in Richmond has more or less of it on their persons, and over two barrels of the trash has been gathered at the Libby, and yet we do not hear of one of these villains being handed over to the authorities for trial under the law punishing the circulators and utterers of counterfeit money.—*Richmond Examiner.*

# The Charleston Mercury.

30 September 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

The Yankees reopened, on Tuesday, upon Sumter, with what effect we are not informed. On the day before there was but one casualty at that fort—a negro man was killed by a fragment of shell.

Our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands kept up a steady fire upon the working parties of the enemy, who, despite the accurate practice of our gunners, has nearly completed his formidable earthworks upon Morris Island. A large force of negroes is engaged upon these works, under the supervision of white officers, who can be plainly seen by means of a good glass directing them in their labors. Several new embrasures have been opened at Gregg, and have assumed a definite development towards the city. We await the advent of the enemy's iron messengers of death and destruction, confident that, although he may lay in ashes our beautiful City by the Sea, he shall never pollute its site by his tread.

There was a report current upon the streets in the course of the afternoon that the Yankees had landed in force upon John's Island, but up to 6 p. m. no information to that effect had been received at Headquarters.

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The Charleston Mercury.

30 September 1863, 2

**WANTED—TWO GOOD CARRIAGE DRIVERS.** Apply at Mills House Stables. September 30 1\*

**WANTED, AT THE WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,** King street, a COOK and TWO COLORED attendants. To be hired from the owner. Apply at the Office. 1 September 30

**WANTED, SIX ABLE-BODIED NEGROES,** as laborers and boat's crew, at a Commissary Depot on James Island, opposite the city. Apply at once at Major C. H. SUBER'S OFFICE, East Bay. Wages will be liberal, and provisions furnished. September 29 2

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**—Ran away from No. 10 Orange street, on the night of Friday, September 25, RHINA, with her child FRANK. She is about 38 or 40 years old, of small stature, and very quick in her movements. Frank is about two years old. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the owner, at No. 10 Orange-street, or for her delivery at the jail of this district. September 30

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN** away, on the 28th instant, my Servant MIKEL, a Mulatto Boy, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; he has a small scar on one of his cheek bones, and has lost the end of some of his fingers on one hand; he stammers when speaking, and is inclined to be a little knock-kneed; he has no beard. I will pay the above reward for his safe lodgement in the Work House, or if delivered to me at 268 King-street. B. JOHNSON. September 30 wths8

1 October 1863, 1

**Fort Moultrie.**—This old, historic fort has been sometimes thrown comparatively into the shade by the greater prominence given to other forts and batteries in and around our harbor. It has not, however, been idle, but has never been abandoned and asserted a place when opportunity or occasion offered or duty demanded. We are permitted to present the following extracts of a diary or journal kept in this fort:

**August 17, 1863.**—Opened fire on Ironsides, (she replying slowly); struck her with 10-inch shot, and kept up at intervals until 10.30 A. M., when steamer retired.

**August 23.**—Discovered the Monitors lying between this post and Morris' Island; heavy fog. Engaged them until daylight, when they retired. Enemy firing wildly.

**August 27.**—Engaged Monitors about 1 A. M. until daylight. Enemy retired after firing a few shots.

**August 31.**—Steamer Sumter sunk by guns of Fort Moultrie last night.

**August 31.**—Engaged Monitors; Fort struck repeatedly by 15-inch shot. No harm done. No one hurt.

**September 2.**—Engaged Monitors at 11 P. M. last night. Enemy fired principally at Fort Sumter. Monitors struck very often, and withdrew before daylight.

**September 6.**—Monitors engaged Fort at long range. No harm done.

**September 8.**—Six Monitors and Ironsides engaged the Fort for five hours. We lost 19 killed and 27 wounded. Terrible explosion in the Fort, killing 16 and wounding 12. Enemy retired; one Monitor in tow of two others.

The following is the list of officers immediately engaged in Fort Moultrie, under command of Col. WM. BURLIN:

Robert De Troville, Major Commanding.  
J. Valentine, Company G; Lieutenants DeSausure and Minott.

B. S. Burnett, Company F; Lieutenants Whaley, Gaillard, and Marshall.

B. J. Witherspoon, Company C; Lieutenant Martin.

H. Press Smith, Company E; Lieutenants Calhoun and Edgerton.

Lieutenant Ferrin, Ordnance Officer.

**The Florence Telegraph Line.**—Our enterprising friend, Woodward, of the Southern Express, is zealously engaged in his efforts for erecting a line of telegraph along the line of rail road from Florence towards the North Carolina Coal Fields—a most important connection as will be admitted by all intelligent readers. It is desired and intended to complete the line as soon as possible to Choraw, and along the line of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road, to connect with the telegraphic system at Raleigh.

The Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road is now in active progress, and will be pushed through. In advance, however, of the ulterior benefits of this proposed connection, it is important that the telegraph line from Florence be established as soon as possible.

Mr. Woodward is now busily engaged in seeking wire, and we appeal in behalf of this meritorious enterprise to all citizens who can aid him.

JAMES MACBETH, Esq., has responded to his appeal in furnishing a portion of wire, and if others who can furnish—even a small portion—will do so the work will soon be done.

The Southern Express Company deserves well of the country for their public spirited enterprise in this and other matters.

**Gen. Beauregard in the Hands of Yankee Critics.**

The New York World, of the 7th, replies to certain newspaper willings of the Yankee press, who have discovered that Gen. BEAUREGARD is "a military pretender and humbug." The World itself very mistakenly attributes personal demerits to Gen. B., which we do not think necessary to mention, but, as a military man, says of him:

As for Beauregard, we believe that when the history of this war is written by impartial pens, he will take rank with Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson as a military leader. He is a most accomplished engineer, the equal of any in the country in either army, so far as is known; he is besides inventive, suggestive, active, enterprising, and, what is better for his fame, has so far been almost uniformly successful.

In the light of recent military exploits, the enforced capitulation of Sumter was nothing very extraordinary; but the means employed was fully adequate to the end in view, and it was a complete success. For the first time in the history of war on this continent an iron-plated fort and an iron-plated floating battery were used by Beauregard—a fact which shows that he was not tied to the routine of schools, and that he possessed real military prescience. He won the first battle of Bull Run, which consolidated the military power of the Confederates, and he would have captured Washington were it not that he was prevented by Jeff Davis. [This is asserted and denied with equal positiveness by the friends of General Beauregard and the President. We do not pretend to know how the fact may be.—Ed. Whig.] He was banished to the West for his egotism and impatience of control, where, in conjunction with General A. S. Johnston, he fought a battle which marked an era in the war. Shiloh was a brilliantly planned battle, the first in the war in which the Confederates took the initiative on the open field; and it is remarkable that the peculiar tactics of that fight were carefully reproduced by the rebels in every subsequent battle down to Gettysburg. If the reader will turn back to the accounts of the battle of Shiloh he will find that the sudden massing of troops—the attack in column—the impetuous flanking movements which have made "Stonewall" Jackson and other Southern Generals famous were invented by Beauregard, and first used on that occasion. Beauregard's subsequent escape from Halleck at Corinth was one of the neatest exploits of the war. It was perfect of its kind. He had neither the men nor the munitions of war to cope with the splendid and well appointed army of Halleck; and so he did the next best thing to winning a victory, which was to withdraw his army intact, and this he accomplished.

His defence of Charleston against Admiral Dupont proved him to be possessed of rare engineering ability. It was the first instance in history in which practically invulnerable iron clads were pitted against shore defences. There were elements in the problem of defence which never entered into the calculations of previous engineers; yet Beauregard succeeded. So far he has baffled a second attack upon Charleston, notwithstanding our 300 pounder Parrotts and fifteen-inch smooth bores—guns greater in offensive power than those ever used in any previous siege. We believe Charleston will yet be taken in spite of Beauregard; but it will not follow that he is not one of the greatest of living engineers.

It is the height of folly for us to be belittling the talents of Generals whose defeat will make our arms memorable to all time.

1 October 1863, 1

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*News from the Islands.*—The enemy opened a brisk fire upon three different points yesterday, alternately firing on Fort Sumter, Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins. The firing was from Gadberry Hill, at intervals of from ten to fifteen minutes. The shells thrown were from a two hundred pounder Parrott, and judging from the amount of sand and dirt thrown up, did considerable execution in digging holes where they fell. The only casualty we heard reported was one negro struck by a brick, at Fort Johnson, and slightly injured.

Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins continue to keep up a steady fire on Batteries Gregg and Wagner. Two men were seen carried off from the latter Battery Wednesday morning.

It was reported that the enemy had mounted two more guns at Battery Gregg. A large derrick was knocked over by our fire yesterday afternoon.

One Monitor appears to be continually moving between Cummings' Point and Fort Sumter, and nosing about as if on a reconnoissance. The rest of the fleet remained quiet.

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The Charleston Courier.

1 October 1863, 2

MARRIED on Sunday evening, September 27, 1863, at  
St. Mary's Church by the Rev. R. S. BAKER, D. D., JOSE  
JARA to Miss ELIZA COSTELLO, both of this City.

# The Charleston Mercury.

1 October 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

The enemy is gradually enlarging the circle of his fire, having on Wednesday not only bombarded Sumter throughout the day, but also thrown several shots at Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins. He has completed the covered way between Gregg and Wagner, and his working parties, with teams and wagons, now pass in comparative safety between the two posts. Our batteries, nevertheless, still maintain a not ineffective fire upon both points.

It is melancholy to see the perfect quiet of the harbor. One may watch for a whole day without beholding anything more than the sail of some small boat crossing from one part of the land-locked bay to another. But the quiet is anything but the quiet of peace, as a glance in the direction of Morris Island is sufficient to show. At irregular intervals of from five to fifteen minutes, you will catch a puff of white smoke behind the woods of James Island. It comes from the Yankee battery on Gadberry Hill, and, if you keep your eye fixed on Sumter, you will see, according as the ball hits or misses, a cloud of dust above the dilapidated ramparts of the fort, or a vast column of water thrown up in its vicinity. Ere long another volume of smoke appears a little to the northward of the last. It is Simkins, whose shell, if you follow it, you will perceive bursting somewhere in the neighborhood of Wagner. Moultrie answers from the other side of the harbor entrance, and so the drama goes on through the shortening autumn days.

There has been no change in the position of the fleet. A monitor is lying just off Cumming's Point, the *Ironsides* is still near Wagner, and the *Wabash* floats in the same place she has occupied for many weeks.

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2 October 1863, 1

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*News from the Islands*—The firing of the enemy from Gadberry Hill Thursday was more rapid than that of the previous day. The fire was directed on Forts Sumter, Johnson and Battery Simkins, but principally on Fort Sumter. From the rapidity with which the enemy fires and very heavy reports made, it is believed that the battery on Gadberry Hill has received and mounted several new two hundred pounder Parrott guns, all the shells so far thrown being from guns of that size. The enemy's fire was again wild, many of the shells falling in the river. A few glanced and struck the parapet on the Northwest angle of Fort Sumter, doing very little damage. We heard of no casualties at the Fort. The fire on Fort Johnson was quite heavy for a time Thursday morning, but gradually slackened in the afternoon. The enemy also sent an occasional shell towards Battery Simkins, doing no damage.

Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins maintain a regular fire on Gregg and Wagner. The Yankee laboring force at Battery Wagner seems to have been largely increased within the last day or two. They seem to be energetically at work, not paying so much attention to the shells from our batteries as formerly.

By many it is thought the fire from Gadberry Hill was mainly to divert attention from the working parties on Gregg and Wagner, and to cover their operations on the two last named works. A force was also seen at work to the East of Gregg Thursday morning, supposed to be engaged in the erection of a mortar battery to bear on Sullivan's Island.

There has been no change in the position of the fleet.

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2 October, 1863, 2

**OFFICIAL ORDERS,**

ADJUT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
[EXTRACT.] RICHMOND, August 7, 1863.  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 187.]

**III.** SURGEON E. A. EINLOCH WILL REPORT to General G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding, 404 for assignment to duty as Medical Inspector-General of Hospitals, in Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

By command of the Secretary of War.  
(Signed) JOHN WITHERS, A. A. G.  
Official: JOHN M. OTEY, A. A. G. 3 October 2

HEADQUARTERS 74 BROAD STREET,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 1, 1863.

**THE MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 40 AND 60** in the 19th Regiment South Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to report to Capt. MAY, Commanding Company formed from the 18th Regiment.

W. H. EVANS, A. D. C., Officer in Charge.  
JACOB WILLMAN, Acting Adjutant. 1 October 2

OFFICE OF ADJUT AND INSPECTOR GEN'L,  
74 BROAD ST., CHARLESTON, October 1, 1863.

**D**R. R. W. GIBBER, SURGEON GENERAL, WILL be in Charleston on Saturday next, October 3d; for the purpose of examining applicants for exemption from service on account of physical disability.

All other applications for exemption must be presented at this Office on or before Saturday, as after that day the Enrolling Office will be closed.

WM. H. EVANS, A. D. C.,  
Officer in Charge.  
JACOB WILLMAN, Acting Adjutant. 1 October 2

ADJUTANT AND INSPE' GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
[EXTRACT.] RICHMOND, September 22, 1863.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 223.]  
**III.** SURGEON S. CHOPPIN IS ASSIGNED TO duty as Medical Inspector of Field Hospitals and Camps in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

By command of the Secretary of War.  
(Signed) JOHN WITHERS, A. A. G.  
Official: JOHN M. OTEY, A. A. G. 3 October 1

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,  
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., September 30, 1863.  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 198.]

**XI.** THE BATTERY EAST OF FORT MOULTRIE will hereafter be known and designated in all official communications as BATTERY RUTLEDGE; that West of the Fort as BATTERY MARION.

By Command of General BEAUREGARD.  
JNO. M. OTEY,  
Assistant Adjutant General.  
October 1 3

HEADQUARTERS 1st MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, September 21, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 41.]  
**I.** HEREAFTER THE EXTRACTION OF FUSES, for any purpose whatever, from loaded Shell, will be made at a distance from any explosive material. The habit of smoking in the vicinity of magazines, or near any collection of powder, or of explosive ammunition, will be strictly prohibited.

**II.** All enlisted men in this Military District who apply for leave of absence on Surgeon's Certificate, will, if too unwell to remain in camp and discharge their duties, be sent to Hospital in this city.

**III.** All Orders from these Headquarters giving authority to certain employees of the Government, and to detailed men in certain cases, to purchase supplies from the Commissary Department, are revoked.

**IV.** The attention of Commanding Officers is called specially to General Orders No. 39, from these Headquarters, regulating issues in the Quartermaster's Department. They will require the Orders strictly enforced. By command Brig. Gen. RIPLEY.  
September 22

WM. F. NANCE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA.,  
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., September 16, 1863.  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 184.]

**II.** THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER AND CHIEF COMMISSARY of this Department will scrutinize and rigidly enforce the execution of General Orders No. 103, A. and I. G. O. Current Series.

They will cause to be furnished complete lists of all Clerks, Agents, and other employees in their respective Departments, not commissioned officers, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, specifying the date and nature of such employments, and the grounds on which exemption from field service is held or claimed in each case; which lists when received will be forwarded to the Commandants of Conscripts for the States in which the officers making the reports are respectively serving.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.  
JNO. M. OTEY,

2 October 1863, 2

**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**

[COPY.]  
(EXTRACT.) ADJ. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE }  
RICHMOND August 17, 1863. }  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 181.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
III. SURGEON R. A. KINLOOH WILL REPORT TO  
General G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding, &c., for  
assignment to duty as Medical Inspector-General of Hos-  
pitals in Department of South Carolina, Georgia and  
Florida.

\* \* \* \* \*  
By command of Secretary of War.  
(Signed) JNO. WITHERS,  
Assistant Adjutant General.  
OFFICIAL: JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G.  
October 2 8

[COPY.]  
[EXTRACT.] ADJT. AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE, }  
RICHMOND, September 25, 1863. }  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 328.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
III. SURGEON S. CHOPPIN IS ASSIGNED TO DUTY  
as Medical Inspector of Field Hospitals and Camps, in the  
Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

\* \* \* \* \*  
By command of Secretary of War.  
(Signed) JNO. WITHERS, A. A. G.  
OFFICIAL: JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G..  
October 1 8

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS }  
DEPARTMENT OF So. CA., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, }  
Charleston, S. C., September 30, 1863. }  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 198.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
THE BATTERY EAST OF FORT MOULTRIE WILL  
hereafter be known and designated in all official commu-  
nications, as BATTERY RUTLEDGE; that west of the  
Fort as BATTERY MARION.

\* \* \* \* \*  
By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.  
JNO. M. OTEY,  
Assistant Adjutant General.  
October 1 8

# The Charleston Mercury.

2 October 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

The enemy on Thursday continued, with increased vigor, the fierce bombardment of Sumter, Simkins and Johnson. The fire comes still from Gaddy Hill—neither Gregg nor Wagner having yet opened. An unusually large force seemed to be at work during the day on Wagner, which has now assumed the proportions of a most formidable artillery fort. Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins returned the Yankee fire with deliberation and effect.

The following Washington despatch bears witness to the intensity of the hatred felt by the Abolitionists towards Charleston. One's blood would turn cold with horror on reading such an announcement with regard to a distant city in another country, and we would probably be disposed to question whether such malignity could, indeed, be cherished by a Government or people. But, in this case, we are well assured that the wish to execute the threat does exist; yet the only emotions it excites in the breast of every Charlestonian are those of indignation and defiance:

It is understood here that Gen. Gillmore has inquired of the Government if he would be justified in bombarding Charleston to its utter destruction. The answer returned; it is said, was such as to give the country assurance of a heap of ashes where Charleston stands, if it does not surrender. A full supply of incendiary shells, to be used against Charleston, were sent to General Gillmore by the Arago, and by this time are probably being used against the doomed city.

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LIEUT. J. C. PEMBERTON is at the Spottswood Hotel, Richmond.

3 October 1863, 1

News from the Islands

There has been no material change since our last report. The fire from Gadberry Hill has been slow but steady. Out of seventy-four shots fired at Fort Sumter yesterday forty-four struck, twenty-four went over and six fell short. No casualties are reported. The enemy, it is supposed, is endeavoring to widen the breach on the South wall. A number of the enemy's shells was also fired at Battery Simkins and Fort Johnson, but did no damage. Our works are progressing steadily, notwithstanding the enemy's fire, and those who have had the pleasure of witnessing them are enthusiastic in their praise of the engineers engaged in superintending the construction of new fortifications.

Fort Moultrie and Johnson, and Batteries Cheves and Simkins kept up a regular fire, and did some excellent shooting, causing frequent retreats of the Yankee working parties on Battery Wagner. A dispatch from Major O. BLANDING, commanding Artillery on James' Island, to Captain NANCE, yesterday afternoon, reports that "a shell from Battery Cheves knocked down the enemy's lookout at Wagner."

Two guns are reported to be seen mounted at Battery Gregg bearing on Fort Johnson, and two embrasures opened at Wagner bearing on the same point. No guns, however, can be observed as yet mounted on the latter battery. A gun in the Marsh Battery is also reported as now plainly visible, but whether the enemy's "Swamp Angel" or not is uncertain and left to conjecture.

The fleet remains in the same position and have not fired a gun for several days.

The general impression seems to be that it will be a week or ten days before the enemy will be ready to open in full

*Fire.*—About half past four o'clock Friday afternoon fire broke out in a two story wooden house in Beaufain-street, West end, between Smith and Rutledge streets, owned by Mr. EDWIN WELLING, and occupied by FREDERICK KRAGER. The flames made rapid progress and soon communicated to an adjoining three story frame building, owned by Mr. PHILIP NEUMANN, and occupied by a colored family. Both buildings were mostly consumed and will be a total loss. A high wind prevailing carried the sparks to the residence of Senor MONCADO, Spanish Consul, on the opposite side of the street, igniting the window sills and blinds. By extraordinary exertions on the part of himself and friends with buckets of water, the flames were extinguished and the fire fortunately prevented from spreading in that direction.

The arrival of the firemen confined the fire to the two buildings previously mentioned. The Sash Manufactory of Mr. WELLING, in the rear of the burnt buildings, sustained some slight damage. The house owned by Mr. WELLING was insured for one thousand dollars. We did not learn whether Mr. NEUMANN was insured. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by a flaw in the chimney of the house in which it originated.

# The Charleston Mercury.

3 October 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE.

The firing of the enemy from Gadberry Hill was less rapid and sustained on Friday than on the day preceding. His shots were as usual principally directed against Sumter, but Johnson and Simkins also received a considerable share of attention. Up to yesterday the damage inflicted on Fort Sumter has been officially reported as very slight. A negro lost his arm at Johnson on Thursday.

Fort Moultrie and Simkins kept up their regular fire on Gregg and Wagner. Some of the other James Island batteries have also opened upon Morris Island, and not without effect, as is shown by the following despatch:

FORT JOHNSON, October 2d.

*Captain Nance:*

A shell from Battery Cheves has knocked down the enemy's lookout at Wagner.

O. BLANDING,

Major Commanding Artillery.

The Yankees, of course, still continue their labors on Gregg and Wagner. Their slow and interrupted, but still certain progress is visible in the daily growing strength of the two forts.

**FIRE.**—At half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a wooden house of two stories, situated in Beaufain street, between Smith and Rutledge. Having consumed this, it extended to an adjoining three story dwelling, which was also destroyed; but here the fire was arrested. It was said to have been caused by some defect in the chimney of the house in which it originated.

The first house belonged to Mr. EDWIN WEL-  
LING, and was occupied by F. KRAGER. The  
other was the property of Mr. PHILIP NEWMAN,  
and was tenanted by "colored persons."

ON THE 16TH AUGUST, 1863, Mr. H. PINCHNEY WALKER, Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at the port of Charleston, addressed a communication to Colonel E. MAGRATH, commanding 1st Regiment Charleston Guard, concerning the liability of British subjects to bear arms against the forces of the United States.

Mr. WALKER says he has advised British subjects generally to acquiesce in the State Militia organizations, but at the same time he informed them that in the event the militia should be brought into conflict with the forces of the United States, either before or after being turned over to the Confederate Government, the services required of them would be such as British subjects could not be expected to perform.

The letter in question was forwarded through the proper channel to the Secretary of War, and by him referred to the Secretary of State, who returned it with the following endorsed opinion, which is concurred in by the Secretary of War, and is published for the information of all concerned:

The views of Acting Consul WALKER do not meet the approval of this Department. While the Government claims no military service from mere sojourners, those who have acquired residence in the Confederacy are bound by law to aid in its defence.

(Signed)

J. P. BENJAMIN,  
Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL: E. KBARNEY,  
A. D. C. and A. A. G.  
RICHMOND, September 22d, 1863.

5 October, 1863, 1

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Three or four good Compositors can get steady employment upon application at this office.

*News from the Islands.*—We have nothing new to report. The firing from Gadberry Hill upon Forts Sumter and Johnson and Battery Simkins since our last has been slow and irregular. It was reported Saturday morning that one of the enemy's guns on Gadberry Hill bursted Friday night. Fort Moultrie, Batteries Simkins and Cheves continue their fire on the enemy at work on Gregg and Wagner, our shells falling among them at nearly every fire.

A strange steamer, supposed to be a prize, was seen in company with the blockaders Sunday. She was painted lead color, had the English flag flying, with the Yankee flag overhead, and her appearance generally was that of a blockade runner. A French man-of-war was also reported outside.

There has been no change in the position or movements of the fleet inside the bar.

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*Narrow Escape.*—We are pleased to learn of the safe return of a small party of the South Carolina Rangers from an important expedition, under the command of our friend and well known scout, Major E. B. BELL, about whom some apprehensions were felt. During their trip they were pursued by four boats filled with negro soldiers armed with rifles, but by hard pulling and good management succeeded in effecting their escape.

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The Charleston Mercury.

5 October 1863, 2

**OPERATIONS OF THE SIEGE.**

During Saturday and Sunday no incident worthy of special note occurred in the course of the hostile operations in our neighborhood.

The enemy still maintains his sluggish fire against the ruins of Fort Sumter from his heavy guns at Gadberry Hill. Sometimes Battery Simkins comes in for a share of his attention, and occasionally his heavy bolts are hurled against Fort Moultrie or the adjacent works. Battery Simkins has been slowly replying to the Yankee fire.

A steamer, supposed to be a captured blockader, was noticed amongst the enemy's fleet yesterday. She bore the British ensign, surmounted by the Yankee gridiron flag.

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# The Charleston Courier.

6 October 1863, 1

## The Thanks of the State.

In the House of Representatives on the 30th ult., Mr. O'Connor, of Charleston, offered the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were referred to the Committee on the Military, with leave to report at the regular session.

In the history of military operations in South Carolina, the events of Morris' Island constitute a bright and glorious chapter, beginning with a devotion exemplified in the memorable deaths of Haskell, Bee and Cheverly; illustrated in the heroic fall of Simkins, the gallant Ryan, and the self-sacrificing and lamented Ramsay, and sealed with the life-blood of Wampler and Frisglo, the defence of that outpost under its various commanders and with its different garrisons during many weeks, sets forth a noble example of tenacity and endurance, which, even in the final inevitable evacuation, lends a halo of patriotic zeal and high courage to the loss of the Island. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the State are hereby expressed to Col. Graham, and to the officers and soldiers under his command, for the repulse of the enemy from Battery Wagner on the morning of July 11th; and also to Capt. John C. Mitchell, for the gallant conduct of his command in the action of July the 10th.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the State are hereby expressed to General Taliaferro, and to the officers and soldiers of his command, for the brilliant and bloody repulse of the enemy's desperate assault upon Battery Wagner, July 18th, after a severe and demoralizing bombardment of eleven hours.

*Resolved*, That the skillful and well managed evacuation of Morris' Island by Col. Keitt, at the last practicable moment, entitles him to the praise and gratitude of the people of this State.

*Resolved*, That South Carolina holds in grateful remembrance, the services of Generals Hagood, Colquitt, Clingman, and Col. Harrison, and other officers commanding on Morris' Island, and the respective garrisons of Batteries Wagner and Gregg, for the endurance and skill displayed in their defence.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the State are hereby tendered to Lieut. Lesesne, and the officers and men engaged in the defence of Battery Gregg, for the valor and skill displayed throughout the siege.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the officers and commands herein mentioned.

No incident in the history of this war has afforded so agreeable a source of pride and congratulation to the people of South Carolina, than that Fort Sumter, silenced and in ruins, after the withdrawal of its artillerists to defend other positions, has been held by a force of veteran infantry, under brave and tried officers, and that on the night of September the 8th, an attempt to occupy the fort from barges, was signally repulsed, leaving prisoners and colors in the hands of its gallant defenders, including the famous United States flag which first fell under Confederate guns in April, 1861, and which it was permitted Major Anderson to remove.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of South Carolina are hereby offered to Major Stephen Elliott and the veteran troops under him, consisting of the Charleston Battalion, commanded by Major Julius A. Blake, for the handsome repulse of the enemy's expedition to possess Fort Sumter on the night of September the 8th.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Major Stephen Elliott, with the request that they be communicated to Major Blake, and the officers and men under his command at Fort Sumter.

Mr. ALLEMONG, of Charleston, offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was referred to the Committee on the Military, with leave to report at the regular session:

*Resolved*, That the gallant and determined defence of Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island by Colonel Butler, and the officers and men of the First South Carolina Regular Infantry, deserve the thanks of the State, and that they are hereby included in any vote of thanks by this General Assembly.



# The Charleston Courier.

6 October 1863, 1

*News from the Islands*—Nothing of importance has occurred since Sunday night. The enemy's fire has been unusually slow, with only an occasional shot throughout the day from Yankee battery No. 2, below Gadberry Hill. The silence of the battery on Gadberry Hill all day yesterday is believed to be attributable to the bursting of another "big gun," reported in Monday's paper. Fort Moultrie and Batteries Cheves and Simkins shelled the Yankee working parties very briskly, and with good effect. The Yankees, however, resume their work as soon as the shell falls or explodes. From present appearances the indications are that the enemy intends, when ready, to direct his heaviest fire on Fort Johnson, James' Island. It is supposed by many they are only awaiting the arrival of more guns.

The fleet remains quiet.

*Col. P. C. Gaillard*.—We had the extreme pleasure of meeting the gallant Colonel on the street yesterday for the first time since his recovery from the wound received at Battery Wagner, which caused him the loss of his left hand. Col. GAILLARD was in good spirits, and returned the warm, hearty congratulations of his numerous friends in his usual modest and unassuming manner. The loss of his hand will not, he says, interfere with his service in the field. We trust to see him yet receive an appointment to which he is entitled, both from practical experience and West Point education.

*Arrivals at the Mills House*—Gen. R. E. COLSTON, of Virginia, and Gen. W. S. WALKER, of Pocotaligo, arrived in this city yesterday, and are stopping at the Mills House.

# The Charleston Mercury.

6 October 1863, 2

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

The monotony which has so long marked the progress of the military operations in our neighborhood continued yesterday unbroken. The enemy were throwing a few shells at our works, and Battery Simkins responded, but at long intervals. There were no unusual movements of the Yankee fleet.

A letter to the *New York Herald*, from Morris Island, says the tides are washing the bluffs away at the rate of from ten to twenty feet per day. Fifty yards of beach have disappeared in the sea since the middle of August.

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LIEUTENANT J. JULIUS ALSTON.—The death of this officer has been already announced in our columns. But we cannot pass on in our daily record of events without laying an humble tribute upon the untimely grave of one who was an accomplished gentleman, an ardent soldier and every inch a man.

Lieutenant ALSTON was graduated at Harvard University with a reputation not only for knowledge and scholarship, but for high social qualities and talent. He was president of the Procellian Club, and literary wit of the old Hasty-Pudding Club. Upon his return to Charleston, he studied law and entered the Bar with decided credit. In 1861, after the inauguration of secession, he received a commission in the 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, then a battalion. Possessing mental endowments and a fine person, he devoted himself to the profession of arms with zeal and energy, and in his brief career of active service became conspicuous among the skillful and brave.

He participated in the brilliant repulse of the iron-clad fleet in their first experiment, April 7th. In the midst of the disaster of July 10th, on Morris Island, although for a time stunned by a frag-

ment of shell at his gun, his Captain struck down and taken prisoner by the enemy's advancing force, his coolness and good conduct enabled him to rally the remnant of the company, and, arming them with rifles, to make an orderly and successful retreat in the face of overwhelming numbers. On the morning of the 11th, during the first assault on Battery Wagner, he held a command, and it was remarked that heaps of Yankee dead were piled in front of his well served ordnance. After a season of rest at Fort Sumter, he was permitted, upon his urgent application, to perform another tour of duty at Battery Wagner. Here he stayed constantly in the gun chambers at his Columblada, in the broiling August sun, and under the dews of night. The excellent management of his men and guns, and his imperturbable nerve in the presence of danger, whether in bursting shells or minie balls, elicited general admiration. It was a shot from one of Lieutenant ALSTON's ten inch guns at Wagner which killed the distinguished Captain ROGERS, a Pilot and a Purser in the pilot house of a monitor, at the time of the naval attack on Sumter, August 17. With encomiums from the commander of the post, he was recommended for promotion. But the long exposure and fatigue brought on a fever which cut short his term of service and his prospects of distinguished usefulness. His brave and congenial spirit has taken its everlasting flight. His form is wrapped in the bosom of the mother earth.

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WE WERE complimented with a visit last evening from the Band of the Charleston Battalion, who favored us with the performance of several fine pieces of music. We were much gratified to see the band of this gallant Battalion, after their late arduous duties in camp.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

6 October 1863, 2

PERSONAL.—Amongst the arrivals at the Mill's House yesterday were, Gen. W. S. WALKER, from Pocotaligo, and Gen. R. E. COLSTON, of Virginia.

LETTER FROM A YANKEE PRISONER IN FORT SUMTER.—The *Elston* (Pa.) *Express* publishes the following letter from Assistant Engineer HARMONY, of Elston, who was one of the naval expedition that undertook to storm Fort Sumter, and was made a prisoner. He writes as follows to his parents:

FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON, S. C. }  
Wednesday, September 9, 1863. }

MY DEAR PARENTS: You may be surprised to receive a letter from me dated from this place of "brick and mortar," but so it is. An expedition was fitted out to assault and carry the fort. We reckoned without our hosts; for in place of we taking, we were taken. The way it was is this: At about 4.30 p. m., Captain Williams collected the different boats comprising the expedition. Among the number were two boats from the *Housatonic*. I volunteered to go in the one commanded by Lieutenant Brewer, (the other was commanded by M. M. Butler.) We found that our party was in the third division, and commanded by the Flag Lieutenant S. W. Preston. We were towed within a hundred yards of the fort and cast adrift. We then formed line and proceeded towards Sumter. When with fifty yards of the fort we were hailed and fired upon by the sentinel. We gave a yell and pitched in in good style; but it was no go.

All of Captain Williams', one of Lieutenant Preston's (our boat), one from Lieutenant Reine's division were all that landed. The others, about 18, commenced firing their revolvers and skeddaddled. We, who landed, quickly formed under Captain Williams (I, as Lieutenant), and tried "to rush up the rocks," but it was no go. We tried to do what we volunteered to do, but could not, so we got in one of the many indentures made in the walls by General Gilmore, and came to the conclusion it would be best for us to surrender, which we did. Our men behaved nobly, and we are now prisoners of war. Some of our party received letters from those who were among the skeddaddlers, wishing they were with us. At all events, we all done what we volunteered to do, which was to get inside of Fort Sumter (although prisoners.) The officers in command here are perfect gentlemen, and treat us as brave men, which we showed we were in our three successive attempts up the side of the fort. Not a man quailed, but all rushed towards the parapet with the intention of either placing the flag on its walls or falling in the attempt. Very fortunately only four were killed and about sixteen wounded. I, as usual, am one of the lucky ones, escaping without a scratch. The scene after we landed I will try to describe at another time; it was fearful as well as amusing.

Yours, affectionately, J. H. H.

7 October 1863, 1

**A Gallant Naval Exploit.**

One of the most daring and gallant naval exploits of the war, distinguished by the coolness, presence of mind and intrepidity of the brave men associated in the enterprise, was performed Monday night. This was an attempt to blow up the United States steamer *New Ironsides*, lying off Morris Island. Though not fully meeting the expectations of those who conceived the plan and those who carried it into execution, it has called forth the unbounded admiration of our citizens for the brilliant heroism of the actors in their dangerous but patriotic and self-sacrificing undertaking. A general feeling of deep anxiety prevails to learn the fate of two of the gallant spirits who went out with the expedition. There is every reason to believe, however, that these gallant men, with the means of safety about their persons, endeavored to reach shore and have been picked up by some of the enemy's launches. We gather the following particulars from the other participants in the affair:

The torpedo steamer *David*, with a crew of four volunteers, consisting of Lieut. Wm. T. GLASSKELL, J. H. TOOMBS, Chief Engineer, and JAMES SULLIVAN, Fireman of the gunboat *Chicora*, with J. W. CANNON, Assistant Pilot of the gunboat *Palmetto State*, left South Atlantic wharf between six and seven o'clock on Monday evening, for the purpose of running out to the *Ironsides*, exploding a torpedo under that vessel's bows, and if possible blowing her up.

The weather being dark and hazy favored the enterprise. The boat, with its gallant little crew, proceeded down the harbor, skirting along the shoals on the inside of the channel until nearly abreast of their formidable antagonist the *New Ironsides*.

They remained in this position for a short time, circling around on the large shoal near the anchorage of the object of their visit. Lieut. GLASSKELL, with a double-barreled gun, sat in front of Pilot CANNON, who had charge of the helm. Chief Engineer Toombs was at the engine, with the brave and undaunted SULLIVAN, the volunteer fireman, when something like the following conversation ensued:

LIEUT. GLASSKELL. "It is now 9 o'clock. Shall we strike her?"

PILOT CANNON. "That is what we came for. I am ready."

ENGINEER TOOMBS. "Let us go at her, then, and do our best."

SULLIVAN (Fireman). "I am with you all, and waiting. Go ahead."

The boat was now put bow on, and aimed directly for the *Ironsides*. As the little steamer darted forward the lookout on the *Ironsides* hailed them, with "Take care there, you will run into us. What steamer is that?" Lieut. GLASSKELL replied by discharging one barrel at the Yankee sentinel, and tendering the gun to Pilot CANNON, told him there was another Yankee, pointing to one with his body half over the bulwarks, and asked CANNON to take care of him with the other barrel.

The next moment they had struck the *Ironsides*, and exploded the torpedo about fifteen feet from the keel, on the starboard side. An immense volume of water was thrown up, covering our little boat, and, going through the smoke stack, entered the furnace, and completely extinguished

In addition to this, pieces of the ballast had fallen in the works of the engine, rendering it unmanageable at that time. Volley after volley of musketry from the crew of the *Ironsides* and from the launches began to pour in upon them. Lieutenant GLASSKELL gave the order to back, but it was found

impossible. In this condition, with no shelter and no hope of escape, they thought it best to surrender and hailed the enemy to that effect. The Yankees, however, paid no attention to the call but barbarously continued the fire. It was then proposed to put on their life preservers, jump overboard and endeavor to swim to the shore. All but Pilot CANNON consented. The latter, being unable to swim, said he would stay and take his chances in the boat. Lieut. GLASSKELL, Engineer TOOMBS and SULLIVAN, the fireman, left the boat. The two first having on life preservers, and the latter supporting himself on one of the hatches thrown to him by the Pilot. Engineer TOOMBS becoming embarrassed with his clothing in the water got back to the boat and was assisted in by CANNON.

The boat was then rapidly drifting from the *Ironsides*. He now fortunately found a match, and lighting a torch crept back to the engine, discovered and removed the cause of its not working, and soon got it in order. They then commenced to run the gauntlet of the Monitors and launches. The latter seemed inspired with a seeming dread of something supernatural, and opened a path right and left for the little steamer. The *Ironsides* fired two eleven inch shot at the party as they sped away, but fired completely over them. The crews of the Monitors which the steamer was obliged to pass on her return, were also out and commenced a heavy fire of musketry upon her as she was passing. The launches made way evidently from a wholesome regard for her explosive character. Engineer Toombs and CANNON reached their wharf in the city about midnight, fatigued, and presenting a worn-out appearance, but rejoicing at their fortunate and narrow escape.

The *David* bears the honorable marks of thirteen bullet holes.

With regard to the damage of the *Ironsides* nothing positive is known. At the moment of striking there was great consternation on board. It was reported that the crew in gangs were hard at work at the pumps all day yesterday. Small boats were seen continually passing between the *Ironsides* and the Monitors. At nightfall, however, she remained at her old anchorage.

Such is the narrative of this brilliant affair, which, had it been an entire success, would have rid us of the most formidable foe engaged in this siege. Some few have styled it a rash undertaking, but it needs just such an example to lead to still greater deeds in the present condition of our good old city, and the country at large.

**News from the Islands.**—The only additional item of interest since our last is the bold, daring attack of the little "David" upon the *New Ironsides*, a report of which will be found in our columns elsewhere. A continuous fire is kept up by our batteries, meeting with a very slow and irregular response from the enemy. Considerable activity was manifest among the enemy's fleet yesterday, supposed to be with a view of ascertaining the extent of the injuries to the *Ironsides*. Heavy firing was heard last night between 10 and 11 o'clock.

**Arrest of Burglars.**—The residence of JOSEPH JOSEPHS, an Italian, was burglariously entered a few days ago and robbed of a chest containing some two thousand dollars in money, a quantity of jewelry, papers, &c. Officer HICKS has arrested a white man named Jno. R. HILL and a negro named Charles, slave of Mr. JAMES LAWREN, charged with the offence. Mr. HICKS succeeded in recovering about one thousand dollars of the money and all the jewelry. The absconders were examined by Magistrate DIMICK and committed to jail.

# The Charleston Courier.

7 October 1863, 1

*The Defense of Fort Sumter.*—In the Senate during the late special session of the Legislature of this State, the following resolutions were offered by Senator R. G. McCaw, of York:

## RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE DEFENCE OF FORT SUMTER.

It is a source of profound satisfaction to the people of South Carolina that, in April last, when the most formidable fleet ever put afloat attempted the reduction of Fort Sumter—a work built neither to employ nor to encounter the terrific ordnance recently invented and now used—the attack was met by the commander of that post with heroic valor and admirable skill, and was driven, with disastrous defeat, from the harbor of Charleston.

It is also highly gratifying and inspiring to the State to have been defended in her hour of trial, with the soldierly spirit, steady fortitude and sleepless vigilance which were manifested by the Commander of Fort Sumter under the tremendous ordeal to which it was subjected during the combined attack commenced on the 17th August, and protracted until the work (as an artillery post) became a defenceless but still unconquered wreck.

Therefore, in token of respect and the appreciation in which these services are held, be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks of South Carolina are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to Colonel Alfred Rhett for his gallant bearing, indomitable courage and great skill, shown in the brilliant repulse of the enemy's iron clad fleet in the first trial and attack on Fort Sumter, April 7th; and also manifested in the recent glorious defence, under the unprecedented fire of the enemy's enormous land batteries and iron clad fleet; and in the successful holding of that Fortress until it was reduced to a silent ruin and placed in charge of an infantry guard.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the State are also tendered to the officers and men of the garrison of Fort Sumter, for their gallant and meritorious conduct.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Colonel Alfred Rhett, with a request that they be communicated to the officers and men of the garrison.

The resolutions were sent to the House and were there referred to the Military Committee, with other resolutions of like import, and with instructions to report at the regular annual session.

# The Charleston Courier.

7 October 1863, 1

**Editors Courier:**—I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money and hospital stores:

From Miss Ochsola, Greenville.....\$2  
 From St. Matthew's, by J. B. Walling—Mrs. Gates, \$5; Mrs. Ann Catson, \$5; Mrs. Ann E. Felder, \$5; Miss Sophia Booker, \$2.....12  
 Edmund Buffin, Esq.....10  
 Contributions through the Courier for Parish Hospitals.....20  
 Through Courier Office to Mrs. S.....100  
 From W. H. P., Abbeville, for the sick and wounded in Beagg's army.....50  
 Thos. Smith, Society Hill, through Major J. Jonathan Lucas.....100  
 From friends of the Confederacy at Nassau, through Wm. C. Bee & Co., for hospital purposes.....7000  
 From a lady of Pinopolis for the Wayside Home No. 2, 1.....10  
 1 box containing 6 packages of ferina, 4 bottles of blackberry wine, 2 bottles mint, 2 bottles cayenne-pepper, 1 bottle of honey and 1 of wine.  
 1 bag of apples.  
 2 bags of Irish potatoes.  
 1 barrel of Irish potatoes.  
 From Mr. McCants, 1 box of Irish potatoes.  
 From Mr. J. K. Schumpert, 1 ham.  
 From Mrs. Boyd, Society Hill, 1 basket of potatoes, and 1 coop of chickens.  
 1 box containing flaxseed, 2 bottles of blackberry wine, 2 bottles of Scuppernon, 1 bottle catsup, and 2 hams.  
 From the Soldiers' Relief Association of Bishopville, 3 bags of flour, 250 pounds.  
 Mrs. A. M. Cunningham, one box containing 2 hams, 1 jar of butter, 8 bottles of domestic wine, and 1 coop of chickens.  
 From the Ladies of Allendale, 2 boxes, one with potatoes, one with peas, rice flour, butter, eggs, biscuits, dried fruit, wine, honey, pepper, hops, and 4 sacks of grist and meal.  
 From Sparanburg, 1 tierce with onions, 1 bag of potatoes.  
 From Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Convert, 1 bag of onions, 1 bag dried fruit, 1 sitch of bacon, and 1 small box for Charles McCabe, which has been delivered.  
 From the Villagers of Pinopolis, for Wayside Home, No. 2, 1 bag and one basket of potatoes, 1 bag of grist and 1 of meal.  
 From H. Harvey, for Wayside Home, 1 bag of grist.  
 One five gallon jug from Mrs. P. R. Porcher.  
 From Mr. Jacob Stroman, 1 barrel of syrup, (45 gallons,) and other valuable articles.  
 Contribution from the Bagto Company, CONTINUED

bus, Georgia, 1 box containing 100 pair drawers and 100 shirts, received through Courier office.

I feel confident that many corrections are needed in my weekly reports. Articles are sent without being properly marked; labels often drop off, some times the letters sent arrive long after the stores; these stores have to be collected from three different rail roads, and I some times find it difficult to decide to whom they should be accredited. Let me advise the parties sending hospital stores to mark on the inside of the bags, tubs, boxes, coops, &c., with the names of the Depots where they have been shipped, and they will be returned. I will thank the parties interested to notify me of errors in my report, and I will cheerfully correct them.

I am again compelled to make an earnest appeal in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers, of whom we have upwards of five hundred in the hospitals of this city. The food, such as is given to the army, is furnished for them by Government, but delicacies such as are needed by the sick and convalescent, must be furnished by benevolent individuals, or they are compelled to do without them. Hundreds have perished in our hospitals from a want of these comforts. Allow me to state that I have now not a single egg or a pound of butter to give the sick, and shall to-day distribute the last head of poultry to the ladies who are kindly preparing soup for the invalids. I will cheerfully advance funds to those who are willing to purchase these articles for us—as they cannot be obtained in this city. These sufferers in our hospitals are your sons and brothers, hailing from every part of your State. The few residents now in our city have had their funds exhausted in providing for the sick and wounded. The benevolent ladies of our city are ready to give their time and labor, but unless these necessary articles are sent to them from the country the sufferings of our soldiers will be greatly increased, and many will die from a want of those comforts which the planters could so easily supply.

JOHN BACHMAN.

7 October 1863, 1

Letter from a Yankee Prisoner in Fort Sumter.

The Easton (Pa.) *Express* publishes the following letter from Assistant Engineer HARMANY, of Easton, who was one of the naval expedition that undertook to storm Fort Sumter and was made a prisoner. He writes as follows to his parents:

FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
Wednesday, September 9, 1863.

*My Dear Parents:*—You may be surprised to receive a letter from me dated from this place of "bricks and mortar," but so it is. An expedition was fitted out to assault and carry the fort. We reckoned without our host; for in place of we taking, we were taken. The way it was is this: At about 4:30 P. M. Captain Williams collected the different boats comprising the expedition. Among the number were two boats from the Housatonic. I volunteered to go in the one commanded by Lieut. Brower, (the other was in command of M. M. Butler.) We found that our party was in the third division, and commanded by the Flag-Lieutenant S. W. Preston. We were towed within a hundred yards of the fort and cast adrift. We then formed line and proceeded towards Sumter. When within fifty yards of the fort we were hailed and fired upon by the sentinel. We gave a yell and pitched in in good style, but it was no go.

All of Captain Williams', one of Lieut. Preston's (our boat,) and one from Lieut. Reine's division were all that landed. The others, about eighteen, commenced firing their revolvers and skedaddled. We, who landed, quickly formed under Captain Williams (I as Lieutenant), and tried to "rush up the rocks," but it was no go. We tried to do what we volunteered to do, but could not, so we got in one of the many indentures made in the walls by Gen. Gillmore; and came to the conclusion it would be best for us to surrender, which we did. Our men behaved nobly, and we are now prisoners of war. Some of our party received letters from those who were among the skedaddlers, wishing they were with us. At all events, we all done what we volunteered to do, which was to get inside Fort Sumter (although prisoners.) The officers in command here are perfect gentlemen, and treat us as brave men, which we showed we were in our three successive attempts up the side of the fort. Not a man quailed, but all rushed towards the parapet with the intention of either placing the flag on its walls or falling in the attempt. Very fortunately only four were killed and about sixteen wounded. I, as usual, am one of the lucky ones, escaping without a scratch. The scene after we landed I will try to describe at another time; it was fearful as well as amusing.

Yours, affectionately, J. H. H.

# The Charleston Mercury.

7 October 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ATTACK ON THE ENEMY'S FLEET.

The small hours of Tuesday morning were marked by a very gallant and encouraging, though only partially successful, attack on the enemy's fleet. Of the character or details of the attacking expedition we deem it best for the present to be silent, and we are requested by the military authorities to extend to the Southern newspapers elsewhere the request to omit all mention of any definite intelligence that may reach them in reference to the affair. We can only inform our readers that the Yankee iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* is believed to have been injured, though she still rode at her usual anchorage yesterday afternoon. Our only loss in the attack was two missing—including Lieut GLASSKILL, of the C. S. steamer *Chicora*.

The operations of the hostile forces on the islands progress silently, comparatively few shells being now exchanged. The Yankee working parties seem to have grown accustomed to our shelling, for they certainly pay very little attention to our fire.

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It will be noticed that Captain W. MCKENZIE MORGAN is proposed as a candidate for the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Third Regiment of State Troops. Captain MORGAN would make a most competent officer, having graduated at the Citadel Academy in the class of 1849, in company with Colonel P. F. STEVENS and Major LARTIGUE.

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THE WAYSIDE HOME.—Yesterday forenoon a gentleman of the city, alike as well known for his wealthy means as the liberal and charitable disposition made of it, stepped into the Wayside Home and asked Captain WILEY to show him over the establishment. Having looked for himself, he showed his appreciation of the institution and its arrangements, by handing the Captain a check for a thousand dollars. This liberal contribution is such as might be expected from the generous donor, whose name is also prominent when relief is needed.

We would again remind our readers that contributions in money or kind are always acceptable to the Wayside Home.

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A NEW REGIMENT.—The Charleston Battalion, with the sanction of the War Department, has been consolidated with the 1st Battalion S. C. Sharpshooters, to form a regiment, of which the brave Lieut. Colonel P. C. GAILLARD will be Colonel, Major J. ABNEY Lieutenant Colonel, and Major JULIUS A. BLAKE Major. The companies of the new regiment will be commanded as follows:

Company A—Capt. MILFE.  
Company B—Capt. SIMONS.  
Company C—Capt. LORD.  
Company D—Capt. HOPKINS.  
Company E—Capt. OHSOLM.  
Company F—Capt. ALLSTON.  
Company G—Capt. BULST.  
Company H—Capt. MULVANEY.  
Company I—Capt. WALTER.  
Company K—Capt. OLARKSON.



The Charleston Courier.

8 October 1863, 1

*News from the Islands.*—Our batteries kept up a brisk fire yesterday on Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The enemy replied occasionally, directing their fire mostly on Battery Simpkins and Fort Johnson. Yesterday morning the *Pawnee* went up the Stono and shelled the woods on James' Island for about an hour. There appeared to be a considerable addition to the fleet and some activity manifested. A schooner and a mortar boat were alongside of the *Ironides* mostly all day. It was also reported that a raft or sort of dry dock was brought up on the starboard side of the *Ironides*, and a number of workmen seemingly engaged at work upon it. The enemy's preparations appear to be rapidly approaching completion. It is probable that we shall have lively work in a few days.

We have received a communication from John's Island, complaining of delays in the delivery of letters and papers to soldiers. We have referred it to the postmaster.

The Charleston Courier.

8 October 1863, 1

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There are some thirty-five or forty negroes in Fort McHenry, all of whom were taken at Gettysburg. They profess an undying attachment for the South. Several times Gen. SCHENCK has offered to release them if they would take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and join the LINCOLN army. They have peremptorily refused in every instance, and claim that they should be restored to their masters and homes in the South. They say they would prefer death to liberty on the terms proposed by SCHENCK.

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The Charleston Courier.

8 October 1863, 1

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The chaplains of Gen. EWELL's and A. P. HILL's corps have unanimously adopted as their badge an olive wreath encircling the letter C, embroidered on black velvet or cloth with gold thread. Many of the chaplains in other corps are adopting this badge also.

# The Charleston Mercury.

8 October 1863, 2

## THE OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

The marked quiet which has prevailed in this neighborhood for several days continues. The interchange of fire between GILLMORE'S batteries and our own is now of rare occurrence, and the efforts of the artilleryists on both sides seem, for the moment, to have given place to the more quiet, though unceasing, labors of the engineers.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 25th—a copy of which we have—gives us some items from the Yankee lines. It is stated that the work of mounting guns on Battery Gregg was very slow, in consequence of the shot and shell from Battery Bee and Fort Moultrie falling among the working parties at intervals of about twenty minutes. The equinoctial gales had done considerable damage to the camps on Morris Island.

Rear Admiral DAHLGREN, under date of September 15; off Morris Island, enclosed to Secretary WELLES the report of Captain ROWAN, concerning the efficient part taken by the *New Ironsides* in some of the recent actions. He concurs with Capt. ROWAN in the estimate he takes of the services of the ship and ship's company, in which Admiral DAHLGREN considers Capt. ROWAN as most conspicuous. Capt. ROWAN bears testimony to fine bearing, zeal and gallantry of the divisional officers and others, including the Captains of the guns and their men.

The enemy's fleet was quiet yesterday.

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A PRAISEWORTHY MOVEMENT.—Some of our leading citizens have signified their willingness to unite in a subscription for the purpose of making up a handsome purse for the gallant men who risked their lives in the recent attack upon the *Ironsides*. Although the expedition was only partially successful, the heroism displayed by those who participated in the affair ought not to fail to receive, at the hands of our citizens, a reward commensurate with the danger which the undertaking involved. Any contributions to the proposed fund may be made through the office of THE MERCURY.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

8 October 1863, 2

## HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	
Balling long forage.....	\$ 100 pounds...	\$0.50
Shelling and sacking corn, sacks furnished by Government.....	\$ bushel of 56 lbs.	05
Hauling.....	\$ 100 lbs. \$ mile	68
Hire of two horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner.....	\$ day.....	7.00
Hire of two horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by Government.....	\$ day.....	5.00
Hire of four horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner.....	\$ day.....	10.00
Hire of four horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by Government.....	\$ day.....	6.50
Hire of six horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner.....	\$ day.....	12.00
Hire of six horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by Government.....	\$ day.....	8.00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner.....	\$ day.....	1.50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government.....	\$ day.....	1.00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner.....	\$ month.....	80.00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government.....	\$ month.....	15.00

The undersigned, Commissioners and Appraisers under the Act of Congress, for regulating impressments in South Carolina, have adopted the above schedule of prices, which they think is fair and equitable under existing circumstances. They hope that the producer will be willing, not only to sell to the Government at these prices, but to private individuals, and especially to the families of soldiers who are in the service of their country. The present is no time for those who are at home to be speculating on the necessities of a bleeding country. They should consider that whilst the patriotic and gallant soldier in the army is offering his blood and his life as a sacrifice for independence, that they too are called upon to make sacrifices and forego all exorbitant profits on what they have to sell. He who is unwilling to do so is unworthy of his country and the cause in which he is engaged.

The Commissioners would respectfully suggest to the Quartermasters and Commissaries in South Carolina that they should not impress provisions which have been purchased for family supplies and immediate consumption, nor should they interfere with purchases made at Government prices, on their way to market, in the hands of a fair retail dealer, who is willing to sell at a moderate profit to supply the wants of the poor in the cities, towns and villages in the State.

The above schedule of prices will continue in force for two months unless sooner revised.

B. F. PERRY, }  
ALFRED M. MARTIN, } Commissioners.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 15, 1863.

By order:  
(signed)

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

October 8

9 October 1863, 1

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*News from the Islands.*—Nothing of importance has transpired since our last. A vigorous shelling of the enemy has been kept up by Fort Moultrie, Batteries Bee, Marion, Simkins, Cheves and Haskell. The Yankees continue industriously engaged on Gregg and Wagner, although obliged to retreat under cover about every three to five minutes.

The *Ironsides* was attended by two steamers and a number of small boats yesterday, but for what purpose we can only conjecture. Three or four of the Monitors were also drawn up near the *Ironsides*. The rest of the fleet remained in the same position.

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*Confederate Court.*—Hon. A. G. Magrath, Presiding.—The Court opened at eleven o'clock Thursday morning. The Grand Jury returned True Bills against PATRICK CONROY and THOMAS RIGLY, for enticing seamen to desert; and against THOMAS MARQUAND, JULIA BARR and MATHEW NORTON, for counterfeiting Confederate Treasury Notes.

Several indictments for similar offences were given out, and the findings of the Grand Jury will be brought in this morning.

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The Charleston Mercury.

9 October 1863, 2

**THE SIEGE.**

Yesterday our batteries were firing quite briskly at the enemy's positions on Morris Island; but the Yankees endured the shelling without making any reply. It is believed that our fire was very annoying to the working force at Gregg and Wagner. At the latter post a man was distinctly seen to fall, killed by a shell from Fort Moultrie.

No new movements of the fleet were reported yesterday. There were but four monitors in sight.

An interesting budget of Yankee intelligence from Morris Island, furnished by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, will be found reproduced in another part of to-day's paper.

The Charleston Courier.

10 October 1863, 1

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It will be a comforting assurance to those brave men who are fighting our battles, to know that the people at home will not allow their families to suffer.

Reader, are you doing all in your power and according to your means and opportunities to give that assurance?

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*Are We Doing Our Duty?*—Are we, the people at home, doing our duty to the brave men in the field? The unrelenting blasts of winter will soon be upon us; the soldier in the field is exposed to the pelting storm by day and by night, and his bed is the cold, damp path. We know that those at home are called upon to suffer many privations and hardships, but we have a thousand comforts unknown to the soldier. We know that many of our people have done much for the comfort of their brave defenders, but there is much more to do.

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The Charleston Courier.

10 October 1863, 1

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*News from the Islands.*—The enemy's battery on Gadberry Hill again opened on Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins yesterday, firing very slowly. Their fire ceased altogether about five P. M. As usual, our batteries kept the enemy's working parties at Gregg and Wagner engaged a greater part of their time in running from our shells.

The steamers and Monitors reported in our last alongside the *Ironsides* were still in the same position up to a late hour last evening. There was no other news of interest.

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The attention of the citizens of Charleston who are owners of slaves liable to road duty, is hereby called to the following notice, in connection with the notice of October 6, 1863:

"Any owners of slaves who shall neglect or refuse to send his slaves liable to road duty, to work on the fortifications, shall be liable to the same fines and penalties now provided by law for default in the performance of road duty."

We refer all parties interested to the official notice to be found in our advertising columns this morning, and would urge them to a prompt and full compliance with the call, as other portions of the State have responded promptly and liberally to all calls for labor for public purpose. The demand is urgent, and should not be shirked by any citizen of Charleston owning slaves.

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In testimonial of appreciation to the gallant and daring patriots who undertook the expedition against the *Ironsides*, in the Confederate steamer *David*, a subscription list is now open in our office, and the privilege is afforded to all our citizens of sharing in this manifestation of hearty sympathy in the praiseworthy efforts to strike an effective blow at the formidable vessel in whose capacity for injuring us the invaders of our harbor place their chief reliance. The energy, enterprize and self-devotion which inspired these heroic men has met with one universal expression of satisfaction and approbation. Let there be such a substantial outpouring of our admiration as shall stimulate others to go and emulate their deeds.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

10 October 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—GRAND REVIEW OF THE FORCES ON JAMES ISLAND.

The batteries yesterday kept up a lively fire against Gregg and Wagner. The Yankees are constantly busy at both forts, but as yet their guns are silent. It was reported yesterday by one of our officers, who has an excellent opportunity of scrutinizing the movements of the enemy on Morris Island, that they have just mounted a heavy Parrott gun at Cummins Point. This is believed to be the only large rifled gun that they now have in position at the extremity of the island, although their works there are evidently intended to contain many more.

There was a grand review of the forces on James Island yesterday by General RIPLEY. The line was formed near Royall's, and as the General and his staff rode from end to end, the sight was one not soon to be forgotten. The troops afterwards took up the line of march, in column of companies, and passed in review. Since the war began, Charleston has not seen so splendid an array. As the long trains of artillery rumbled by, the fine appearance of the batteries and the excellent condition of the horses was the subject of general remark. These were followed by the seemingly interminable infantry. It was, indeed, a goodly scene, as brigade after brigade of the grey-clad veterans, with their bayonets glittering in the sunlight, and their stained and tattered flags fluttering in the breeze, marched on with the elastic tread of soldiers accustomed to victory.

General RIPLEY, at the close of the review, expressed his satisfaction at the discipline and appearance of the forces in that portion of his command.

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THE GERMAN VOLUNTEERS, Captain BACHMAN, of this city, who have been through the Virginia campaign for the past two years, and who recently returned to Charleston, had a ball given them at Hibernian Hall on Thursday night, which was a very spirited and brilliant affair. The ball was tendered to the Volunteers by their German friends here, by way of congratulation on their safe return after undergoing the most arduous trials and dangers—the proceeds of the entertainment to be appropriated for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the company. We are pleased to say that in both respects the ball was an entire success.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 October 1863, 2

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**MRS. R. C. FINNEY,  
CAROLINA HOTEL,  
BROAD ST., NEAR CHURCH,**

**H**AS RESUMED AND WILL CONTINUE HER  
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT from this date.  
October 10 8

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12 October 1863, 1

*News from the Islands.*—The firing from our batteries continues as usual. A working party on a small mortar battery East of Gregg were repeatedly driven off yesterday morning by Fort Moultrie, and finally disappeared. Batteries Bee and Marion, on Sullivan's Island, also maintain a slow but regular fire on Gregg. Battery Simkins, on James' Island, keeps up a regular fire on Wagner.

On Saturday night a small boat containing two Yankees was captured between Fort Sumter and the city. They were discovered by a party of eight of our men who ordered the Yankees to surrender. The latter gave themselves up, and were brought to the city Sunday morning.

The prisoners gave their names as JOHN M. SMITH, Company E, 7th Connecticut, and JOHN WINSOR, Company D, 4th New Hampshire. They stated that they were carrying dispatches from General GILLMORE to Admiral DAHLOREN and had mistaken Fort Sumter's light for that of the *Ironsides*. No dispatches were found with them, and their story is discredited. They were armed, and it is believed were engaged in reconnoitering our harbor obstructions. It was reported that another small boat was in company with the captured party but made its escape.

The prisoners are very bold and impudent, and express great confidence in Gen. GILLMORE's ability to shell the city when ready.

The fleet, including the *Ironsides* and Monitors remain quiet, having made no change in position since Saturday.

The attention of those interested is called to the additional notice of His Honor the Mayor, setting forth the penalty to be enforced against those who fail to report and furnish their quota of slave labor, under the call made upon the citizens of Charleston,

MARRIED, at Aiken, on the 14th September, by the Rev. JOSEPH R. WALKER, Colonel ALFRED ROMAN, of Louisiana, to Miss SALLIE TAYLOR, daughter of the Hon. R. BAENWELL RHETT.

# The Charleston Mercury.

12 October 1863, 2

## SIEGE MATTERS.

Little has occurred since Friday to vary the monotony of "The Siege." Our James Island batteries persevere in their slow but harassing fire against Morris Island, in which they are occasionally aided by the guns of Fort Moultrie. The enemy replies but rarely, and always from his old batteries at Gadberry Hill. The gun which was mounted a few days ago at Cumming's Point, is still the only piece in position on that extremity of Morris Island. It will be seen that Yankee correspondents, writing from GILLMORE's headquarters, predict that "nothing startling" need be looked for from this quarter until the middle of the present month.

At a late hour on Saturday night, while the boat which carries the mail between Fort Sumter and the city was on her way down the harbor, her crew descried in the darkness, at a short distance this side of the fort, a small boat moving quietly along. Our men, as it happened, were wholly unarmed; but they quickly determined to play a bluff game on their unknown neighbors, and called out lustily to the occupants of the small boat to pull alongside and surrender. This boldness proved successful, and two Yankees, in the uniform of their army, and fully armed and equipped with guns, glasses, etc., yielded themselves as prisoners. They were brought to the city yesterday morning, and are lodged in jail.

We understand that these men profess to belong to an infantry regiment, and say they were sent by GILLMORE with despatches to DAHLGREN. The despatches, according to their story, were thrown overboard and sunk when they were first hailed. They explain their presence so close to Fort Sumter by saying that in the darkness they had lost their reckoning, and had mistaken the fort for the *Ironsides*.

13 October 1863, 1

## News from the Islands.

The principal firing of yesterday was from Battery Simkins upon Batteries Gregg and Wagner alternately. The enemy made no response.

The prisoners reported taken in Monday's paper state that only one gun as yet is mounted in the batteries, and that one a three hundred pounder Parrott at Battery Gregg. They admit that the accuracy of our artillery fire, particularly from Simkins, has astonished them, interfering greatly with their operations, and delaying the completion of their works. The number of casualties they average to amount daily to one and two killed or wounded.

Mr. PARROTT, the maker of the gun that bears his name; the prisoners report, arrived on Morris Island about a week ago, with a force of his own workmen, and intends personally superintending the mounting, loading and firing of the new guns to be placed on Gregg and Wagner.

One small battery, with four guns already in position, they report erected between Gregg and Wagner. The latter batteries, they state, will not be ready to commence operations for two or three weeks yet. The Marsh or "Swamp Angel" Battery has been supplied with a new gun, and is reported by the prisoners ready at any moment to open on the city.

The prisoners also state that their shells intended for the city are filled with a liquid compound of ether and guano poured upon oakum, and that the fire from this material is inextinguishable.

It was reported on the Island that the Dictator, a vessel similar to the Ironsides but larger, was ready to sail, and was expected to arrive out here in company with three additional Monitors the coming week.

The prisoners report that Lieut. GLASSKILL was picked up hanging to the chaffs of one of the mortar-boats, and that SULLIVAN was also saved by swimming to a coal schooner near the Ironsides, and taken on board.

The Ironsides, they say, sustained no damage from the torpedo which exploded under her bow, those on board stating that they could scarcely discover the slightest perceptible shock or movement of the vessel at the time of its being struck.

The prisoners report the capture of three blockade-runners on the 1st and 4th of October, two from Nassau and one from Bermuda. The two from Nassau had on board an assorted cargo of cloths, dry goods, vines, liquors, &c., the other from Bermuda, had on board a cargo on Government account.

We learn that two Yankee infernal machines floated ashore at Fort Johnson, near Battery Simkins, Monday morning. They were composed of nine fifteen inch shell boxes strapped and tied together with tarred rope to form a square float. In the middle box an eleven inch shell box was inserted with a loaded eleven inch shell in it. On the top of this another empty box to apparently keep the water off the shell. One of them evidently had a slow match to it, which had burned out. The shells had rope handles to lift them out with. There were no visible means of exploding them, except by the slow match. What the object of sending these things off was can only be surmised. It is thought that they may have been intended to act as torpedoes against our vessels.

## Fatal Explosion of Shells.

A fatal and dreadful explosion of shells occurred a little before twelve o'clock Monday forenoon, on Southern wharf, killing instantly two little white boys and one negro, besides taking off the leg of another, who died on his way to the hospital, and injuring several other persons. The shocking occurrence took place in the vicinity of a large crowd who were near by, and created great excitement. One of the little unfortunate victims

was thrown some distance into a stable, and both bodies of the boys so frightfully black-bred and crushed as to remain unrecognized up to a late hour last evening. Their arms and hands were torn off by the explosion, and carried to some distance.

The walls, windows and doors of the buildings in the neighborhood were completely shattered. One large piece of shell went through a brick wall and entered the counting house of W. C. Bar & Co. The telegraph pole was shattered and the wires broken down. Mr. R. L. MILLAN, the operator at work in the Telegraph office on Southern Wharf, was severely injured in the right hand by the pieces of glass sent flying in the room and covering the floor in profusion in every part of the office. Mr. Wm. MCKAY, also connected with the office and sitting by, escaped unhurt.

Mr. J. P. JERMAIN, an outsider, reported killed, was only stunned. It is really marvellous how many escaped. The shells which exploded, we learn, were one fifteen inch round shell and a two hundred pounder Parrott, thrown by the Yankees during our occupation of Wagner, and afterwards sent to the city.

Pieces of shell were thrown to the distance of six and eight hundred yards. One piece fell in Meeting-street, in front of Mr. H. A. DESAUSSEUX's residence, tearing up the bricks; another fell in Church-street, going through the roof of a kitchen; while innumerable pieces fell around the Battery and in the water.

Magistrate G. W. DINGLE, in the absence of the Coroner, empanelled a jury of inquest upon the bodies of deceased. The following is the testimony in the case:

Mr. J. W. Griffen, who being duly sworn, deposed that, on this morning, about 11 o'clock, a 15-inch shell had been weighed in the storehouse and rolled in the middle of the street; deponent ordered the shell to be rolled nearer the building, to be out of the way of the thoroughfare; deponent and Agent of the Savannah Rail Road continued weighing the iron, when suddenly said agent was knocked down, falling on deponent; deponent is not aware of the cause of the explosion; the powder in the 15-inch round shell had not been taken out, as it was impossible to procure a tap wrench to fit the fuze—a conical shell, 160 pounds weight, was also exploded at the same time—the loose powder in this shell had been removed, there still remained in it some clogged powder; deponent had several times in the course of the morning ordered off two small boys (white) who were playing around the door of the storehouse—one of these boys deponent recognizes among the killed; deponent says he was informed by one PRINCE, a slave, who was wounded by the explosion, that the shell had been fired by a small white boy with a piece of hot iron, and that he had warned him to go away previous to the explosion; deponent does not know the names of the boys killed. There were two small white boys and one negro killed—Richmond, slave of Mr. Simons—instantaneously, and three wounded—one of whom is reported since dead.

J. W. McCullough, being duly sworn, deposed that he is a member of Company C, 5th Regiment S. C. Reserve; that he was sentinel on post near by when the explosion occurred this morning; that he saw two or three small boys playing about during the morning; deponent knows nothing of the cause of the explosion, and was about thirty yards off when it occurred; deponent had no instructions in relation to the shells that were being sent off from the storehouse; saw no white person about at the time of the explosion.

After hearing the above the jury, after a short consultation, rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of shells in front of the storehouse on Southern wharf; the cause of the explosion they have not been able to ascertain from the insufficiency of the testimony, but are induced to believe that one of the shells was ignited by one of the boys killed; they are further of opinion that the accident would never have occurred but for the want of ordinary precautionary measures to be observed in handling loaded shells, and that the parties came to their deaths by accident and mis-

# The Charleston Mercury.

13 October 1862, 2

## SINGE MATTERS.

The enemy's batteries were altogether silent yesterday. Battery Simkins kept up its usual mortar fire against Gregg and Wagner. But few shots were fired from our other batteries.

Foolish rumors were current on the streets during the afternoon, to the effect that the enemy's guns had reopened fire upon the city. There was no foundation whatever in the report, if we except the explosion of a large shell on Southern Wharf and some of our heavy artillery practice from the upper wharves on Cooper River.

The two prisoners taken in the harbor on Saturday night are communicative enough, though it may well be doubted. They say that batteries Gregg and Wagner will not be ready to open fire on the city for two weeks yet. Four guns have been mounted at Wagner and one at Gregg, all, they say, three hundred pounder Parrott guns, and bearing upon the city. There is in process of construction between Wagner and Gregg a small battery, upon which is to be mounted four three hundred pounder Parrott guns.

PARROTT, the inventor of the famous gun of that name, arrived on Morris Island a week ago, together with some of his workmen, who are busily engaged in getting the ordnance into position. PARROTT will give his personal attention to the firing of these guns, when GILLMORE is prepared to renew the attack. By the possession of Cummings' Point, GILLMORE has approached one mile and a half nearer to the city than when his fire was directed from the Marsh Battery, between Black and Morris Islands. The prisoners state that the shell from the 300 pounders can be projected with effect for six miles, and that even now the city could be shelled, but that GILLMORE prefers to wait until all his batteries are perfected.

Three more monitors and the tremendous iron clad frigate *Dictator* have sailed from New York, and their arrival is looked for at the end of the present week. The *Dictator* draws twenty-two feet water. To obviate this, the enemy propose removing her armament, and by this means to lighten her over the bar, and then replace the ordnance.

The prisoners say that the expedition to blow up the *Ironsides* was an entire failure. The torpedo struck that vessel on the bow, but inflicted no great damage. Lieut. GLASSBURY and the fireman, Mr. SULLIVAN, are prisoners, having been picked up some time after the striking of the *Ironsides*.

In speaking of the composition with which the shells intended for the burning of the city are filled, the Yankees seemed confident that they would be most destructive to both life and property. The composition is a compound of ether and guano, the stench of which is suffocating and insufferable, besides being indistinguishable.

JIM LANE, of Kansas notoriety, is at Hilton Head, in command of a regiment of contrabands from Florida.

They speak in unqualified terms of disgust of the fighting qualities of the negroes, especially those from South Carolina, who are possessed of a wholesome fear of shot and shell, and fairly quick at the idea of falling into the hands of their masters. The LINCOLN policy of arming the negro is not popular with the Yankees. They do very well for building batteries and performing fatigue work, but the white soldiers will not fraternize with the woolly heads, and hold them in the utmost contempt as soldiers. GILLMORE does not think as favorably as HUNTER of their fighting qualities, and would be glad to rid himself of their presence could he do so without giving offence. The report of the removal of GILLMORE's headquarters from Morris Island to Little Folly is pronounced incorrect. As to the number of the enemy's force on Morris Island, we could get no information.

# The Charleston Mercury.

13 October 1863, 2

**TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—At a little before twelve o'clock yesterday morning an explosion occurred near General RIPLEY'S headquarters, with terrible results. It appears that some small and thoughtless boys were amusing themselves playing with some unexploded 15 inch Yankee shells, which were lying on the ground just in front of the ammunition storehouse on Southern wharf, when one of the boys thrust a wire which he had heated one of the shells, exploding both of them almost simultaneously. The fatal results of the accident were the killing of two little boys and one negro. The bodies were so horribly blackened and charred as to render their identification impossible.

An inquest was held over the remains by Magistrate DINGLES, and the jury found a verdict, declaring "that the deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of shells in front of the storehouse on Southern Wharf. The cause of the explosion they have not been able to ascertain, owing to the insufficiency of testimony, but they are induced to believe that one of the shells was ignited by one of the boys killed. They are further of opinion, that the accident would never have occurred but for the want of the ordinary precautionary measures to be observed in handling loaded shells; and that the parties came to their deaths by accident and mischance."



14 October 1863, 1

**Brigadier General Soule.**—PIERRE SOULE has been appointed Brigadier General and ordered to take the field. Gen. SOULE has unbounded popularity in Louisiana, and will attract, no doubt, a great many recruits from that noble but oppressed State.

**News from the Islands.**—The firing continues about the same. Fort Moultrie kept up a brisk fire yesterday at the Yankees on Cumming's Point, seemingly engaged on a mortar battery in front of Gregg. Two additional mortar batteries are reported to be erecting on the beach in front of Wagner. Seven embrasures for guns were counted in Wagner, yesterday, pointing towards Fort Johnson, and four on Gregg, pointing towards Sullivan's Island. It is also reported that several guns are mounted on the sea face of Wagner, as if in expectation of the coming rams. The report of the prisoners of a middle fort between Gregg and Wagner, is not believed. The Yankees remained quiet yesterday, making no reply to our fire. The fleet also remain in the same position, apparently waiting for the completion of GILLMORE'S works.

We have enjoyed an interview with Col. PRESSLEY, the Commander of the gallant regiment which represents and embodies the veteran survivors of the 10th and 19th S. C. Regiments. He is in good health, but has been called from his post by sickness in his family.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 10th instant, says that the Viscomte DE ST. ROMAIN has been sent by the French Government to ours to negotiate for the exportation of the tobacco bought for France by French agents. The Confederate States Government has at last consented to allow the tobacco to leave the country, provided the French Government will send its own vessels for it. The latter will send French ships, accompanied by armed convoys. To this the United States Government objects *in toto*. Viscomte DE ST. ROMAIN is now making his way to New York to send the result of his mission, through the French Consul, to the Emperor. The French frigates in New York are there on this errand.

Let no man delude himself with the hope that he may escape by investments at high prices in real estate or otherwise, the calamities which will inevitably attend a failure of the South financially or in the field. Every citizen is necessarily an endorser and supporter of the Confederate credit and currency, and cannot, if he would, evade or transfer this responsibility.

To the Commander of the Troops Stationed at Mount Pleasant.

The exigencies of war is the cause of much suffering, and when the citizen is called upon to part with his property for the benefit of the country at large, it is his duty patiently to submit, but when such a necessity is not requisite, and his property is only required for a time, I think the military authorities should defend the same while they occupy it. I think it is only necessary to call the attention of the Commander to the fact that my lot at Mount Pleasant has been used as a burial place for a soldier, and he will order the body to be disinterred and have it placed in the proper burial ground.

A REFUGEE WITH HIS FAMILY.

Columbia, S. C., October 12, 1863.

Acknowledgment  
FOR CREW OF THE DAVID.

From E. Laflitte & Co. .... \$100

It has come to be too generally believed and acted on that exemption from the field of active service, however obtained, is exemption from all duties or responsibilities of the war and of good citizenship, and is a license to make money in any way and to any amount. The country should command and control the services of all citizens whose efforts in any way are needed, and the officers vested with exempting powers should see that the conditions and privileges of exemption are not abused.

We have received complaints from the Upper Districts of great injustice and abuses in the matter of impressments. We beg our friends who have suffered to present their statements for publication and to report the facts with full details of evidence. At any time the matter of impressment is serious and attended with difficulty; but it becomes intolerable when this grave and delicate power is entrusted to or claimed by epauleted lads without discretion and without respect for anything beyond their own self-sufficiency.

Why should there now be any impressments at all of articles of our country produce? The farmers are willing and ready to give their tithes, and if needed to give more, and to sell if they are protected against impressments and arbitrary interference.

**Large Sale of a Superb Cargo.**—The attention of buyers is particularly directed to the sale of the entire cargo of the steam ship *Margaret and Jessie*, at auction in Wilmington, N. C., to-morrow, the 15th instant, by HENRY COBIA & Co., WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer. This undoubtedly will prove as profitable a sale as was ever attended, comprising as it does in quantity, quality and adaptedness to our markets, a stock of goods very rarely offered at any public mart. See advertisement in another column of this day's *Courier*.

# The Charleston Mercury.

14 October 1863, 2

## SIEGE MATTERS.

There is still nothing new or of striking interest to report in the military operations near us. Our fire upon the enemy yesterday was quite brisk.

The Yankee works at Cumming's Point, as well as our own at Fort Johnson, begin to loom up in formidable proportions.

The following note from Col. BUTLER, commanding the 1st S. C. Infantry, in reference to a Yankee report which appeared in our columns, has been placed at our disposal:

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY.

W. E. SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, October 11.

Captain W. F. Nance, A. A. G.: Captain: A report is being circulated through the Charleston newspapers that seven privates of the 1st S. C. Infantry, in deserting into the enemy's lines, "appropriated their Colonel's boat." As the statement relative to the boat would appear wholly gratuitous unless true, I think it due to myself to report that no boat of mine, or one for which I can be held accountable, has been appropriated by deserters; nor, as yet, stolen by any one else.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BUTLER,

Colonel 1st S. C. Infantry.

# The Charleston Courier.

15 October 1863, 1

*News from the Islands.*—There has been no change to notice. Our batteries maintain a steady fire on Batteries Gregg and Wagner, the enemy again remaining silent yesterday and making no answer. The *Ironsides* and Monitors remain in the same position. An additional number of transports are reported in Folly Inlet.

*Fire.*—The alarm of fire, between twelve and one o'clock last night, was occasioned by the burning of a kitchen situated on St. Philip, a few doors North of Cannon street.

In accordance with the action of the President, as lately reported in our columns, official notice has been given through the proper channel to the gentleman lately acting as British Consul for this port, that his official functions had ceased and could not be longer recognized. This action meets very general approval, on grounds of self-respect and public policy.

In reference to the Consuls thus relieved different questions may arise as to their private and personal position after this official demise. In some cases these Consuls before or during their official career have acquired and exercised the rights of citizenship. This was the case in this city.

No matter what measures are adopted for the restoration of our currency to its real value, the men that compose our army, and the wives and children of those noble men must be fed and clothed. The frightful price of all the necessary articles of food, and the approach of winter, call loudly upon the country to come forward and supply the wants of these numerous classes. Those at home should see to it that neither the soldiers nor their families are allowed to suffer. Under existing circumstances the soldier can contribute very little towards the necessities of his family. Their maintenance devolves upon those whom the heroic valor and fortitude of our men in the ranks have enabled to grow rich and to retain their property. They must meet this great obligation, and all who can in any manner assist in this work of benevolence and patriotism, must discharge the duty promptly, cheerfully and bountifully.

Let all do what they can. For even though we expend our means upon those claimants with the largest liberality, there will still be a large amount of suffering. If this duty be not universally performed we cannot form an adequate conception of the misery that will ensue. Other results also may follow that will put our precious cause in jeopardy.

We acknowledge favors from our friend, Lieut. Col. JOSEPH WALKER, whom we have been pleased to greet on his return from Europe.

J. H. TOOMBS, assistant engineer, who served in the *David* in the daring enterprise against the *New Ironsides*, lately reported in the *Courier*, has been worthily and promptly rewarded by promotion as engineer.

# The Charleston Courier.

15 October 1863, 2

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## Obituary.

DIED, in this city, on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1863, WILLIAM H. WAGNER, Captain in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and Aid-de-Camp of Brigadier-General RIPLEY, aged 34 years.

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of the deceased are invited to attend the Funeral Services at the residence of his Brother, Mr. THEODORE D. WAGNER, at half-past Nine o'clock, A. M., and at St. Paul's Church at Ten o'clock, A. M., *This Morning*, 15th October.

October 15

# The Charleston Mercury.

15 October 1863, 2

Hon. Pierre Soule has been appointed Brigadier General and ordered to take the field. The appointment is likely to be of great service. Gen. Soule has unbounded popularity in Louisiana, and will attract, no doubt, a great many recruits from that noble but oppressed State.

16 October 1863, 1

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**News from the Islands.**

**NINETY-SEVENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.**

As will be seen by our heading, yesterday was the ninety-seventh day of the siege, and the Yankees are as far off from the cherished object of their ambition as the first day it was commenced: As to our own preparations we will let them speak for themselves in time, should the enemy attempt another advance. Fort Moultrie and Batteries Simpkins, Cheves and Haskell, continue to keep up a steady fire on the enemy at Gregg and Wagner. The enemy have remained quiet for the past three days, not firing a single gun. They are still to be seen, however, busily at work on their batteries:

Two French steamers were reported off the bar Thursday morning, and signalled a desire to communicate. The French Consul will probably visit them this forenoon.

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*Funeral of Captain Wm. H. Wagner.*—A large number of our citizens and many distinguished officers now in our city, assembled yesterday at St. Paul's Church to pay respect to the remains of this officer, whose kindly nature and affectionate temper united with high courage had secured for him a large number of friends.

The religious ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. JAMES H. ELLIOTT.

At the time of his death Captain WAGNER was attached to the Staff of General RIRLEY, with whom he had served as an Aid for sometime past. He was the youngest of four brothers; one of whom, the lamented THOMAS M. WAGNER, so unfortunately for the State he loved, was prematurely snatched away; and the now only surviving brother, Mr. THEODORE D. WAGNER, whose public services and whose private virtues in every portion of our city and our State merit and receive the most marked recognition and respect.

Into that family circle, whose grief is sacred, we would not venture to intrude, save for a moment to offer the assurance of the sympathy of one and all of our community in this bereavement.

The remains of the deceased were interred in St. Paul's Church yard.

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*Resignation of Gen. N. B. Forrest.*—Gen. FORREST has tendered his resignation to the War Department. With us the country will regret to learn that such is the case, as he has rendered services inferior to those of no other officer in the service, and has very justly been regarded as one of the most efficient. The step has been taken after mature deliberation, and is the result of serious disagreements between him and his ranking superiors.

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The steamer *Lesmar*, from Savannah, was recently captured by the enemy on her way to Nassau.

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*Melancholy Occurrence.*—On Thursday morning an accident occurred to a small boat in Cooper river, containing eight persons, all of whom were drowned. Their names were: Captain HUNLEY, BROCKBANK, PARK, MARSHALL, BEARD, PATTERSON, McHUGH and SPRAGUE. Their bodies, we believe, have all been recovered.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

16 October 1863, 2

## SIEGE MATTERS—NINETY-SEVENTH DAY.

The siege drags wearily along. It is now more than three months since the enemy first set foot upon the sandy and forever famous Island of which he is now the undisputed occupant. Yet, beyond the attainment of a position from which, contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, he may throw shells into the city, he is as far as ever from gaining a foothold in Charleston. The darkest days of the siege, we trust, have passed, and henceforward, with energy, vigilance and unyielding pluck on the part of its defenders, the prospect for the old "City by the Sea" will day by day grow brighter.

Yesterday the usual firing of our batteries against those of the enemy was kept up, the mortars of Battery Simkins, as usual, having the lion's share in the work.

There were no new movements of the enemy's fleet.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. WAGNER.—The last tribute of respect yesterday was paid to the remains of Capt. WILLIAM H. WAGNER. Under a military escort, the body was conveyed to St. Paul's Church, where the religious services, appropriate to the occasion, were impressively conducted by the Rev. JAMES H. ELLIOTT.

The deceased had scarcely entered upon life. There was everything around him to make that life useful and honorable. But suddenly he has been called away, and the recollection of his kindness, his activity and his courage, only survive.

With his brothers—one of whom gave to his country that zeal and intelligent and effective energy, which were peculiar to Col. THOMAS M. WAGNER; and the other, who survives, and devotes his great enterprise fearlessly to supplying the sinews of war to his country's need—he shared in the deep and passionate devotion to the independence of their country for which they have been distinguished.

It was not his fate to fall in battle; but no soldier was ever more ready than he to give life itself when his country should demand it.

He was kind, gentle, affectionate. And while in the domestic circle of which he was a link, his presence quickened into life all that was cheerful and pleasant: yet in the times that try men's souls, none were more firm and hopeful.

His career has been terminated before it had fairly commenced. Our regrets cannot reach him now. But our sympathies may be suffered to mingle with that deep grief which is felt by those who were near and dear to him in life. Peace to the ashes of the dead! Solace to the hearts of those who survive!

# The Charleston Courier.

17 October, 1863, 1

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 16, 1863. }

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PERSONS NOT IN THE Military Service, to visit or return to Charleston, must be made to the Mayor of the City of Charleston from this date, and not to these Headquarters, and his Permits or Passports to quit or return to the City, will be obeyed and respected by all guards on Rail Road lines, or at Stations in this Département.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

October 17

12

## News from the Islands.

### NINETY-EIGHTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

A grand review of the troops of General TALLIAFFERO's Division, on James' Island, took place on Friday morning. Gen. BEAUREGARD, accompanied by Gen. PIERRE SOULE and Staff, on horseback, rode over to the Island and reached the ground about eleven o'clock. The troops had been drawn up in line in an open field, and extended several miles. As far as the eye could reach the conspicuous battle-flags of the different regiments were to be observed flying in the breeze, and at the head of each a fine band of music.

On the arrival of the General Commanding the bands commenced playing and the artillery fired a salute of thirteen guns. The troops were then formed for review in open order, when the General and Staff rode along and around the whole line, the bands discoursing most excellent music as they passed. After this the line was broken into column by companies, and the troops marched in review past the General, who had taken a position on the left. The scene at this time was magnificent. The steady uniform tread of the veterans who had passed through various campaigns in Virginia, their regimental banners covered with the inscriptions of the battles in which they had participated, and exhibiting the marks of the enemy's bullets, the artillery with their long line of men, horses and guns, the hearty, imposing and cheerful appearance of the troops, as they filed past their beloved and favorite commander, all rendered it one of the finest military pageants and brilliant spectacles we have ever witnessed.

The review over, Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff, with Generals COLQUITT, HAGOOD and their different Staffs, accompanied General TALLIAFFERO and Staff to Headquarters, and afterwards visited a number of the new fortifications.

General BEAUREGARD, General SOULE and the Staff of the former returned to the city shortly before dusk.

There was nothing unusual from the batteries yesterday. The enemy was again silent, making no reply to the firing from Moultrie, Simkins, Cheves, &c.

It was rumored that the French war vessels outside the Bar had been refused permission by the Yankees to communicate with the city.

The fleet remains quiet.



The Charleston Courier.

17 October 1863, 1

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Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON arrived in this  
city yesterday.

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17 October 1863, 2

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, October 13, 1863.  
 City Council met this day at 5 o'clock, P. M.  
 Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Ravenel, Williams, Salinas, Steinmeyer, Robinson, Chafee, Hume, Rodgers, Riggs, Kirkwood, Gilliland, and Edgerton—13 members.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the following matters in the Budget disposed of as follows:

Application for No. 1 License from D. & J. Carter. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

Applications for No. 2 Tavern Liquor Licenses from John Buggie, E. H. Oldenburg, A. Kroig, and Agnes Fiatroll. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Return of the City Sheriff for September, 1863, showing nine hundred and sixteen (\$916) dollars paid over to the City Treasurer. Received as information.

The following Report of the Captain of the City Police was received as information:

Monthly report of the Captain of Police, to his Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, showing the number of persons arrested, in the City of Charleston, during the Month of September, 1863, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Deserters.....	18	...	...	...	18
Disturbing the Peace.....	18	2	...	1	21
Harboring Slaves.....	1	1	...	...	2
Insanity.....	1	...	...	...	1
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	47	2	1	...	50
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	29	7	2	1	39
Larceny.....	19	1	18	5	43
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	8	3	...	1	12
Runaways.....	...	...	5	4	9
Selling Spirituous Liquor without License.....	1	3	...	...	4
Slaves without Pass.....	...	...	6	1	7
Improper Ticket.....	...	...	14	...	14
For allowing Slaves to Litter in Groceries.....	2	...	...	...	2
Attempting to leave City without Passports.....	5	...	...	...	5
Attempting to leave City with forged Furlough.....	3	...	...	...	3
Trespass upon Premises.....	2	1	2	1	6
Keeping Disorderly House.....	...	1	...	...	1
Violation of City Ordinances.....	30	7	9	...	46
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	54	...	100	5	159
Total.....	238	23	163	20	449

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$2303.00  
 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....1674.50  
 Amount paid to Policemen.....753.00  
 Balance paid to City Treasurer.....821.50  
 Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....1098.06

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Sent to Engineer's Department.....	...	...	26	...	26
Delivered to Owner.....	...	4	90	...	94
Referred to Magistrate.....	14	...	...	...	18
Committed to House of Correction.....	10	1	...	1	12
Committed to Work House.....	...	...	31	12	43
Discharged.....	33	6	8	3	50
Comscripted.....	1	...	...	...	1
Paid Fine.....	69	17	8	...	94
Sent to Post.....	64	...	...	...	64
Sent to Provost Marshal.....	47	...	...	...	47
Total.....	238	23	163	20	449

The Charleston Mercury.

17 October 1863, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—NINETY-EIGHTH DAY.**

Friday passed with the usual monotonous firing from our James Island batteries. The enemy makes no discernible movement worthy of special note.

Yesterday Gen. BEAUREGARD, attended by his staff, reviewed the forces on James Island. The weather was clear and pleasant, and the display was a very fine one.

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PRESIDENT DAVIS has withdrawn the *exequatur* of all the British Consuls in the Confederacy.

19 October 1863, 1

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF E. O. GA. AND FLA.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 18, 1863.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PERSONS NOT IN THE Military Service, to visit or return to Charleston, must be made to the Mayor of the City of Charleston from this date, and not to these Headquarters, and his Permits or Passports to quit or return to the City, will be obeyed and respected by all guards on Rail Road lines, or at Stations in this Department.

By command of Gen. HARRIS: THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

October 17.

The chief portion of the official correspondence which accompanied and explained the dismissal of the British Consuls, will be found in this issue.—As to the act itself, the dismissal of the Consuls, we hear but one opinion—that of cordial and emphatic approval. It is a cause of regret to some that the act was not placed and announced on broad grounds of statesmanly candor and self respect. The specifications given by the Secretary of State it is said by some savor too much of the arts and shuff of the special pleader, and go too far towards attributing the withdrawal of the consular powers to the misdemeanors or misconduct of the Consuls concerned. These officers it is fair to assume have only acted under orders and in their proper position as subordinates. While so many high and broad considerations of national policy and self-respect justified the act, and in the opinion of many citizens and statesmen, (if we have such) would have justified it months ago, it may be regretted that resort has been had to any equivocal or doubtful, or merely personal motives in explanation or palliation. We cannot indeed see that any explanation was necessary unless in courtesy, and in answer to a proper demand. If the acts of secession and of re-accession to a Confederate league had any meaning on the part of the States thus receding and acceding, they must have designed and implied and involved the cessation of all diplomatic or consular powers and credentials accredited to the United States. We leave the facts and the correspondence, however, to speak for themselves, with our hearty concurrence in the approval that has been expressed by all exchanges, and by all citizens who have uttered opinions within our observation.

News from the Islands.

NINETY-NINTH AND ONE HUNDREDTH DAYS OF THE SIEGE.

Our batteries have kept up their usual fire for the past two days on Batteries Gregg and Wagner, the enemy still making no response. A large force of Yankees were seen at work Sunday afternoon on a battery East of Gregg, and a sharp fire opened upon them. It is believed, from a reconnoissance and close observations with good glasses, that the enemy's batteries are nearly completed, and will be ready to open fire shortly.

From a most reliable source we learn that the *Ironides*, ever since the explosion of the torpedo under her bows, has been in a leaky condition, and that her pump is kept steadily at work day and night to keep her free. This statement corresponds with the Northern news in our telegraphic columns this morning of the probability of the *Ironides* being obliged to go North for repairs. From the same source we learn that Lieut. GRASSILL and SULLIVAN are prisoners aboard the *Ironides*, and are treated kindly, having been paroled and given the liberty of the ship.

The enemy, it is said, award them great credit for their courage and audacity, and declare it the boldest enterprise of the war.

A small boat, with Count DE MARIVAUX and some other officers and men of the French corvette *Tisiphons*, now off the Bar, came up to the city Saturday afternoon. The *Tisiphons* is last from New York, which port she left on Saturday, October 10th. She brought as passengers Mons. G. DE SIBOURG and lady, who also came up to the city with their baggage Saturday, and stopped at the Mills House.

Commander DE MARIVAUX, it is stated, is a cousin of Emperor NAPOLEON. The *Tisiphons* will probably also come up to the city in a day or two.

The crew report that when they left New York several French war vessels were expected there, but for what purpose was not known.

A patent has been issued by the Confederate States to Captain FRANCIS D. LEX, of the Engineer Corps, for a new mode of naval attack, which, from prudential reasons, may not now be made public.

# The Charleston Mercury.

19 October 1863, 2

## SINGLE MATTERS—ONE HUNDREDTH DAY.

Yesterday was the one hundredth day of the siege. The firing from our batteries on Saturday, as well as Sunday, was kept up with the usual degree of rapidity. The enemy continues silent.

On Saturday afternoon a boat from the French corvette *Tisiphone*, now off the bar, came up to the city, bringing despatches for the French Consul. The officers and crew of the boat were still in the city last evening. The *Tisiphone* left New York for Charleston on Saturday, October 10.

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ARRIVAL.—Mons. G. DE SERBERG, French Vice-Consul, and Madame SERBERG, arrived from Paris on Saturday on the French man-of-war reported outside the Bar. They are staying at the Mills House.

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PERSONAL.—Lieut. General J. C. PEMBERTON is now on a visit to our city. The General is in good health and spirits.

Capt. Ross C. DAVIS, a well known Charleston steamboat man, and late Captain of the steamer *Pet*, died in Augusta, Ga., on Friday last.

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WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The butchers in Richmond have agreed to purchase their beef at 25 cents gross, and sell it at 50 to 60 cents nett. Can't the Charleston butchers adopt some similar arrangement to reduce the pressure upon the poor during these hard times?

20 October 1863, 1

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News from the Islands.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DAY OF THE SIEGE.

Fort Moultrie and Batteries Marion, Simkins and Cheves opened a brisk fire on the enemy's working parties Monday morning, which was continued throughout the day. There was no reply from the enemy. The new battery erecting East of Gregg appears to be intended for operations seaward, the face being directed that way.

The *Ironsides* and four Monitors, together with the mortar schooners, remain perfectly quiet off Morris' Island. A large number of tents have suddenly disappeared from Morris' Island, and also a number of transports from Folly Inlet.

Letters from Lieut. GLASELL to a friend in this city were received yesterday. We have been permitted to make the following extracts:

U. S. STEAMER OTTAWA, }  
OFF MORRIS' ISLAND, October 6, 1863. }

I am once more a prisoner. Please let my friends know that I am well and kindly treated. I much fear that Mr. Toombs and Mr. Cannon are no more. I parted from them, all of us swimming in the dark, beneath a storm of bullets. I believe the fireman, Sullivan, is safe.

WM. T. GLASELL.

U. S. GENBOAT OTTAWA, }  
OFF MORRIS' ISLAND, October 12, 1863. }

I have been as a prisoner on board this vessel now for nearly a week, and been treated with much kindness and consideration by Capt. Wm T. Whiting and officers. I had hoped to hear from some of you before leaving here, but now despair of doing so. I have only to add that I am perfectly well, and am as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances. In a few hours I am to leave for Fortress Monroe, on my way North.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

20 October 1863, 1

## The Foe in Our Front.

On the night of September 6th Morris Island was evacuated by our troops, and left in possession of the Yankee forces. Forty-four days of active and laborious preparation have been expended upon Batteries Gregg and Wagner. And we judge that their arrangements, both for defence and for further operations against our harbor works and Charleston, draw near to completion. It will soon be ascertained whether the stubborn resistance heretofore encountered, the repeated repulses met with by the enemy, and the heavy cost of the acquisition of Morris Island, has dampened the ardor and shaken the resolution of the foe: or whether, GILLMORE still confident and reckless, the Yankee Government is in a condition to afford the maximum of men and means for a grand effort to take the hated "nest of the rebellion."

If it be resolved to prosecute the undertaking commenced on the 10th of July, we may see Fort Sumter subjected to the ordeal of a terrible vertical and horizontal fire from mortars and Parrott batteries at 1200 yards, with a cross fire from the iron-clad fleet at close range. It may be the Yankees propose to take that work, and, by means of his unlimited transportation, to use the remnants of the walls, if not completely blown up by mining, as cover for the erection of batteries to attack our works and burn Charleston. We may see the batteries of Sullivan's Island vehemently assailed with a view to the reduction of that place. We may see the incendiary shells of a number of "Swamp Angels" thrown into our city. Under FARRAGUT, we may see the fleet display more bold adventure. Let us be surprised at none of these unpleasant experiments, but, prepared for the worst efforts of the enemy, bear like men whatever may be in store for us.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

20 October 1863, 2

## SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DAY.

We heard of no incident in the progress of the siege yesterday worth reporting. The firing was less than usual.

The French steamer *Tisiphone*, **Count DE MARI-VAUX**, Commander, is still off the bar, and it is stated that she will soon enter the harbor. A number of her officers and crew are in the city.

The latest accounts from Charleston published in the Northern papers are dated October 8. They say:

On the night of the 6th the rebels sent down a torpedo attached to a raft, from Charleston, to the Ironsides, lying at anchor off Fort Moultrie. The torpedo exploded under the bows of the Ironsides, throwing a great volume of water on board, putting out all the fires, and killing Ensign Howard and wounding two seamen, but doing the vessel no damage. The person who had charge of the torpedo was captured and taken on board the Ironsides. One account says that the vessel was uninjured, while the correspondent of the *New York Times* asserts that she was so badly damaged that it will be necessary for her to come North and repair.

The Ironsides remained at anchor off the Moultrie House; the monitors doing picket duty off Sumter. Gen. Gillmore was yet erecting batteries on Morris Island.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Morris Island on the 7th, says:

It is thought the rebels may possibly make a demonstration on the fleet with their rams within a short time. This will doubtless be the case if the Ironsides is drawn off for repairs. Three monitors are away from the fleet—for what purpose it does not seem clear—and unless the Admiral keeps a sharp look out the rebels will gain entire possession of the harbor. Two "devils," recently towed from the North, are lying off Morris Island. They are intended to be used against the obstructions in the channel. If it is intended to give the rebels a blow in this vicinity something must be done immediately. What is wanted is a naval commander, and the sooner Government sends to Charleston harbor a man fitted for the post, the better it will be for the country.

A member of the New York Engineers, writing from Morris Island, furnishes the *Washington Chronicle* with the annexed particulars of the "Swamp Angel:"

The "Swamp Angel," as the soldiers call one of the batteries, was a hard job—it required seven thousand men twenty days' work, while Wagner, Gregg, Moultrie, Sumter, Bee, Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, as we call another fort on James Island for want of a name, and over a mile in length of small batteries, all poured their shot and shell into us the whole time we were building it, after they saw the emplacement above the grass. It stands on the very softest of mud, twenty-two feet deep, so soft that a man will sink into it out of sight in a few minutes, if he attempts to walk on it. We carried ten thousand bags filled with sand more than two miles, and brought over three hundred large logs and pieces of timber more than two miles, to make the battery. Two miles and a half of bridge, across the marsh, had to be built to get to and from the batteries.

It was no easy job to mount the guns, but it has been done; and only General Gillmore and Major Pitt, of the Engineers, were willing to say they believed the plan feasible. Beauregard laughed at the idea of getting upon, much less holding the marsh, as we have, for over a month. The commanding general used frequently to say, when others expressed their doubt, "I hold Sorrel responsible for that." I am happy to say that these batteries have materially assisted General Gillmore in the prosecution of his plans. The whole country and the world nearly, by this time, is filled with the fame of the Greek fire batteries. I planned and built them; selected the place for them, and, I suppose, was laughed at for my presumption.

It is, however, a proud satisfaction to me, and a legacy for my children's children that I did this, and mounted the only guns that have ever fired into Charleston since her rebellious, haughty, wicked citizens fired upon the glorious old flag of our Union; and, what is more, I do not hesitate to say that, if so ordered, we could, in two weeks, with the means we now have on hand, utterly destroy, obliterate and wipe off the face of the earth, as were Sodom and Gomorrah, that sink of iniquity and hot bed of aristocratic rebels.

Many were the wisecracks who did not hesitate to decide that the "Swamp Angel" could never be built, who would now almost risk their chance of ever seeing an angel in reality, if they only had one word on record to show that they favored the one in the swamp.



# The Charleston Mercury.

20 October 1863, 2

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF SO. CAROLINA, GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 18, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 213]

\* \* \* \* \*  
XII. TO COMMEMORATE THE CONSPICUOUS INTRE-  
pidity of FIRST SERGEANT T. H. TYNES, of Company  
A, Lucas' Battalion of Artillery, who fell mortally wounded  
in defence of Battery Wagner, the Comranding General  
directs that the work on Dill's Place, north of Battery  
Pringle, shall hereafter be known and designated officially  
as BATTERY TYNES.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

JOHN M. OTEY,

October 20            8            Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 16th, 1863. }

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PERSONS NOT IN THE  
Military service, to visit or return to Charleston, must be  
made to the Mayor of the City of Charleston from this date,  
and not to these Headquarters; and his permits or pass-  
ports, to quit or return to the City, will be obeyed and re-  
spected by all Guards on Railroad Lines, or at Stations, in  
this Department.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

THOMAS JORDAN,

October 17            12            Chief of Staff.

21 October 1863, 1

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**News from the Islands.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY OF THE SIEGE.**

There was no material change in the firing of Tuesday. The Yankee working parties in unusually large force, appeared on their works at Cummings' Point and Battery Wagner. Our fire failed to elicit a response.

Another Monitor, which presented the appearance of having been recently overhauled and newly painted, came in from the North and joined the fleet inside on Tuesday afternoon, making five in all. The *Ironsides*, for the first time since the attack of the *David*, got up steam and moved to Cummings' Point, and back to her old position, evidently making a trial of her machinery. She also appeared to have been considerably lightened, many think, preparatory to her sailing North for repairs.

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21 October 1863, 2

## Astonishing Revolution in Ordnance.

NEW CANNON WITH A RANGE OF NINE MILES.

[From the New York Herald.]

The recent work of our siege artillery on Morris' Island is without parallel in the history of warfare. The fact that field artillery and heavy ordnance have reached such perfection is almost incredible. If any one three years since had ventured to a bet that guns would be constructed capable of throwing a projectile of three hundred pounds weight a distance of six miles, he would have been considered a maniac, and would probably have been consigned to a lunatic asylum.

Before the first bombardment of Fort Sumter, when Beauregard had been permitted to ~~conduct~~ that bombardment, without molestation from its guns, with a series of powerful batteries, mounted with the heaviest guns then used by the army, the Northern people were in doubt as to the ability of Major Anderson to throw shot or shell from his position into the city of Charleston. At this time a letter was addressed to one of the best authorities upon the subject in this country—a person who is now engaged in the present operations against the great rebel stronghold—and the following is an extract from his reply:

"Washington, January 28, 1863—Yours of the 25th instant has been received, I am unable to enter into the reasons on which the opinion is based, but believe that a bombardment of Charleston from Fort Sumter by any ordnance now there is out of the question."

The armament of Fort Sumter at that time consisted of ordinary smooth bored 32 and 24-pounder siege guns, a few 8 and 10-inch Columbiads and mortars. The 15-inch Rodman gun had been constructed at that period, but only for experiment. They had not been placed in position on any fortification except in the experimental battery at Fortress Monroe.

In the first bombardment of Sumter a small rifled gun, of English manufacture, was used by the rebels with much effect. It was in position on Cumming's Point, near the present locality of Battery Gregg, and is said to have done excellent work against the gorge wall of Sumter, although of small calibre. During the fall of 1860 the State of Virginia was furnished with several field batteries of 10 pounder Parrott guns, for State defence. These guns were first used against us at Sewell's Point and Aquia Creek, in May and June, 1861, and at that time gave sufficient proof of their im-

mense power and range by far excelling the long 32 pounder and 9-inch Dahlgren guns in use on board our vessels. At the last engagement with the Aquia Creek batteries in which the United States steamer Pawnee participated, a small rifled gun was used on board that vessel, which is probably the first instance where rifled ordnance was used by the forces of the United States against the enemy. The 30 pounder Parrott gun was probably first used at the first battle of Bull Run. During the summer of 1861 a number of 80 pounder rifles were manufactured at the Washington navy yard on the plan and under the superintendence of Admiral Dahlgren. The 100 pounder Parrott gun was first used at the siege of Yorktown and on board the steamer Westfield in the operations of Admiral Farragut on the Mississippi river. Heavy rifled guns were mounted and used on Fort Pickens during the two bombardments of the rebel positions at Forts Mifflin and Barrancas and Pensacola navy yard. Since then they have come into general use both afloat and ashore and have been increased in size from the light field gun, throwing a projectile of 10 pounds in weight to the enormous "Swamp Angel", now in battery on Morris' Island, which sends a bolt weighing three hundred pounds to a distance of ten thousand five hundred and sixty yards, or six miles.

Thus it will be seen that in the short space of thirty one months an entire revolution has taken place in the character of ordnance used both in naval and military operations; and where, in 1861, high authority stated that a bombardment of Charleston from Fort Sumter was an impossibility, now is it not only possible, but we can with ease, at a distance far greater, not only destroy Charleston, but compel the enemy to abandon any position he may take a mile beyond it. A trial was recently made of a new piece of ordnance called the Ferris gun; the report states that a range of nine miles was obtained. If this is the case an enemy's ship will be within range before her hull is in sight above the horizon; for, on account of the curvature of the earth, the hull of one ship does not come in sight of a person on the deck of another until within a distance of seven miles.

Such is the range being obtained, that we may expect in a little while to be bombarded successfully by guns entirely removed from sight and out of hearing; enabling us to obtain a knowledge of the enemy's position only from the direction in which the projectiles come. Verily, we live in a wonderful age!

21 October 1863, 2

**OFFICIAL ORDERS.**

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
 CHARLESTON, S. C., October 20, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 194.]

**I.** THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL having been called to the fact that certain negroes at work on the fortifications in this Department have recently been punished by persons having no control over them, it is ordered that hereafter no punishment shall be inflicted upon slaves by any one other than the overseer or superintendent in immediate charge of said slave.

**II.** All traffic of any kind whatsoever between enlisted men and slaves engaged at work on fortifications, is expressly prohibited. It is unlawful, pernicious and demoralizing. And all persons found engaged in it hereafter will be held to a strict accountability. The attention of officers is specially enjoined to the enforcement of this regulation.

**III.** Officers commanding troops in this Department are expressly forbidden under any circumstances to burn or otherwise destroy Rail Road Bridges, or to permit this to be done by troops. But in cases of danger, all locomotion and other rolling stock shall be saved if possible, or destroyed if about to fall into the hands of the enemy, in which case the emergency must be manifest, and no other means of preventing their destruction be apparent.

**IV.** All officers, employees, detachments, and parties of laborers of any Staff Corps, at any post or encamped quarters, or working within the limits of any organized Military Command, are subject for the time to the orders regulating the police and discipline of the Post or Command, just the same as any officer or soldier of the regular garrison of said Post or Command.

By command of Gen. BEAUBEGARD.

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

Official—JOHN M. OTTEY, A. A. General.

October 21

8

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
 CHARLESTON, S. C., October 16, 1863. }

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PERSONS NOT IN THE Military Service, to visit or return to Charleston, must be made to the Mayor of the City of Charleston from this date, and not to these Headquarters, and his Permits or Passports to quit or return to the City, will be obeyed and respected by all guards on Rail Road lines, or at Stations in this Department.

By command of Gen. BEAUBEGARD.

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

October 17

12

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
 CHARLESTON, S. C., October 18, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 213.]

**XII.** TO COMMEMORATE THE CONSPICUOUS INTREPIDITY OF FIRST SERGEANT T. H. TYNES, of Company A, Lucas' Battalion of Artillery, who fell mortally wounded in defence of Battery Wagner, the Commanding General directs that the Work on Dill's Place, North of Battery Pringle, shall hereafter be known and designated officially as BATTERY TYNES.

By command of General BEAUBEGARD.

JOHN M. OTTEY,

October 20, Assistant Adjutant General.

# The Charleston Mercury.

21 October 1863, 2

## SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

The siege still drags its slow length along, unmarked by any incident of interest. A brisk fire was kept up on Tuesday by Moultrie, Simkins, Cheves and Marion; while the enemy, still silent, pursued his steady though occasionally interrupted labor at Gregg and Wagner. At the latter fort his working parties appeared to be in especially strong force.

In the morning another monitor made its appearance, rejoicing in all the glory of a fresh coat of paint. There are now five within the harbor. At about 11 a. m. the *Ironsides* was seen to make some slight movement, advancing towards the Point, and then backing without turning to her old position. It is thought that she was trying her machinery. If the reports of distant observers are to be believed, she stands much higher out of the water than she did a week ago—a pretty plain evidence that it has been necessary to lighten her of some of her armament.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION yesterday, in this city, passed off very quietly. There being no opposition, Hon. WM. PORCHER MILES was re-elected unanimously.

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THE ALARM OF FIRE last night, a few minutes past eleven, was caused by the burning of a butcher pen in Line-street. The fire made a large blaze for a short period, which called out the Department promptly and in force, but the damage was trifling.

# The Charleston Mercury.

21 October 1863, 2

## Tribute of Respect.

At a regular communication of Richland Lodge No. 89, A. F. M., held October 7, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the course of events that is daily transpiring in this unholy, unnatural and unjustifiable war that is now waging against us; we have been often called to mourn over many members of our craft who have fallen in defence of our liberty and rights guaranteed by the Constitution now trampled under foot by our enemies, the ties that bound us have been severed never to be renewed on earth. Death, the common leveller, has been his rounds, and this time has selected a shining mark in our fraternity—one no less than our Grand Master, DAVID RAMSAY, who died of wounds received in defence of his native city, at the assault of Battery Wagner, on Morris' Island, nobly fighting against the enemies of his country at the portals of his much loved State; there, with others of his compatriots, drove the ruthless invaders off. He departed this life on Wednesday night, the 5th of August, 1863. Our brother, though young and unobtrusive, was not unknown to fame as a man, as a scholar, as a citizen, as a soldier, as a lawyer, as a legislator, as an Odd Fellow, and, above all, as a true, honorable and upright Mason. He had made an impress, deep and abiding, not only in the city in which he was born and for which he died, but in the State at large; and it is not assuming too much to say his early death will be universally regretted. Standing, as he did, at the head of our honorable institution in this State, we can but regard his departure as a calamity. His loss to the order is a grievous one. Generous in impulse, wise in council, sage in speech, we had looked for great benefit to our fraternity under his favorable auspices. Ere the first half of his term had expired, he has been torn from our embrace and consigned to the narrow house of the dead—summoned from the terrestrial to the celestial lodge above, to reap the reward of a well-spent life. While we thus express our feelings and our regret at the severe blow that has been struck at our venerable institution, we bow as becomes us with humility to the wise decrees of a beneficent Providence, trusting that our last end may be like his. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Richland Lodge has heard with unfeigned regret of the death of our late Grand Master, DAVID RAMSAY.

*Resolved*, That while we claim it as our loss, we hope it is his eternal gain.

*Resolved*, That the jewels of this Lodge be clothed in mourning for the space of three months.

*Resolved*, That a blank page in our record book be inscribed with his name and dedicated to his memory.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Charleston and Columbia papers, and be sent to his relatives, with our warmest sympathies.

RICHARD TOZER, Secretary.

22 October 1863, 1

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News from the Islands.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY OF THE SIEGE.

Two barges, filled with Yankees, supposed to be a reconnoitering party, were discovered hovering around and near Fort Sumter between twelve and one o'clock Wednesday night. Our batteries opened upon them with grape shot, causing them to make a rapid retreat.

The fire from our batteries continued about the same Wednesday, the enemy remaining quiet.

A number of Yankee officers, on horseback, were observed galloping very hastily over and around their works on Morris' Island in the morning, supposed to be on a tour of inspection.

In the afternoon, the Monitor stationed at Cummings' Point moved about with some show of activity, as if reconnoitering Fort Sumter. No shots were fired on either side, and the Monitor retired in about half an hour. The rest of the fleet remain in the old positions.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

22 October 1863, 2

## THE SINGLE—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

Our batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands kept up, throughout Wednesday, their fire on the enemy's working parties at Gregg and Wagner. These parties did not appear in the large force which they displayed on the preceding day.

In the course of the morning a despatch was received in the city, stating that an explosion was seen to take place among the Yankees on Morris Island, causing considerable confusion, and probably some destruction of life and limb. It is inferred that some of their men, in moving about, had occasioned the bursting of one of our concealed torpedoes.

ARRIVALS.—General W. M. GORDON, of Georgia, and General M. C. BUTLER, of South Carolina, are at present at the Mills House.

ARMY AND NAVY MESSENGER.—The Rev. G. W. LEYBURN, who is connected with the *Army and Navy Messenger*, a religious paper published by the Evangelical Tract Society, is in Charleston for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions or recollecting donations. He may be found at the Tract Depository in Chalmers-street, to which place all communications in the interest of his paper may for the present be addressed.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—Since the necessities of life have reached the very exorbitant rates which they now command, our City Fathers have been most zealously laboring for the benefit of the citizens at large, and with what success the thousands who are now daily supplied with flour, rice, etc., at less than half the current market prices, can gratefully testify. The action of Council in this matter, as well as for the supply of fuel, has tended very materially to check the inflation of prices, which, but for this course, would to-day be much higher. Yesterday afternoon one hundred and fifty cords of wood were distributed in quarter cord lots, to six hundred families, at the rate of \$13 per cord.

We learn that Mayor MAONETH and the entire Board of Aldermen as at present constituted, will be candidates for re-election.

HOSPITALS IN THE CITY.—As many enquiries are daily made as to the location of the several hospitals, we annex a list, which will be useful for reference:

Roper Hospital, Morris Street Public School. Surgeon J. D. BRUNS.

Marine Hospital, corner of King and Spring streets.

1st North Carolina Hospital, America and Mary streets. Surgeon BAXLEY.

3d North Carolina, Charlotte street, east of Elizabeth. Surgeon JERVAY.

Trapman Street Hospital, northeast corner of Bay and Blake streets. Surgeon HUGER.

Rikersville Hospital, Rikersville. Surgeon TOND.

Wayside Hospital, King, opposite Cannon street. Surgeon LEBBY.

1st Georgia Hospital, corner King and Vanderhorst streets. Surgeon CUMMINGS.



23 October 1863, 1

**The Question of Subsistence.**

"What shall we eat," is a question of vast moment. If we could live without eating, most gladly would many of us dispense with food altogether. But as we have appetites and stomachs which absolutely demand aliment, we are, of necessity, obliged to answer the grave question. Nor can we, under present circumstances, be censured, with justness, for suffering great anxiety when we look into the future, with the enquiry weighing heavily on our hearts.

It is not that we are disposed to provide luxuriously for the gratification of hunger. There are some, perchance, who feed sumptuously every day, but these are exceedingly few. By far the larger number are contented and gratified with the plainest food. It is because the coarsest fare is so difficult to procure, both by reason of its scarcity and its cost, that we are so concerned about the bread that perisheth.

That vast number are made the more uneasy at the prospect of the kinds of food they are now barely able to afford reaching higher figures. Having to spend all their earnings in feeding their families does disturb their peace in no small measure, but when they have cause to apprehend that even the whole of their wages will at no distant day be inadequate to keep the wolf of hunger from their doors the likelihood makes them miserable. Happy that man who is able to obtain the food his household consumes from the bounteous bosom of mother earth. He may be accounted rich though he owns not a slave, for he is placed beyond the fear of hollow-eyed hunger. Most fortunate is such an one though plain his garb and humble his dwelling. It is those who own no foot of arable land, whose all consists of fixed wages, no matter how many dollars composes it, who deserve pity and who need assistance.

Those who are suffering from scanty fare and from the apprehension that even that will rise beyond their reach, derive but little gratification from reading the admirable preambles and resolutions adopted by assemblages of benevolent and patriotic gentlemen. They cannot divest themselves of the fear that those pledges will not be redeemed, or if they are faithfully kept, the movement will not be wide-spread enough to afford the relief so loudly called for. In the contest between avarice and humanity, the hateful passion has thus far been too completely victorious. They whose heart is possessed with love for filthy lucre, have no bowels of compassion, and unmoved by the suffering they see around them, will not hear to any other price than what their base instincts counsel to put upon the necessaries of life. If the appeals heretofore made to their vile nature have been all in vain, if the tearful entreaty of mothers, whose husbands have given their lives to their country, has not melted their hearts, is it reasonable to suppose

they will reduce their ruinous prices, because they are stigmatized in resolutions by a few of their fellow-citizens? Will they be convinced of their wickedness because they are condemned by good men and consent to forego their enormous profits? We fear that they turn a deaf ear to these well worded remonstrances and execrations, and continue to demand exorbitant rates.

And while the sufferers from these frightful prices are afraid to expect any good to come out of that most praiseworthy movement, they cannot hope for relief from the policy Government is pursuing. They are the rather distressed at the effects of the indiscretion of those who are providing food for the army under official authority. They have thus far made the matter worse. For not content with obtaining provisions at the prices established by Government, many of these agents have prohibited the farmer to dispose of his surplus grain under pain of imprisonment. These farmers are willing to sell to private parties at reasonable prices, but the doors of their own granaries have been locked against them. And if one more courageous than his neighbor attempts to violate the dictatorial command, some hawk-eyed purveyor pounces down upon his loaded wagon and appropriates its contents to the use of the Government. The quantity of corn and wheat the lands have yielded is the limit of their exaction. They are not content to have a portion, but, with tyrannical power, seize upon the whole. No wonder grain has reached so high a point in our cities that we stand upon the brink of starvation. What shall we unfortunates eat when we are denied the very necessaries of life, when what we might eat is hoarded by avaricious farmers or levied upon by impressing agents. These two classes are the upper and nether millstones that will grind us to powder.

Thanks to the wise and humane measures adopted by the City Council of Charleston, the inhabitants of this place are able to procure articles of prime necessity at comparatively cheap rates. Had these measures not been devised and carried out the scarcity and cost of food here would have caused terrible suffering, and no doubt would have occasioned other evils we shrink from contemplating. We trust that these benevolent gentlemen will be able to maintain these reduced prices. We are confident they will if the ability to do so depends upon their zeal and energy.

But while barns are bursting with grain, there should be an abundance of corn and wheat for sale in our towns and cities, and were it not for extortionate producers and Government purveyors there would be no necessity for our City Council to buy and sell provisions to the poor. The army must be fed, but the army does not stand in need of all the grain in the country. It is not necessary that the people starve in order that the soldiers have enough to eat. There is enough both for civilians and soldiers.

23 October 1863, 1

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News from the Islands.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

There was the usual firing Thursday from our batteries, the enemy making no reply.

Two small steamers and two schooners were alongside of the *Ironsides* throughout the day. It is reported that they were engaged in placing rafts around the *Ironsides*, for the purpose, as is supposed, of guarding against damage from future torpedo experiments. Some think, however, that her guns are being removed to lighten her over the bar. But four Monitors were in sight, one having left early in the day and proceeded South.

Gen. Ripley reviewed a portion of the troops on Mount Pleasant Thursday morning.

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23 October 1863, 2

**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**

HEADQUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF SO. CAROLINA, GA. AND FLA. }  
CHARLESTON, S. O., October 20, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 104.]

I. THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL having been called to the fact that certain negroes at work on fortifications in this Department have recently been punished by persons having no control over them, it is ordered that hereafter no punishment shall be inflicted upon slaves by any one other than the overseer or superintendent in immediate charge of said slave.

II. All traffic of any kind whatsoever between enlisted men and slaves engaged at work on fortifications, is expressly prohibited. It is unlawful, pernicious and demoralizing, and all persons found engaged in it hereafter will be held to a strict accountability. The attention of officers is specially enjoined to the enforcement of this regulation.

III. Officers commanding troops in this Department are expressly forbidden, under any circumstances, to burn or otherwise destroy railroad bridges, or to permit this to be done by troops. But in cases of danger all locomotive or other rolling stock shall be saved if possible, or destroyed if about to fall into the hands of the enemy, in which case the emergency must be manifest, and no other means of preventing their destruction be apparent.

IV. All officers, employees, detachments and parties of laborers of any staff corps, at any post, or encamped, quartered or working within the limits of any organized military command, are subject for the time to the orders regulating the police and discipline of the post or command, just the same as any officer or soldier of the regular garrison of said post or command.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

(Signed)

THOMAS JORDAN,

Chief of Staff.

[OFFICIAL:] JOHN M. OTMY, A. A. General.

October 21

# The Charleston Mercury.

23 October 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY.

The fire maintained by our batteries on Thursday was steady, but perhaps somewhat slower than usual. The enemy was still silent, and still at work.

In the course of the day, five or six vessels were observed to be busy about the *Ironsides*. It is thought that they were engaged in laying rafts around her as a protection against any further attempt to blow her up.

We find in the Morris Island correspondence of the New York *Times* the following interesting intelligence on the "Greek fire" question :

A number of experiments with Greek fire has been recently made by Mr. Short, the inventor, in presence of several officers of rank, with a view of contradicting the impression that the shells containing the fire exploded prematurely. The gun was placed in position on the beach, and pointed seaward. Ten tin tubes, each of which is three inches in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and filled with the material composing the Greek fire, were then dropped in a conical shell and filled round with powder. The first shell thrown exploded prematurely, in consequence, it is said, of a defect in the fuse. The shells subsequently filled had white lead placed round the fuse cap, and, with perhaps one or two exceptions, fully accomplished all that had been claimed for them. A dozen shells were fired, nine of which exploded at a distance of 1,000 yards. To show the powerful effect of the Greek fire, a number of tubes were lighted and submerged in water, where they were allowed to remain until nearly burned, and then taken out, but the bright blue flame was not extinguished. Other tubes were lighted and completely buried in moist sand, which was closely packed, but this also failed to quench the fire. The tubes burn for about a minute and a half. When first ignited the fire issues from one end of the tube with a fierce, rushing sound, not unlike that which accompanies the flight of a rocket, and extends the distance of a yard, but it soon sinks down to a dazzling blue flame of about two inches in length, losing its peculiarity of sound, and thus continues to burn to the end. An ignited tube in a basin of water gives the latter the appearance of boiling. It emits a heavy sulphurous smoke in large quantities.

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**THE WAYSIDE HOME.**—This worthy institution is sadly in want of table furniture, such as knives, forks, plates, goblets, etc. Any patriotic or generous person who has a surplus of these articles, would very much oblige the Executive Committee, and supply a much needed want, by sending them to the Superintendent, Captain WILBY, or by leaving them at our office. A much greater number of soldiers could be seated and dined at a time, were it not for the absence of these necessaries. The Committee is not particular as to the quality or kind of articles sent; all are useful. Let it not be said that our soldiers have to wait several hours for dinner, for the want of a few knives and forks and plates.

24 October 1863, 1

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**News from the Islands.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.**

We have nothing particular to report, except that the Yankee workers appeared to be smoothing and putting the finishing strokes to Gregg, Wagner and their other works on Cummings' Point on Friday morning. It is generally believed that the enemy is about ready and will open fire in a day or two, when lively work may be looked for. A brisk fire was maintained by Fort Moultrie and our batteries throughout the day. There was no change in the enemy's fleet.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

24 October 1863, 2

## SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

There was nothing new to report from below yesterday. The firing from our batteries was kept up as usual, the enemy preserving his wonted silence. The enemy's fleet did not change position.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from the Yankee fleet off Morris Island, says:

From what can be ascertained of the real state of affairs at Charleston, the rebels effectually closed the channels to the city to our fleet, reserving a passage, however, to their own craft, after the manner of a canal, with a safety lock against their enemies. The obstructions may be of such a nature as not to be removed by any appliances of our own, or of too formidable a character to justify a hazardous attempt by our iron-clads, to penetrate further into the harbor and within range of the rebel guns. Under these circumstances, the best engineering and strategic skill becomes necessary on the part of the respective commanders of the land and water forces to make a thoroughly successful demonstration upon Charleston. Such a result is not considered doubtful, but time is necessarily required for the consummation of their plans.

Since the above was in type, we have received a late issue of the Baltimore *American*, containing some very interesting letters from Morris Island. We republish, in another column, some liberal extracts from these letters, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 October 1863, 2

**ESCAPE OF A GREAT SCOUNDREL.**--The notorious Dr. Wm. P. Rucker, sent to the jail of Pittsylvania county, Va., from Botetourt, for safe keeping, made his escape from there Sunday night, and is now at large. It is supposed that he received outside aid to effect his liberation.

26 October 1863, 1

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News from the Islands.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH AND SEVENTH DAYS  
(OF THE SIEGE.)

Nothing of interest at the batteries has transpired since our last. The firing on Saturday was a little more brisk than usual. The enemy appear to be constructing another covered way between Gregg and Wagner on this side, fronting Fort Johnson.

A rumor was current on Saturday of an expected raid on Pocotaligo, arising doubtless from a reported increase of the enemy's vessels off Hilton Head and the disappearance of several blockaders and transports from our harbor.

The fleet inside, including the *Ironsides* and four Monitors, remain quiet at their old anchorage.

*From Georgetown.*—Ten Yankee prisoners, including an Acting Ensign, all belonging to the United States schooner *Ward*, arrived in the city Saturday afternoon from Georgetown, under a guard of the 21st Georgia Cavalry. They were captured on Tuesday, 20th inst., on Magnolia Beach, Murrell's Inlet. On the Saturday previous, (17th inst.,) this party left their vessel and proceeded up Murrell's Inlet, where they discovered the schooner *Rover*, loaded with Cotton, and set fire to her. The vessel and cargo were completely consumed. One of the crew of the *Rover*, named STEWART, was captured and sent prisoner on board the *Ward*. The party at the time of their capture were roaming about Magnolia Beach, in search of more prey, when they were pounced upon by a portion of the 21st Georgia Cavalry, and surrendered. The enemy's boat was also captured. The number that started was thirteen. Two were killed, one escaped, and the remainder, as noticed above, were captured and brought to the city.

The following are the names of the prisoners:

Acting Ensign M. W. Tilson, W. F. Milne, Jno. Daly, T. J. Reynolds, M. Cran, W. Raymond, J. Dauphlin, L. Tearney, J. Reagan, A. Kertz.

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After a protracted term of unusually mild and favorable weather we are reminded by a change that winter is approaching. The change will no doubt be agreeable to all who expect to cord up money according to the necessities of the poor. To many it will bring suffering, and to all new opportunities of Christian benevolence.

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26 October 1863, 1

Yankee History of the Attempt to Blow up the Ironsides.

Excitement Ashore. A Morris' Island correspondent of the New York Tribune gives that paper a graphic but incorrect account of the attempt to blow up the Ironsides. He says:

Last night at about a quarter to 10 o'clock, the report of two heavy guns, fired in rapid succession, was heard seaward in the direction of the steamer frigate New Ironsides. These were followed almost immediately by repeated volleys of musketry, only the flashes of which could be seen through the darkness, lasting for the space of fifteen minutes; then all was silent; and speculation was rife on shore as to what it meant. The "long roll" was sounded in the various camps, and each regiment was drawn up in line on the beach. Fort Gregg was reinforced, orderlies were dispatched to Wagner—the telegraph not being in working order—to learn if anything was known there, but strange to say, neither officers nor garrison had heard a sound at all unusual. In vain did we look for signals; not a light appeared save those suspended on the rigging of the vessels off the coast. Both Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren were signaled—the former at Folly Island, and the latter on his flag ship, which lay at anchor in the inlet, although the sea all through the day had hardly power enough in it to crawl on the beach, but swamped upon the bright sands and lifted them with its wet, sparkling lips. "Had Rowan been attacked?" "Had the rebels the hardihood to attempt to board the Ironsides?" "What does it all mean?" Tact and similar inquiries were made rather in the light of suggestion and speculation than with the hope of gaining a solution of the mixed problem with which each mind was busy.

THE HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

At the quarter to 10 o'clock of the night in question, the quartermaster on watch on board the New Ironsides reported to the officer of the deck a suspicious craft, with smoke stack, and setting very low in the water, making directly towards the vessel. The night, although clear and the skies studded with stars, was nevertheless unusually dark, and but little could be distinguished of the stranger except the smoke pipe and her low hull, the latter extremely indistinct; she appeared to be steaming at a speed of seven knots an hour. "How she could have passed our picket boat, was a question to be considered, for it was just possible she might belong to us, and to fire upon her without first determining her character and intention might result in more serious damage than if she were an enemy; so she was allowed to come within hailing distance. More and more distinct she grew as she approached—a spear-shaped hull and after the pattern of Winans' gunboat, driving like a fish through the water a smaller object, which could hardly be distinguished; a black smoke pipe, from which issued a thin cloud of black smoke, but no other indications of the motive power within were visible. Still she glided on, the object of her approach either the frigate itself or the devil, which lay moored on the port side. Coming near enough to hear she was hailed and ordered to stop, but she neither made reply or obeyed the summons.

All hands were piped to quarters; a gun was fired, but the curious craft sat too low in the water, and the ball passed over her. A second shot followed the first, with the same result; then a volley of musketry lighting up for a moment with a flash the steamer, the torpedo at her bows, and the figure of a man sitting astride of the gun-shaped hull, engaged in steering. This man, whose name is Toombs, and who is now in irons on board the ship, fired a shot in retaliation, which severely wounded Ensign Howard, the officer of the deck. He pretends to have been sailing master of the expedition, which he undoubtedly was, and is a man of moderate height, strong, muscular frame, a dark wrinkled skin, dark eyes, and coarse black hair and beard. There were three others with him, all under command of Lieut. Glassel, formerly of the United States Navy. He is said to be a man of superior talents and bravery, was captured some time since and confined in Fort Warren, but subsequently, on being released, rejoined the Southern army; he is now a prisoner on the Ottawa.

The musketry firing from the frigate after the first volley became rapid and continuous, but seemed in no way to interfere with the execution of the plan had in view by those on board the steamer, as she approached nearer and nearer each moment to the Ironsides, her bow pointing toward the latter's side, and running close in under her guns. At this moment a terrific explosion took place,

jarring the great iron-plated hull of the frigate, and sending into the air a huge column of water that fell in torrents all round, and entering the smoke-pipe of the little steamer immediately extinguished her fires. When this had subsided, and the sea was again calm, nothing whatever was to be seen of her; the supposition is that she went down. But struggling for life were two men, evidently members of her crew, who were picked up by the boat lowered for the purpose from the Ironsides—the seaman Toombs, already mentioned, neither of them can tell what happened in the time between the explosion of the torpedo and the moment they found themselves battling with the waves, or say confidently whether the steamer sunk or, rekindling her fires, moved off in the direction of Charleston.

DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE FRIGATE.

Very little injury was done the Ironsides; in truth, I may say, with the exception of a few dints, no harm whatever was sustained by her. She is a noble ship, and worth all the Monitors together. The prisoners state that the people of Charleston have very little faith in the capacity of the latter to reduce the fortifications leading to the harbor, but hold in great fear the terrible batteries of the New Ironsides. To prove the endurance of the ship I would add that the shock she received was so severe that a huge chest, was thrown from its place in the lower hold against one of the stanchions, completely crushing the leg of a seaman who was unfortunate enough to be standing there. Twenty tons of water entered her decks.

THE ORIGIN OF THE EXPEDITION.

This daring attempt, unprecedented in its boldness by anything which has happened during the war, had its origin in the city of Charleston, where the cost was raised by public subscription, some of the wealthiest citizens subscribing largely. The steamer was built there expressly for the purpose, the pattern of the Winans' gunboat being adopted as the one best suited for the accomplishment of the object they had in view, the material being of wood. The torpedo, which was of the largest size, and similar in shape somewhat to the steamer, was exploded by means of a percussion cap at the further end, while lead being used to render it water proof. Large rewards were to be paid the men in case they succeeded in their desperate enterprise and came off safe, they being sanguine of blowing up the frigate, but never expecting to escape with their lives. Both steamer and torpedo were towed as far as Sumter by another vessel; it was probably owing to this that they escaped the notice of our picket boats, these latter being engaged in watching the movements of the convoy, which staid here and there on the water as if bound on a mission of mischief of her own before gliding back to Charleston.

Dahlgren and Gillmore—The Yankee Army Indignant.

THE VIEW FROM THE REBEL FORTS TELLING IN THE DEADLY EFFECT.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes the following:

Morris' Island, S. C., October 9.—Still we are in a state of preparation. In this letter I had hoped to have recorded some progress toward the capture of Charleston. Destroyed if may be, from one battery alone, so placed as to be inaccessible to the enemy's missiles. I am compelled to believe, therefore, that its capture is intended to crown our efforts; and when the works now nearly finished are in condition to open fire, you may expect to hear that "Charleston is abandoned by the enemy, and occupied by our forces." This consummation is to be brought about, it would seem, by the army under General Gillmore. "Carter, we have a fleet. It is plainly visible from where I write. Would it were tangible to the enemy's shot, by placing itself in a position to give and take the strenuous strokes of war. But with an Admiral who seems to manage a fleet upon a yacht, and a fleet navy-yard set of principles, this is not soon, perhaps, to be looked for. The army is indignant at the inaction of the ship. Day by day men are maimed and killed in our advanced works by shells and shots from rebel batteries that the navy has come twice only just half-quoted, leaving them alone just at the time the enemy was about to abandon them. The vessel, the frigate, the gun, at its command, the batteries, and the ships, are all under the command of the Admiral. The Admiral, however, is not to be trusted. He is a man of moderate height, strong, muscular frame, a dark wrinkled skin, dark eyes, and coarse black hair and beard. There were three others with him, all under command of Lieut. Glassel, formerly of the United States Navy. He is said to be a man of superior talents and bravery, was captured some time since and confined in Fort Warren, but subsequently, on being released, rejoined the Southern army; he is now a prisoner on the Ottawa. The musketry firing from the frigate after the first volley became rapid and continuous, but seemed in no way to interfere with the execution of the plan had in view by those on board the steamer, as she approached nearer and nearer each moment to the Ironsides, her bow pointing toward the latter's side, and running close in under her guns. At this moment a terrific explosion took place,

He is said to prefer guns that explode to those that do not. Under the circumstances of the reduction of Morris' Island, rather than the capture of any particular fort, he would be inclined to surrender the entire force under his command to the army, and to be sent to the United States. The Captain of the ship, however, is not to be trusted. He is a man of moderate height, strong, muscular frame, a dark wrinkled skin, dark eyes, and coarse black hair and beard. There were three others with him, all under command of Lieut. Glassel, formerly of the United States Navy. He is said to be a man of superior talents and bravery, was captured some time since and confined in Fort Warren, but subsequently, on being released, rejoined the Southern army; he is now a prisoner on the Ottawa. The musketry firing from the frigate after the first volley became rapid and continuous, but seemed in no way to interfere with the execution of the plan had in view by those on board the steamer, as she approached nearer and nearer each moment to the Ironsides, her bow pointing toward the latter's side, and running close in under her guns. At this moment a terrific explosion took place,

Forta Moultrie, Simkins and Brass are continually at the working parties in Wagner and Gregg. They have the exact range, and plump their shells and shot with deadly effect and accuracy into the works. They have been practicing to fire almost simultaneously, so as to make the "cover" of our men less available against shot coming in diverse directions almost at the same moment. Yesterday 10 occurred.

One of our 200-pounder batteries, that has been silent for a week, responded this morning upon Forts Sumter and Johnson, and the others. This was the battery that lately silenced Johnson. On Wednesday, 7th instant, there was a juketing party from Charleston at this fort, on which occasion a flag was raised, and other festive proceedings were visible in our look out.

Since the scare of the 6th instant, when the Ironsides was attacked, there has been nothing to break the tedium of our existence. The routine of fatigue parties, picketing and guard-mounting, goes on with mechanical regularity. General Gillmore with some members of his staff, has lately made a trip to Hilton Head and Beaufort.

Correction of Official Misrepresentations.

The following letters set forth the account by C. A. GILLMORE of his occupation of Batteries Wagner and Gregg, and the correction of his boastful falsification of fact by Gen. BEAUREGARD: That such a correction should be necessary is deeply disgraceful to the Yankee commander. Secretary Seward, too, receives becoming notice for the falsification which he has sent to Europe, over his signature.

It is usual, the case, says the Sentinel, that position gives dignity and circumspection to men, and makes the disgrace of mendacity intolerable; but the Yankees are exceptions to all the ordinary rules.

GEN GILLMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OCCUPATION OF MORRIS' ISLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Headquarters in the Field, September 7, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief: General—I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, making all its guns; and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide.

About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but seventy-five made their escape from Cummings' Point in small boats.

Captured dispatches show that Fort Wagner was commanded by Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by fourteen hundred effective men, and Battery Gregg by between one and two hundred.

Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding eighteen hundred men, remains intact, after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition.

The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Q. A. GILLMORE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

# The Charleston Courier.

26 October 1863, 1

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S COMMENT ON GILLMORE'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, September 30, 1863.

General:—The published report of Brig. Gen. Gillmore, of the 7th inst., to his Government, relative to his acquisition of Batteries Wagner and Gregg, contains several errors which I feel called upon to correct.

1st. "Seventy-five men were not taken on Morris' Island, for only two boats' crews, about 19 men and 27 soldiers, or about 46 men in all, were captured by the enemy's armed barges between Cummings' Point and Fort Sumter.

2d. Col. Keitt's captured dispatches could not have shown that the garrison of Wagner and Gregg amounted to "between 1500 and 1600 effective men" on the day of the evacuation (8th inst.), for Col. Keitt reported, that morning, 900 men, all told, only about two-thirds of which could be considered less disabled, the others being wounded or more or less disabled by the weather, and the incessant, so long a period to of the enemy's land and naval batteries. The forces holding these works and the North end of Morris' Island, during the 68 days' siege, varied from 1000 to 1200 men, seldom exceeding the latter number, when it could be avoided.

3d. Battery Wagner was not "a work of the most formidable kind," but an ordinary field work, with thick parapets, but with ditches of little depth—the sand thrown up by the enemy's shells and drifted by the winds during so long a siege, had nearly filled up the ditches in many places, and had partially covered up the explosive shells, spiked planks and pikes placed in the ditch for its defence.

4th. The bomb-proof of Wagner could not contain "1800" men, or more than about 600, the garrison of the work being about 800 men.

5th. "19 pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition were captured." The pieces of heavy and light artillery left in Wagner and Gregg were more or less damaged, and all with their vents not too much enlarged, were spiked; the carriages, chasses, &c., were more or less disabled by the enemy's shot and shells. Only 1800 (200 in Wagner, 1600 in Gregg) pounds of ammunition were left to explode (the magazines and bomb-proofs); but, unfortunately, through some accident the fuses left burning did not ignite the powder.

6th. "The city of Charleston may be completely covered" by General Gillmore's guns on Morris' Island, but at the distance of four miles from his advanced battery to the nearest point of the city.

I will conclude by stating that, strange as it may appear, the total loss in killed and wounded on Morris' Island, from July 10th to September 7th, 1863, was only 641 men, and deducting the killed and wounded due to the landing on the 10th July, and to the assaults of the 11th and 18th July, the killed and wounded due to the terrible bombardment which lasted almost uninterruptedly, night and day, during 68 days, amounted to 298 men, many of whom were only slightly wounded. It is still more remarkable, that during the same period of time, when the enemy fired 6,202 shots and shells at Fort Sumter, varying in weight from 30 pounds to 300 pounds, only 3 men were killed and 49 wounded. Indeed, the hand of the Almighty would seem to have protected the heroic garrison of that now historic work. Respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,

General Commanding.  
Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S COMMENT ON SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. S. C., GA. AND FLORIDA, }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 15, 1863.

General:—In a published circular (No. 89) of the State Department, at Washington, signed by Mr. Wm. H. Seward, and addressed to the diplomatic agents of his Government abroad, I notice a statement relative to the defeat of the enemy's iron-clad fleet in the attack on Fort Sumter on the 7th April last, so contrary to the actual facts of the case that I feel called upon, as Commander of this Military Department, most emphatically to deny the truth of that version, which is as follows:

"An attack by the fleet on the 7th day of April last upon the forts and batteries which defend the harbor (of Charleston) failed, because the rope obstructions in the channel fouled the screws of the iron-clads, and compelled them to return after passing through the fire of the batteries.

"These vessels bore the fire of the forts, although some defects of construction were revealed by the injuries they received. The crews passed through an unexampled cannonade with singular impunity. Not a life was lost on board a Monitor."

From the enclosed reports of Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, Col. William Butler and Col. Alfred Rhet, who commanded respectively this Military District, the batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter, it will be seen that:

1st. No iron-clad came nearer than about 600 yards of the rope obstructions, except the disabled Keokuk, which drifted in to about 300 yards before it could be got again under way, but in a sinking condition; consequently the propeller of the iron-clad never could have become entangled in the rope obstructions.

2d. The iron-clads never passed through the fire of the batteries, for they never approached nearer than from 1100 to 1200 yards of the guns' batteries, except the Keokuk, which came within about 900 yards, and was sunk. None of the iron-clads came

within range of the heaviest batteries in Fort Sumter, and on Sullivan's Island, which they would have been compelled to go in entering the harbor.

3d. The fleet did not escape without material injury; for one of their number, the Keokuk, was sunk, and its armament is now in position for the defence of Charleston on our own batteries; another Monitor had to be sent to New York for extensive repairs, and several others were sent to Port Royal also for repairs.

4th. Not a life may have been lost on the iron-clads, but on examination of the wreck of the Keokuk, its hull was found penetrated, and the 10-inch round shots and 7-inch rifled bolts had made clean holes through its turrets.

Several United States flags, three officers' swords, pistols, &c., a quantity of bloody clothes and blankets were found on board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
General Commanding.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, Asst. Adjt. General.  
Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, October 22, 1863.

26 October 1863, 2

**OFFICIAL ORDERS.**

HEADQUARTERS 6TH MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., GA. AND FLA.,  
[EXTRACT.] October 23, 1863.  
[GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.]

**II. THE SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE** Department of, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, having been assigned to the command of Brig. General WISE by Special Orders No. 218, Par. 1, Department Headquarters, which District embraces all that part of St. Andrew's Parish South of the Ashley River and West of Wappoo Cut, including the *tetes de ponts* at Rantowle's Station and the work at Church Flats; the forces within said District will in future report to Brigadier General WISE, at his Headquarters at Thomson's, on the North side of the Wappoo, West of Ravenel's.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wise.  
October 23 5<sup>o</sup> JAS. H. PEARCE, A. A. Gen'l

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
RICHMOND, October 20, 1863.

**BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME** by an Act of Congress "to authorize the establishment of Express Mails," approved May 1, 1863, I have this day entered into an agreement by which two Mails a week will be carried each way between Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana.

Now, to meet the expense of the carrying of said Express Mail, it is ordered that on all letters and packages to be carried on said route, except the official correspondence and blanks and postage stamps of the Postoffice Department, the postage to be prepaid in all cases, shall be at the rate of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for every additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

Letters and packages to be sent by this route may be mailed, and the postage paid, at any Postoffice in the Confederate States, and those sent from the East to the West of the Mississippi should be plainly marked *via* either Meridian or Brandon, Mississippi, and those sent from the West to the East of the Mississippi should be plainly marked *via* either Shreveport or Alexandria, Louisiana, as they will be forwarded from either of said offices, and from none other than the Postmaster-General.

HEADQ'RS COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPT., S. C.,  
COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25, 1863.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE "BOARDS** OF SOLDIERS' RELIEF" throughout the State, that this Department will shortly be prepared to issue a quantity of COTTON CLOTH, now being received from the Graniteville Factory, to be sold by them to the soldiers' families at cost and charges.

By order of the Governor,  
RICHARD CALDWELL,  
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary-General, S. C.  
October 26 0 1

# The Charleston Mercury.

26 October, 1863, 2

## SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY.

For two days past matters in the harbor have remained without change. The firing from James Island is steadily kept up, but the enemy rarely replies. The Yankee working parties appear to be putting the finishing touches to their extensive works at Bittery Wagner and Cumming's Point.

A marked decrease in the number of vessels composing the enemy's squadron off this harbor has been noticed lately. The missing vessels have probably gone to Hilton Head, as a corresponding increase of the Yankee fleet there is reported.

On Saturday afternoon ten Yankee prisoners, including an Acting Ensign, belonging to the crew of the United States schooner *Ward*, blockading off Georgetown, were brought to the city and lodged in jail. They were captured in a barge at Murrell's Inlet, after having burned the blockade-running schooner *Rover*. We have been favored by a correspondent with the following letter giving an account of the affair:

WACCAMAW NECK, October 20.

To day the blockader off Murrell's Inlet, after shelling Alston's Island for some time, sent a boat ashore, with a howitzer in the bow, and landed a party of ten men. As they marched up from the beach our pickets fired upon them, and they, returning the fire, continued to advance. As soon as they were far enough from their boats to afford an opportunity to cut them off, our men dashed suddenly from the sand hills, and although the Yankees retreated with the utmost precipitation, succeeded in capturing the whole party, including the Ensign in command. The conduct of our brave Georgians upon this occasion commanded the highest admiration of both the military and the citizens who witnessed the affair. The charge was made upon the open beach under a brisk fire from the blockader and boat howitzer of shells, grape and canister, which was kept up even after our men had captured and disarmed the Yankees, and were bringing them off, without any regard to their own men. The gallantry of Lieut. Kennedy, commanding the detachment, deserves particular notice. He was mounted upon a very fleet horse, and was seen far in advance of his men leading the charge. Sergeant W. H. Crawford captured the ensign and received his sword. The Ensign continued to run very fast after the Sergeant had finally overtaken him, until the Sergeant threatened him with his revolver. "Now, sir," says the Sergeant, "march this way, and double quick, or they will shoot one of us presently." "Yes," says the Yankee Ensign, "they don't seem to care who they hit."

The Yankees said they thought they were pretty safe in landing after shelling the Island as they had done, and they did not expect a charge of cavalry, while under cover of their guns. The detachment which performed this gallant little exploit belonged to Captain Harrison's command, Company B, 21st Georgia Battalion Cavalry. The Yankee prisoners are to-night on their way down the neck, under a safe escort, and will be carried over to Georgetown, Gen. Trapier's headquarters, in the morning. CAMP WHITE.

A SPECIMEN OF "GREEK FIRE"—Thirteen tin tubes containing the composition which the Yankees have called "Greek Fire" were taken out of one of the unexploded 8-inch shells fired into the city by the enemy some weeks ago, and some of these tubes have been shewn to us. We learn that experiments made with the mixture they contain leave no doubt that it is the genuine Yankee "Greek Fire."

27 October 1863, 1

News from the Islands.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY OF THE SIEGE—  
ENEMY OPENED FIRE.

The enemy on Morris' Island having completed his preparations, about half-past ten o'clock, Monday morning, opened a vigorous fire from Batteries Gregg and Wagner, with seven guns mounted in the former and four in the latter, all of heavy calibre, being mostly two and three hundred pounder Parrotts. The heaviest fire was directed on Fort Sumter. Out of one hundred and eighty-eight shots fired from Morris' Island at Fort Sumter during the day, one hundred and sixty-five struck the fort and twenty-three passed over. Two of the guns on Battery Gregg devoted their entire attention to Fort Johnson, which also received an occasional shot from Battery Wagner.

Forts Moultrie and Johnson, and batteries Marion, Simkins and Cheves, kept up a spirited reply. The firing on both sides ceased about dark. The enemy threw some ten or fifteen shots and shells from a twelve pounder Parrott, mounted on Gregg, at Battery Bee and Fort Moultrie, but did no damage. Two Monitors, which rounded Cummings' Point, were also engaged, and fired some ten shots at Sumter. No casualties to the garrisons or injuries to the works are reported at any of the forts or batteries.

The fire from Fort Moultrie and the batteries upon the advanced Monitors and the enemy's works, was excellent, and it is believed did considerable execution. It was reported that one of the enemy's guns burst in Battery Gregg early in the action Monday morning on the third or fourth trial.

The firing is expected to be renewed this morning. With the exception of the two Monitors engaged there was no change in the position of the fleet.

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The impressment of horses has been vigorously prosecuted in some cases. An exchange reports seeing an old matron of three score years tottering on her way to church, while an officer was sporting around with her carriage horses that had been impressed. Does the impressment law include asses? Many of these animals of burden have been seen going at large with marks of Confederate ownership, and larger freights of whiskey than was convenient for one trip.

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While Richmond papers are filled with complaints of "hard times" and difficulties attending the provision markets, the Richmond theatres are filled nightly at \$2 a seat, or over, and as usual in connection with these schools of morality, the bar rooms do a brisk business near the theatres.—The number of flashily dressed and idle persons walking along the streets of Richmond and other cities, would not suggest to a stranger any notion of high prices.

27 October 1863, 1

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*The Sea Gates of Charleston.*—A correspondent sends to the Richmond *Enquirer* a letter written by a soldier of BRAGG's army, who had lately visited Charleston. We take the following extract referring to our sea gates:

The two principal forts—the gate posts of the avenue to the city—Sumter and Moultrie—are under the immediate command of two young Majors, Elliott and DeTreville, both pure representatives of the Cavaliers of England and Scotland and the Huguenots of France, by whom that chivalrous little State was settled. They are exceedingly gallant officers, and have not a drop of Yankee blood in their veins, (quite a consideration now-a-days,) and the latter officer is one of the most accurate artillery shots I have ever beheld. The characteristically noble qualities of those two classes—Cavaliers and Huguenots—are undoubtedly handed down to the present generation in the Palmetto State. The city of Charleston may be partially destroyed; but, mark my word for it, 'twill never come under the dominion of a mean, driveling Yankee General. I was more impressed than ever with this opinion when I saw the splendid manner in which the assault on the ruins of Sumter was repelled. \* \* I do not yield in my love of the "Old Dominion" to any of her sons, yet I could wish that there was as much unanimity of feeling and as little of that mixture of breeds—Yankees and Southerners—in our State as in South Carolina. Now, however, that the Legislature of the dear old "Mother of States" appears to be shaking off the lethargy which has for so many years pervaded that once honored body, it is to be hoped that some laws will be passed to prevent entirely the immigration of the Yankee breed to that State.

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The Charleston Courier.

27 October 1863, 1

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For information and to correct an erroneous impression, we will state that the Rev. JOHN BACHMAN, D. D., is President of the General Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Confederate States, and that the Rev. WILLIAM BERLEY, and not Dr. BACHMAN, as many suppose, is President of the Synod of South Carolina.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

27 October 1863, 2

## SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy, at last, has broken his long silence. Yesterday, for the first time since our forces evacuated Morris Island, the sand heaps which mark the site of Batteries Gregg and Wagner were wrapped in the smoke of their own guns.

The enemy's fire opened at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and continued right steadily until dark. Fort Sumter was the chief object of his fire, but Sullivan's Island and Fort Johnson came in for a share of his attention. It is stated that his efforts were, for a time, directed to the destruction of the bridge connecting Sullivan's Island with the main. The number of guns used by the enemy was eleven—seven guns at Gregg and four at Wagner. It is believed that he was also using one mortar.

Up to a late hour last night we had heard of no casualty having taken place in any of our batteries. One house on Sullivan's Island was struck by a shell. An official telegram from Fort Sumter states that out of 188 shots fired at that post, 165 struck the fort, and twenty-three passed over it. The monitors steamed up within range of the fort and fired about ten shots.

Our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie replied deliberately to the Yankee fire. Our James Island batteries, of course, kept up their usual mortar fire against Gregg and Wagner.

GILLMORE having evidently completed his works on Morris Island, lively work may now be reasonably anticipated.

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THE WEATHER.—The heavy rain of Friday and Saturday last has been followed by a very cool spell—the coolest, so far, of the season. Yesterday was a raw, chilly day; and those who were fortunate enough to have fires and overcoats freely used them. We would remind our many readers, both in the country and in the city, that the Wayside Home, where so many of our brave soldiers are accommodated with meals and lodging, has neither a supply of wood nor stoves. A few stoves, old or new, and a few cords of wood, would be most desirable contributions.



28 October 1863, 1

**The Siege Renewed.**

The enemy opened fire Monday morning from their formidable batteries on Morris' Island. The forces under Gen. GILLMORE have not been idle during the long silence that followed the fall of Battery Wagner and Gregg. They have been toiling night and day, through rain and heat, extending and strengthening these forts, under the superintendence of capable engineers, and having finished the works and put their big guns into position, they are prepared to attempt to bring the siege to a successful end.

They have not only labored with might and main digging and throwing dirt, transporting and mounting cannon, but that toilsome work has been done under deadly fire from our batteries. The loss they have sustained from the shot and shell rained upon the stalwart laborers, according to their own account, has been considerable. And not only did our regular and accurate firing disable, maim and kill no small number of the persistent foe, but the frequent interruptions it caused greatly retarded the progress of the diggers.

Yet in spite of danger, difficulty and delay, they have proceeded steadily with their offensive preparations, and on the second day of this week, they inaugurated the second series of this prolonged siege by throwing missiles of terrible potency against the outside wall of Fort Sumter. Having resumed operations, they will continue to burn powder until some result is attained, and we may expect they will put forth the most strenuous efforts to make some decided progress speedily, for the Yankee people are weary of the prolonged inactivity and restlessly impatient to hear good tidings from the front of Charleston.

The main object the enemy aims to accomplish is known to all, and doubtless the plans he has laid for attaining that end have been divined by the sagacious and vigilant General in command of this Department. And we are confident that neither skill, nor energy, nor valor, nor any other requisite quality will be wanting in the great work of defending our city. The foe has thus far been baffled at every step. The advantages he has gained have been neutralized, and though we have lost the Island, for whose possession so many and sore hardships were endured, and so much precious blood spilt, the gain to him was small. Our guns frown defiance upon the truculent invader from a score of powerful earthworks, and they who stand behind them are braced up for the full performance of their duties. These noble men will shrink from no hardship, and grow pale at no danger. Their hearts are fixed by a resolve that nothing can shake, and their souls are fired by a holy love for their imperilled country. Memories of what they have already suffered and done in the service of our glorious cause stir and sustain their spirits—memories of heroic comrades whose names stand recorded on the roll of our martyred dead, move them with desire for vengeance. They know the value of the stake they contend for, and they are ready to give their lives, if by that sacrifice they can help to secure the priceless blessings of liberty and independence for those who are to come after them. The sweet words of commendation their gallantry and heroism they have heretofore displayed elicited from the whole State and from the whole country, have made them feel that the patriot can desire no richer reward on earth than the praise of the noble, and brave, and good, who, if occasion

served, would themselves gladly do the very deeds they applaud so warmly. Those valiant men who are set up for the defence of Charleston are true and faithful, and we are assured that if the plans the enemy has formed can be frustrated by skill, energy, vigilance and valor, our venerable city will never be polluted by the presence of the mean foe.

The resources of the enemy may enable him to mar somewhat the beauty of this City by the Sea. We are prepared to witness the destruction of some of our fine buildings and of some of our happy homesteads. These are sacrifices we shall cheerfully make. But what profit shall he have from injuring and demolishing these? After he has done all the damage he can do, the city will still be ours. And suppose he carry out his savage threat of destroying the hated metropolis utterly. Will he get the site on which it stands? Can he take possession of it from Morris' Island? He must come within range of our guns, must expose himself to the aim of our brave men in order to gratify his fiendish spirit with the capture of "the nest of the rebellion." When he attempts that, the work that has been done, and the feeling that actuates our defenders will be brought to light, and then he will appreciate the nature of the work he has undertaken.

Thus, far the defence of Charleston is written on a page bright with the glory of chivalric deeds. And we are sure all that shall be written will be as worthy, the cause and the people. We commit the defence to God, firmly resolving to do our duty bravely, earnestly and to the best of our ability.

*A Praiseworthy Move.*—Our City Fathers have not tired in their efforts to relieve the pressing wants of our citizens, as will be seen by the annexed resolution, which was offered at a meeting of City Council on Tuesday evening by Alderman GILLILAND, and unanimously adopted. We hope they will meet with success in their efforts, and we urge all our planters and farmers to co-operate with them in this laudable undertaking:

*Resolved,* That a Special Committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for the supply of fresh meats and vegetables, at cost prices, to all citizens who may wish to avail themselves of the privilege, and that his Honor the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to furnish such amounts from the City Treasury as may be required to carry the same into immediate operation.

*Expected Visit of President Davis.*—At a meeting of City Council on Tuesday evening, the Mayor read a communication from the Commanding General of this Department, informing him that President Davis was expected to visit this city during the course of this week. Whereupon, Alderman RIGGS offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas,* it is expected that his Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, will visit our city in a few days on his way to Richmond, the Mayor and Aldermen will deem it a high privilege to be permitted to tender, on behalf of our citizens, the hospitalities of our ancient and beloved city to the distinguished visitor, however brief may be his stay: Therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That his Honor the Mayor appoint a Committee of five from this Council for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be deemed proper at this time in honor of our venerated and esteemed President.

*Resolved,* That should it be convenient for his Excellency the President, during his stay in the city, to favor our citizens with an introduction, this Council Chamber be immediately so arranged as to afford our citizens an opportunity to pay their respects to him.

# The Charleston Courier.

28 October 1863, 1

## News from the Islands.

### ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

Tuesday morning, at seven o'clock, the enemy renewed the firing from Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and also opened from two other works, a central battery between Gregg and Wagner and a battery East of Gregg. The firing upon Forts Sumter and Johnson was particularly hot and heavy. About half-past ten, four Monitors came up, and taking position about a mile distant, also opened a heavy fire on the sea face of Sumter. Between three and four o'clock the Monitors ceased firing and withdrew. At eleven, A. M., some three or four shots were fired towards the city, one of which struck an unoccupied building, doing very little damage and injuring no one.

An official dispatch from Fort Sumter, received at 12 M., reported the bursting of one of the enemy's guns in the battery East of Gregg. Later in the day the enemy's firing from Gregg was reduced to only two guns, and from Wagner to one gun. A shell from Fort Moultrie last evening, it is reported, exploded a magazine at Battery Gregg.

The number of shots fired from the Morris' Island batteries and Monitors at Fort Sumter, throughout the day, was six hundred and twenty-five. Of these eighty-two passed over. The firing, both from land and sea, was directed almost entirely at the sea face of Fort Sumter.

Forts Moultrie and Johnson kept up a steady fire all day.

Our casualties up to seven o'clock last evening, were as follows: Lieutenant BROWN, Co. A, 12th Georgia Battalion, mortally wounded about three o'clock, by a fifteen inch shell fired from a Monitor knocking some bricks over where he was standing, and striking him in the head and face. Two other members of Captain GAILLARD'S Company were slightly wounded. A shell from Gregg entered the Magazine at the Brooke Gun Battery, Fort Johnson, bursting and exploding the magazine, killing Private REEVE, of Captain HUNTER'S Company, 2d S. C. Artillery, Colonel FREDRICK'S Regiment, and wounding private DAVIS, of the same Company and Regiment. No damage was done to the works.

We have heard of no casualties on Sullivan's Island. Some twenty-five or thirty shells were thrown at Battery Bee, in the action of Monday, doing no damage and injuring no one. Two shots passed through a house on the island occupied as officers' quarters.

During the action of Monday, a shell from Gregg exploded on the wharf at Fort Johnson, doing some slight damage to the wharf and deranging the telegraph. Under a heavy fire from the enemy, two of the operators, Mr. MILLIAN and Mr. JEWELL, went bravely out and repaired the damage, soon getting the line in working order.

A heavy cannonading from the Monitors at Fort Sumter is still going on at the hour of closing our report.

28 October 1863, 2

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
DEPARTMENT OF S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, }  
Charleston, October 28, 1863 }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.]

I. THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, having been assigned to the command of Colonel ALFRED RHETT, by Special Orders No. 218, Paragraph Department Headquarters, which District embraces the City of Charleston, including the Lines on the Neck, Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley, the forces within said District will report in future to Colonel ALFRED RHETT at his Headquarters on Southern Wharf.

II. The following are announced on the Staff of the Colonel Commanding:

Lieut. S. CORDES BOYLSTON, A. A. A. G.

Lieut. IREDELL JONES, A. A. D. C.

Capt. THOMAS M. BARKER, A. C. M.

Lieut. JAMES S. HEYWARD, Ordnance Officer.

III. Captain RULB, A. C. S., will, until further orders, perform the duties of District Commissary, and all requisitions will be filled by him.

By command of Col. ALFRED RHETT.

S. CORDES BOYLSTON, A. A. A. G.

October 28

ADJUTANT AND INSP'R. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

[EXTRACT.]

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 252.]

**XXVII.** Confederates forces will grant leaves of absence and furloughs during the session of the Georgia Legislature, to all members and officers thereof attached to their respective commands, to enable them to attend said Legislature, which will meet the first Wednesday in November next.

By command of the Secretary of War.

(Signed)

JOHN WITHERS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: JOHN M. OTEY, Assistant Adjutant General.

October 27

HEADQUARTERS 6TH MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
DEPARTMENT OF So. Ca., GA. AND FLA., }

[EXTRACT.]

October 23, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.]

II. THE SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, having been assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. WISE by Special Orders No. 218. Par. I, Department Headquarters, which District embraces all that part of St. Andrew's Parish South of the Ashley River and West of Wappoo Out, including the *tetes de ponts* at Rantowle's Station and the work at Church Flats; the forces within said District will in future report to Brigadier General WISE, at his Headquarters at Thomson's, on the North side of the Wappoo, West of Ravenel's.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wise.

October 23 6\* JAS. H. PEARCE, A. A. Gen'l.

# The Charleston Mercury.

28 October 1863, 2

## SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH DAY.

Tuesday morning dawned bright and clear upon a peaceful scene in Charleston Harbor. About seven o'clock, however, the enemy opened fire with considerable spirit. Four of his batteries were brought into play, namely: 1. Battery Gregg; 2. Battery Wagner; 3. A battery located midway between Gregg and Wagner; 4. A battery which has been erected east of Gregg. All day long the fire from these four batteries was steadily maintained, and nightfall, with its bright moonlight, brought no cessation of the roar of hostile cannon.

About 10 30, a. m., four monitors came within range of Fort Sumter, and opened their heavy guns upon that work. The fire of the Morris Island batteries was divided between Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson. The latter post was subjected to a very severe shelling, but almost without effect.

About 11 o'clock, a. m., the enemy opened upon the city—firing four shots in this direction. The shots are thought to have been fired from a 100 pound Parrott gun in the Central Battery, between Gregg and Wagner. Only one of the shots, however, entered the city. It passed through an unoccupied house, without doing any damage either to life or property.

### CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant BROWN, of the First Georgia Battalion, was mortally wounded in Fort Sumter, on Tuesday, by a shell from a monitor.

Private REEVES, of Captain HUNTER'S Company, Second Regiment South Carolina Artillery, was killed by the explosion of a magazine at the Brook gun battery, near Fort Johnson. The magazine was exploded by one of the enemy's shells.

By the same casualty, Private DAVIS, of the same Company, was wounded.

An official despatch from Fort Sumter, received at noon, announced that one of the enemy's guns at the battery east of Gregg (and not the gun that had fired into the city, as was reported) had burst, causing some commotion amongst the enemy. The whole number of shots fired at Fort Sumter up to six o'clock last evening was 630.

Forty-eight days have elapsed since the barge attack on Fort Sumter, and fifty-six days since the last attack of the monitors and land batteries (September 1) upon the same stronghold. From the appearance of Morris Island, as seen with a good glass, it is evident that the enemy has made good use of his time.

THE ADVERTISEMENT of Alderman SALINAS, Chairman of the Committee appointed by Council for supplying the city with wood, is worthily entitled to the consideration of the planters to whom it is addressed. The Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston are doing all in their power to furnish the citizens with cheap fuel; but without the co-operation of the parties who hold the article, the efforts of Council will be unavailing. A fair and remunerative price will be paid for wood, and it is to be hoped that Alderman SALINAS will receive many responses to his advertisement.

28 October 1863, 2

**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, October 26, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.]

I. THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, having been assigned to the command of Colonel ALFRED RHETT, by Special Orders No. 218, paragraph Department Headquarters—which District embraces the City of Charleston, including the lines on the Neck, Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley—the forces within said District will report, in future, to Colonel ALFRED RHETT, at his Headquarters, on Southern Wharf.

II. The following are announced on the Staff of the Colonel Commanding:

Lieut. S. CORDES BOYLSTON, A. A. A. G.

Lieut. IREDELL JONES, Acting A. D. O.

Capt. THOMAS M. BARKER, A. Q. M.

Lieut. JAMES S. HEYWARD, Ordnance Officer.

III. Capt. RABB, A. C. S., will, until further orders, perform the duties of District Commissary; and all requisitions will be filled by him.

By command of Colonel ALFRED RHETT.

S. CORDES BOYLSTON,

October 26

6

A. A. A. G.

[EXTRACT.]

COPY.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 252.]

XXVI. GENERALS COMMANDING CONFEDERATE States forces will grant LEAVES OF ABSENCE and FURLONGHS, during the session of the Georgia Legislature, to all members and officers thereof attached to their respective commands, to enable them to attend said Legislature, which will meet the first Wednesday in November next.

By command of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) JNO. WITHERS, Ass't Adj't Gen'l

Official: Jno. M. OREY, Ass't Adj't General.

October 27

8

[EXTRACT.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
October 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.

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II. THE SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE DEPARTMENT of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida having been assigned to the command of Brigadier General WISE, by Special Orders No. 218, paragraph I, Department Headquarters—which District embraces all that part of St. Andrew's Parish south of the Ashley River and west of Wappoo Out, including the *tetes-de-ponts* at Rantowle's Station, and the work at Church Blats—the forces within said District will in future report to Brigadier General WISE at his headquarters at Thomson's, on the north side of the Wappoo, west of Ravenel's.

By command of Brig. General WISE.

JAMES H. PEAROE,

October 28

A. A. General

29 October 1863, 1

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News from the Islands.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE

A heavy and incessant fire from Gregg and the Monitors upon the sea face of Fort Sumter was kept up Tuesday, doing considerable damage to the sea wall. On Wednesday morning all the enemy's batteries on Cummings' Point again opened fire upon Forts Sumter, Johnson, Battery Simkins, and the fortifications on Sullivan's Island. A little after ten o'clock, three Monitors steamed up and commenced firing on Sumter, which they kept up steadily until between six and seven in the evening, when they drew off, apparently for a resting spell of about an hour.

Batteries Gregg and Wagner kept up a continued fire from some four or five two and three hundred pounder Parrots. The shot and shell were poured into Sumter at the rate of almost one every minute throughout Wednesday.

The firing upon Fort Johnson, though not so severe, has been steady. Several shots were fired at the Observatory, but without effect. A few shots were also fired at Fort Moultrie and the Sullivan's Island batteries.

The number of shots fired at Fort Sumter Wednesday up to seven in the evening, was six hundred and seventy-nine, of which eighty-eight passed over, and five hundred and ninety-one struck, mostly on the sea face and gorge wall of the fort. Beyond the injury to the wall, however, the tremendous quantity of metal thrown has been but only a loss of so much ammunition, and from our preparations, it is confidently predicted will continue to be as fruitless and unprofitable.

The reports from Forts Sumter, Johnson and our batteries, show that not a single casualty has occurred from the enemy's fire since our last issue, and no damage worthy of note done to the works. Forts Moultrie and Johnson and Battery Simkins have kept up a steady fire, making excellent shots on the enemy's works. Those who have had the best opportunity for observation state that the accuracy of our fire is far superior to that of the enemy. One of the enemy's guns in Gregg was reported silenced last evening by a shot from Fort Moultrie.

One of the shells thrown into the city was picked up Wednesday morning unexploded, and the contents withdrawn, when it was found to contain the celebrated Greek fire.

The *Ironsides* has as yet taken no active part in the present engagement, but remains quiet at her old anchorage. Heavy firing is still progressing from the Monitors and Battery Gregg upon Fort Sumter.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

29 October 1863, 2

## SIXGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

During the entire night of Tuesday the monitors were battering steadily at the ruins of Fort Sumter.

At daybreak, yesterday morning, the Morris Island batteries reopened fire, which, conjointly with three of the monitors, they maintained until nightfall. Fort Sumter, as usual, was the chief target of GILLMORE's gunners. The number of shots thrown at that post was 679, of which 88 missed. The fort made no reply to this severe cannonade. The enemy's aim was almost entirely against the sea face.

The enemy also kept up a brisk fire against Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins, which replied with a precision of aim that evidently caused no inconsiderable annoyance to the Yankees.

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

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

### WHAT THE NORTHERN PAPERS SAY.

The Northern papers contain some interesting accounts from Morris Island. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 23d refers to important despatches received from Washington the day previous, gathered from official sources, in reference to the present Charleston expedition. By it, says the *Inquirer*, two very material points are established, namely: the different duties which were assigned to the army and navy when the expedition was planned in Washington. GILLMORE's operations were to embrace the occupation of the southern portion of Morris Island, the capture of Wagner and Gregg, and the reduction of Sumter. Upon the reduction of Sumter, which was considered the chief obstacle in the Yankee's way of reaching Charleston, DAHLGREN was to advance with the fleet, and complete the remaining object of the expedition. GILLMORE, it is alleged, has long ago accomplished his part of the business, and it is even officially asserted that he recently offered to clear away for DAHLGREN the rebel obstructions in the outer harbor.

The *Inquirer* contends that not only has DAHLGREN, by his apathy, disappointed the entire Yankee nation, but he has very seriously delayed the capture of Charleston, and it is believed that, if he had attempted the entrance of Charleston harbor immediately after the reduction of Sumter, the city would now be LINCOLN'S. Such an event would not only have been a brilliant conclusion of the expedition, but it would also doubtless have given the Yankees a victory at Chattanooga. For, says the *Inquirer*, GILLMORE could have then have marched from Charleston to Branchville, and, taking possession of the rail-

road at that point, prevented the reinforcement of BRAGG by LONGSTREET. But, so far from accomplishing a result so glorious, DAHLGREN has contented himself with writing despatches to the Navy Department, that "there is no disagreement between himself and GILLMORE."

The *Inquirer* concludes by saying: "It is now conceded, both by the press and the public, that DAHLGREN, though a good ordnance officer, is a total failure as a naval commander. So far he has done nothing to entitle him to the least credit in the success before Charleston. The monitors are unimpaired, the *Ironsides* is cleared for action, the commanders are brave and skillful, the seamen are bold and fearless, but the directing mind of the fleet is full of hesitancy and doubt. When will this state of things be changed? The *Inquirer* hopes before the harbor is effectually sealed against the monitors, GILLMORE has done, with the present force at his disposal, all that he can do beyond the shelling of Charleston. It remains for DAHLGREN to accomplish his portion of the work. Will he even try to do it? The nation anxiously awaits the attempt, if nothing more."

**CLOTHING FOR OUR TROOPS**—We are glad to learn from the *Columbia Carolinian* that a large quantity of supplies, including 451 pair of shoes, 600 flannel shirts and 324 hats, was sent to GIST'S Brigade, on the 13th instant, by the Central Association. Sergeant THIST, to whom the articles were delivered by authority of General GIST, succeeded in procuring a supply of blankets from another source. The Central Association has forwarded very recently to General MCGOWAN'S Brigade 600 pair of shoes; to Captain WATIES' Company, at Meridian, 99 pair; and to Captain J. H. BROOKS' Company, on the coast, forty pair. The whole issue of shoes from the Bureau to soldiers in the field, in the hospitals, and on their passage through Columbia, for the present month, will not fall short of 2000 pair. The demand is constant and pressing. It is the great want of the soldier, and the Association is making extraordinary efforts to meet it. Its stock on hand and contracts already made for manufacture, will amount to four or five thousand pair.

**THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER**.—A very beautiful and faithful oil painting of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, executed by a young artist, who holds a commission in the army, and who had excellent opportunities to sketch the grand and terrible scene, is now on exhibition at COURTENAY'S Bookstore, Broad street. It is worth a visit.

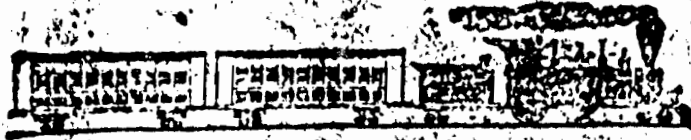
Brigadier-General Mackall has, at his own request, been relieved of duties in Bragg's department, and has been ordered to report to General Johnston, in Mississippi.

General Pemberton is still marching at Atlanta.

# The Charleston Mercury.

29 October 1863, 2

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



OFFICE ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT,  
CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD,  
CHARLESTON, October 28, 1863.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOVEMBER FIRST, UNTIL  
further notice, the schedule of the ACCOMMODA-  
TION TRAIN, upon this Road will be as follows:

Leave Charleston.....	7 30 a. m.
Arrive at Savannah.....	5 30 p. m.
Leave Savannah.....	7 20 a. m.
Arrive at Charleston.....	5 10 p. m.

This train will make a direct connection at Savannah  
with the Night Passenger Train on the Central Railroad  
from Macon.

H. S. HAINES,  
October 29 6 1863 Engineer and Superintendent.



30 October 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.**  
**ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.**

Since our last the enemy has turned his whole attention upon the old fort, which continues to baffle his best efforts at reduction. A furious bombardment without intermission was kept up Wednesday night by two of the Monitors and Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The only casualty was one man, Private A. Goodwin, Company D, 12th Georgia Battalion, slightly wounded. Thursday morning the enemy's fire was exceedingly severe, and concentrated upon the sea face of Fort Sumter.

Two of the Monitors which had drawn off towards daylight, again moved up about half-past twelve and re-opened fire, which they continued, in connection with the land batteries, to keep up until five in the afternoon, when they again drew off. A third Monitor, supposed to be the leader or flag ship, approached the fort seemingly within six hundred yards, as if reconnoitering, and after moving round a while returned without firing a gun. Captain CARSON, with three of our sharpshooters in the fort, took a good position and fired with their rifles at some of the officers and crew on the outside of this leading Monitor, and it is believed with some effect.

During the morning the flag staff of the fort was shot away, but quickly replaced by Sergeant McLEOD, Privates W. A. DOTTERER, SILCOX and FORCE, assisted by Capt. CARSON. The number of shots fired by the Monitors and land batteries up seven o'clock Thursday evening was seven hundred and seventy-nine, eighty of which missed and passed over. The only casualty occasioned by this severe fire was one man killed.

It is believed in military circles that the enemy's fire has reached its maximum, and that his guns cannot much longer stand the strain to which they have been subjected since the commencement of the present bombardment. This opinion seems to be sustained by the fact that the fire at the time of writing this report, (eleven o'clock Thursday night,) is much slower than it has been. The average time between the shots Thursday morning, was about one in every two and three minutes, since then, however, the average is not more than one in every ten minutes. The effect upon the sea wall is not known.

The *Ironsides* still remains quiet. All was quiet at our other fortifications.

30 October 1863, 1

*Personal.*—We are pleased to notice the arrival, in this city, of Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Taliaferro, who, for twelve months past, has held an important command under Gen. Beauregard, at Charleston. Gen. T. has seen active and arduous service ever since the commencement of the war, and distinguished himself in the severe campaign of North-western Virginia, and safely brought out the command of Gen. Garnett, on the death of the latter. The writer of this (one of his former officers) would like to see his services rewarded by a Major-General's commission, which he so richly deserves.

[*Richmond Sentinel.*]

*An Affair of Honor.*—We learn that a hostile meeting took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Sand Bar Ferry, on the Carolina shore, between Mr. C. A. Red, of this city, and Mr. Richard Copeland, of Maryland, resulting in the death of the latter. The parties fought with Colt's repeaters, to fire at the word, and to advance and fire at will after the first shot. Neither party, however, availed themselves of this privilege, but each kept his original position. Copeland was struck at Red's second fire—the ball entering the body at the upper end of the breast bone, and passing out under the left arm. We are told it was a fair stand up fight, both parties evincing great coolness. Mr. Copeland fired two shots and exploded one cap after being struck. He expired in a few minutes after he fell. Mr. Red's first ball passed through his opponent's hat. We do not know the origin of the difficulty. There were about seventy five spectators of the scene.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

*Editor Marion Star:*—As a soldier in the Confederate army, I would ask why the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company charge such high rates of freight on provisions sent to soldiers, when the Northeastern Rail Road Company carry them *free*, unless they be in boxes and barrels, of large size and heavy. E.

*Marion District, October 26, 1863.*

*The Yankee Stock of Arms.*—The U. S. Government has now on hand in the arsenals 700,000 stand of arms, 500,000 of which are effective, and the number is rapidly increasing. There are also on hand 2400 24 and 32-pounder smooth-bore cannon, which are rapidly being converted into effective guns by the rifling process.

Among the killed and wounded in the late battles before Chattanooga there are thirty printers and editors, a significant fact when we remember that this class composes such a small portion of the population of the South. In all there are only about eight hundred printers in the Confederacy, and half of them are now in the army.

# The Charleston Mercury.

30 October 1863, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND  
ELEVENTH DAY.

Wednesday night brought but a comparative relaxation in the enemy's determined bombardment of Sumter. By morning, 117 shots had been fired at the fort, of which seven only missed. A despatch, however, received on Thursday morning, reported that up to that time none of the bomb-proofs had been at all endangered.

At daylight the fire of the enemy increased, as usual, in vigor, and as the day wore on seemed to gather additional strength and fury. It was concentrated altogether on Sumter, James and Sullivan's Islands not receiving a single shot. About half-past twelve three monitors moved up, and while one appeared to be reconnoitering, the other two hurled their heavy missiles against the sea face of the fort. Their fire reached the acme of its severity at two o'clock. Early in the day the flag-staff was shot away, but it was gallantly replaced by Sergeant McLEOD, Privates DOTTSER, SILCOX and FORCE, assisted by Captain CARSON, of the Washington Light Infantry. This brave officer, with three sharpshooters, has, for the last two days, annoyed the enemy considerably with rifles at long range.

At five, p. m., the monitors withdrew, but they returned before nightfall. The report of the evening states that 779 shots were fired at the fort, eighty of which failed to strike. One man, whose name has not reached us, was killed. On the day before Private A. Goodwin, Company D, 12th Georgia Battalion, was slightly wounded, while on guard.

There was a rumor current, which, however, lacks confirmation, that one of the monitors burst a gun, and that she retired with her turret damaged by the explosion.

Our Island batteries replied to the enemy with deliberation. The contest was still going at a late hour of the night.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, appointed by City Council for the reception of the President of the Confederate States, announce the appointment of the following citizens for the purpose of proceeding to Savannah and conducting the President to the City of Charleston.

JOHN S. RIGGS,

Chairman Committee Arrangements.

Hon A G MAGRATH	Hon WM AIKEN
Hon W D PORTER	Hon W FURCHER MILES
Hon EDWARD FROST	Hon ALFRED HUGER
Hon H D LESSENS	Hon W F GOLCOCK
Hon T L HUFPHINSON	Hon W ALSTON PRINGLE
Gen JAS SIMONS	Gen JOHN SCHNIERLIE
Gen W G DESAUSURE	Gen W E MARTIN
Col RICHARD YEADON	Jol E B RHETT, Jr
G A TRENHOLM, Esq	C T LOWNDES, Esq
CHAS M FURMAN, Esq	N R MIDDLETON, Esq
NELSON MITCHELL, Esq	Geo S BRYAN, Esq
J K SASS, Esq	HENRY GOURDIN, Esq
I W HAYNE, Esq	Col R D TREVILLE
Col JNO PHILLIPS	WM WHALEY, Esq
JAMES RAYKNEL, Esq	FD RICHARDSON, Esq
TUKO D WAGNER, Esq	G MANIGAULT, Esq
R N GOURDIN, Esq	W J BENNETT, Esq
Geo BUIST, Esq	K P MILLIKEN, Esq
Col JNO E GARREW	EDWARD McBRADY, Esq.
J R CAMPBELL, Esq	H J WHALEY, Esq
RY TUPPER, Esq	JNO H HONOUR, Esq
A O ANDREWS, Esq	JAS M MASON, Esq
W T SHRY, Esq	AROH MCKENSIK, Esq
W H HOUSTON, Esq	JAS S GIBBES, Esq
O V CHAMBERLAIN, Esq	A J WHITE, Esq
ROOUSTENAY, Esq	J LEGARE YATES, Esq
FR D RICHARDS, Esq	D L MCKAY, Esq
THOS RYAN, Esq	THOS FARR PAPERS, Esq

The gentlemen composing the above committee, are particularly requested to meet at Council Chamber, this day, at 12 o'clock, m.

31 October 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.**  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter Friday exceeded in severity anything that fortification has yet experienced. The heavy fire mentioned in our last was maintained Thursday night without ceasing by the Monitors and Battery Gregg. The number of shots fired Thursday night was two hundred and sixty, eighty of which missed.

On Friday morning a terrific fire was opened from Gregg and Wagner, assisted by a mortar battery at Cummings' Point. Three Monitors again moved up at half-past twelve and also commenced firing. The cannonading for upwards of five hours was terrible and incessant, the shots averaging about one every minute. The enemy's attention seemed to be paid almost entirely to the Northern angle of the fort, keeping up an uninterrupted fire on that portion throughout the day.

From sundown Wednesday to sundown Thursday twelve hundred and fifteen shots, of all calibres, from the fifteen inch shell of the Monitors to the three hundred pounder Parrotts and downwards were poured into and against the fort. Nine hundred and fifty-five shots were fired on Friday, sixty-eight of which missed. Notwithstanding this fire not a single casualty occurred during the day—an event unparalleled in the history of warfare. The casualties on Thursday night were as follows:

Private B. GRIFFIN, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the hand.

Private C. STANFORD, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the leg.

Private A. WILLIAMS, Company A, 12th Georgia, stunned.

Private REARDON, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the shoulder.

Private T. GOEGANS, Company K, 1st S. C. Artillery, slightly in the head.

Sergeant FREEMAN, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly.

The flag staff was again shot away Friday morning, but again speedily replaced.

Private H. C. CASTLERKAGE was killed Thursday while on post as sentinel. He was struck by a fifteen inch shell fired from a Monitor.

Our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands kept up a steady and effective fire throughout the day. The *Ironsides* remains quiet.

The bombardment is still going on at the closing of this report, Friday night.

**From Atlanta.**

**MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.**

ATLANTA, October 29.—President DAVIS delayed his departure to-day in consequence of the arrival of Vice-President STEPHENS, Governor HARRIS of Tennessee, and others, to confer with him. He will leave to-morrow for the coast via Macon.

**General Bragg.**

It is due to Gen. Bragg and to his friends—and these he has, many and warm, who cling to him the closer as the clouds of conspiracy and detraction thicken around him—to state that during the President's late visit to Chattanooga, he earnestly requested the Chief Magistrate to relieve him of his command. He did so for the reason that out of his very triumph over the enemy, his enemies sought the material to work his overthrow as Commander-in-Chief.

Soon after the battle of Chickamauga, it became apparent to General Bragg that an attempt which had been made more than once before was being repeated among some of the higher officers of his army to bring an influence to bear upon the President to cause his removal from the command. A memorial, signed, as we understand by several general officers, was dispatched to the President urging this course—a memorial, the principal statements of which were refuted by subsequent developments, almost before the ink in which it was written was dry. The *gravamen* of the charges against Gen. Bragg was, that it was through his fault that the victory of Chickamauga had not terminated in the capture, dispersion or destruction of the enemy's army. The arrest of Generals Polk and Hindman, and the grounds upon which their arrests were known to be based, completely spoiled the argument of the appeal against Bragg. It here appeared that a failure to obey his orders in two notable instances was the true cause of the result complained of; and that had they been obeyed, after events have proved clearly that the army of Rosecrans would not only have been beaten but ruined.

It was at General Bragg's request that the President came out to Chickamauga to investigate the complaints of his officers. The memorial of the latter never reached the President, but the complaints did from Bragg himself, for he meant to have them investigated, and then ask to be relieved from the command of an army, among some of the Generals of which he believed there was a conspiracy against him which destroyed his power to be useful to the country. The President heard all the complaining Generals had to say; he took private advice and information from many other officers, and the result was that he sustained Gen. Bragg's course in the most complimentary terms, refused to relieve him, and did relieve Gen. D. H. Hill, and ordered him to report to Richmond—This officer was understood to be at the bottom of the movement. The foregoing are the facts as we learn them from reliable authority. We trust that the President's decision will make an end of the bickerings among General officers in the army.

[Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

31 October 1863, 2

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA., AND FLA., }  
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., October 27, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 232.]  
II. SURGEON T. L. OGIER, P. A. C. S., IS ANNOUNCED AS CHIEF SURGEON OF THE FIRST, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH AND SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICTS, and Medical Officers on duty in these Commands will report through him to Medical Director's Office.

By Command of General BRAUREGARD.

JNO. M. OTEY,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.  
October 31 8 .

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 28, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 109.]  
THE COMMANDING GENERAL FEELS IT HIS duty to publish to the forces and the country, the names of the stout hearted officers and men of the Confederate States Navy, who on the night of the 5th instant assailed, and so nearly destroyed the U. S. Iron clad Steam Frigate "New Ironsides," at her moorings off Morris' Island. Lieutenant WM. T. GLASSSELL, Acting Assistant Engineer J. H. TOOMBS, Pilot WM. CANNON, Fireman JAMES SULLIVAN, were volunteers for the service which they executed with a skill and coolness commensurate with their daring. Their country cannot forget their brave endeavor though unsuccessful, and it will surely inspire officers and men of both arms of the service to emulate them.

They have shown what four resolute men can accomplish. The example must not be barren.

By command of General BRAUREGARD.

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

Official: Jno. M. OTEY, A. A. General.

October 31

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MILITARY DISTRICT, }  
DEPARTMENT OF So. CA., GA. AND FLA., }  
Charleston, October 18, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.]  
I. IN ORDER TO SECURE THE RETURN TO duty of deserters and stragglers from this Military District, such Officers as can best be spared from Regiments thus largely reduced, will be detached at the discretion of the Sub District or Brigade Commander, for a period not to exceed twenty days, for the purpose of collecting and bringing to their commands all unauthorised absentees. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. The habit of preferring charges and asking permission to withdraw them soon after they are forwarded, is becoming a nuisance. Officers should feel sure of their grounds before they put charges against a fellow-soldier.

III. When Boards of Examination, Survey or Experiment are ordered from these Headquarters, it will be expected in future that a return to the order will be made without unnecessary delay.

By command of Brig. Gen. RIFLEY.

October 20

WM. F. NANCE, A. A. General.

# The Charleston Mercury.

31 October 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

The enemy still continues to concentrate his fire upon Sumter. On Thursday night two hundred and sixty shots were directed at the fort—one hundred and eighty of which struck their noble target.

Friday witnessed one of the most vigorous bombardments which has taken place since the beginning of the siege, and the breeze, blowing in towards the land, brought the reports, with unusual distinctness, to the ear, giving thus additional effect to the terrible character of the fire. Early in the morning, the battery at Cummings' Point opened with mortars, and maintained a steady fire throughout the day upon the rent and allent ruin. Until twelve o'clock this was the only fire to which the fort was subjected, though this alone was sufficient to test severely the strength of the work and the fortitude of the brave garrison commanded by Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT, jr., whose steadiness, conduct and capacity have been often tried, and never found wanting. The shells were directed chiefly at the northeast angle.

Just about the hour of noon three monitors approached, and added all the weight of their heavy metal to the bombardment. Between one and three o'clock the firing was absolutely terrific. Report after report rolled in quick succession along the waters, shaking every house in the city with the concussion. Speculation was rife on the streets as to the effect of such a fire upon the grand old structure and its defenders; and it was, therefore, a matter of congratulation when the report of the evening made it known that, though between sunrise and sunset nine hundred and fifty-five shots had been thrown at the fort, only sixty-eight of which missed, yet not a single casualty had occurred.

At half past five o'clock p. m. the monitors, as usual, withdrew, and there then followed somewhat more than an hour's intermission in the firing. Before 8 o'clock, however, the deep boom of the fifteen-inch guns, followed by the explosion of their shells, informed the city that the iron monsters had returned to their work of destruction. But the reports were slow and infrequent compared with the almost uninterrupted thunder of the day.

Up to Friday night nineteen hundred and twenty-six shots had struck the fort since the renewal of the cannonade last Monday. This

computation includes guns of every calibre, and from every quarter.

There were several casualties on Thursday at Sumter. Private H. C. CASSELBERRY, of the 12th Georgia Battalion, was killed, while on guard, by a fifteen inch shell. The following were wounded: Private B. GRIFFIN, Co. A, 12th Georgia, slightly in hand; Private Z. STANFORD, Co. A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the leg; Private A. WILLIAMS, Co. A, 12th Georgia, stunned; Private REARDON, Co. A, 12th Georgia, shoulder; Sergeant FREEMAN, Co. A, 12th Georgia, slightly; Private T. GOGGINS, Co. K, 1st S. C. A., slightly in the head.

On the same day that these casualties took place, the flag staff was shot away immediately after "retreat."

The firing upon our side yesterday was principally from Batteries Simkins, Moultrie and Marion, but from the prudent distance of the monitors it was deliberate.

The only frightened subjects in Charleston, in spite of the turmoil of the last week, are the pigeons, of which our city has many hitherto happy colonies. At every report, they rise into the air in distracted flocks, flying hither and thither in the wildest amazement. It is stated that for the last two days, they have neither been able to take rest or food, and many are found dead in the streets and yards.

We get the following edifying paragraphs from late Northern papers:

Admiral Dibbigen, in private letters received by the last steamer from Charleston, says that the reports that he has had any disagreement or serious difference with General Gillmore are utterly without foundation. As regards his health, he writes that he is very much better, and will be all right in a few days. "The work," he says, "has never taken the steel out of me." He disposes of one of the rebel lies as follows: "I see by the papers that the rebels not only declined my request to give up Sumter, but called the demand puerile and unbecoming, which is a lie outright. No such language was used. It is a poor effort of some of the Chivalry to brag up their oozing spirits."

The latest accounts from Charleston are brought by a native of Connecticut, who escaped from the hot bed of rebellion ten days ago. He says that the inhabitants of Charleston are leaving the city in apprehension of bombardment. His description of the obstructions makes them out to be formidable. According to his account four lines of piles stretched across the harbor, one of which is twenty-five feet wide. Between these rows of piles are masses of stone. This refugee thinks that it would require the labor of years to remove the obstructions, even were there no interference by rebel cannon.

**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GA. AND FLA.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 28, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 109.]

THE COMMANDING GENERAL FEELS IT HIS DUTY to publish to the forces and the country the names of the stout-hearted officers and men of the Confederate States Navy, who, on the night of the 5th instant, assailed, and so nearly destroyed the United States iron-clad steam frigate "New Ironsides," at her moorings off Morris Island. Lieutenant WM. T. GLASSELL, Acting Assistant Engineer J. H. TOOMBS, Pilot WM. CANNON, Fireman JAMES SULLIVAN, were volunteers for the service which they executed with a skill and coolness commensurate with their daring. Their country cannot forget their brave endeavor though unsuccessful, and it will surely inspire officers and men of both arms of the service to emulate them.

They have shown what four resolute men can accomplish. The example must not be barren.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,  
Chief of Staff.

[OFFICIAL:] JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. General.

October 31 8

(EXTRACT) HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, October 24, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 222.]

\* \* \* \* \* \$ \* \*

II. SURGEON T. L. OGIER, P. A. C. S., IS ANNOUNCED as CHIEF SURGEON OF 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Military District; and Medical Officers on duty in these Commands will report through him to Medical Director's Office.

\* \* \* \* \*

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

JOHN M. OTEY,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

October 31 8

[EXTRACT.]  
HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
October 28, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.

\* \* \* \* \*

II. THE SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida having been assigned to the command of Brigadier General WISE, by Special Orders No. 216, paragraph I, Department Headquarters—which District embraces all that part of St. Andrew's Parish south of the Ashley River and west of Wappoo Cut, including the *tetes-de-ponts* at Rantowle's Station, and the work at Church Flats—the forces within said District will in future report to Brigadier General WISE at his headquarters at Thomson's, on the north side of the Wappoo, west of Ravenel's.

By command of Brig. General WISE.

JAMES H. PEARCE,

October 26 A. A. General.

2 November 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH DAYS OF THE SIEGE.**

The bombardment of Fort Sumter has continued scarcely since our last report. The stubborn and gallant endurance of Major EMMETT and the brave, indomitable garrison now charged with the sacred duty of holding and defending the fort, has won for them a glorious name, and will furnish another illustrious page in the future history of the defence of Fort Sumter, and the harbor and city of Charleston.

Notwithstanding the terrible and constant fire from his Monitors and land batteries, with missiles of every conceivable invention, size and power, showered like hail from Parrott, Dahlgren, rifled guns and mortars, upon the devoted fortress and its garrison, the enemy has been foiled in his object and is still unsuccessful in his designs.

During Friday night the enemy's fire was chiefly maintained by Battery Gregg and his Mortar or Cummings' Point battery. Sixty-eight shots were fired, but eight of which missed and passed over, making an aggregate of eleven hundred and twenty shots fired in twenty-four hours.

At three o'clock on Saturday morning a deplorable disaster occurred, resulting in the instant death of thirteen of the heroic garrison, detailed and posted in the barracks, near the sea wall, in readiness for immediately mounting to the crest in case of an attack from the outside. The melancholy occurrence was caused by a three hundred pounder Parrott shell striking an iron girder in the sea wall of the barracks, caving in the roof, crushing and burying the men beneath the ruins. The position was considered comparatively safe, the roof having previously resisted the continual shocks of the falling debris.

The following is the official report of the names of the killed:

**FORT SUMTER, October 31st, 1863.**

*Lieutenant Boylston*:—Sergeant W. S. Owens, Sergeant J. A. Stevens, Privates S. L. Burrows, F. M. Burrows, J. W. Anderson, James Calder, O. J. Burn, W. E. Gibson, J. W. Jones, L. S. Lee and W. A. Paterson, all of Washington Light Infantry, Company A, Captain J. M. Carson, 25th Regiment, S. C. V.; Private W. Martin, of 12th Georgia Battalion, and Mr. Matthews, an Overseer, were buried this morning by the falling in of the Barracks on the sea face, where they had been placed in a position for mounting the Parrot in case of an assault.

S. ELLIOTT, Jr.,

Major Commanding Post.

This painful news reached the city at an early hour Saturday morning, and created a general feeling of sadness and depression in the community. The brave and gallant men, so suddenly cut off, were mostly natives and residents of this city, and their deaths have brought mourning to a large number of households and distressed relatives and

friends. The bodies were brought to the city Saturday evening, and taken possession of by their respective families. On Sunday afternoon the funerals took place from the various residences of the deceased, followed by large crowds of sorrowing relatives and sympathising friends.

The scene in Tradd-street, where three funeral processions followed in succession, was peculiarly sad and painful to witness. The bereaved families lived side by side.

On Saturday the bombardment again raged furiously. A steady fire was kept up by two Monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg, three heavy rifled guns and four ten-inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner. Four hundred and forty three rifled shots were fired from the land batteries, of which sixty-one missed; eighty six from the Monitors, all of which struck; and three hundred and seventy-three from the mortars, of which one hundred and twenty missed.

The mortar fuses, we learn, are so cut as to explode the shell a second or two after the reports.

During Saturday night seventy rifled shots were fired, mostly with time fuses, of which ten passed over, and thirty-three mortar shells, of which twelve failed to strike. The fire of the land batteries was directed chiefly at the Southwest angle of the fort.

The flag staff was shot away twice Saturday, and replaced by Sergeant GRAHAM, Corporal HILL and Private R. SWAIN, all of Company F, Twelfth Georgia Battalion. The flag staff was so cut up that it was found necessary to raise the battle flag of the Twelfth Georgia in its place.

The following is a list of the casualties during Saturday: Private JOHN MYERS, Company F, 12th Georgia Battalion, killed by a mortar shell; Private MELTON GIBBS, same company, killed at the same time. Wounded—Private M. W. WILKIE, Company D, 12th Georgia, fracture of jawbone; Private DAN'L HUGHES, Company F, 12th Georgia, severely in back; Corporal F. H. HONOUR and Private A. HONOUR, Company A, 25th South Carolina (Eutaw) Regiment, all wounded by mortar shells.

On Sunday the firing was still kept up by the Monitors and the land batteries, and in the afternoon, at intervals, the shots were estimated by some to be discharged at the rate of four a minute. We have not learned whether any casualties occurred Sunday.

The firing is still going on hot and heavy at the closing of our report—ten o'clock Sunday night.

*A Change.*—General HARDEE will go back to the Army of Tennessee in a very short time and resume command of his old corps, while General POLK, recently relieved by General BRAGG, will take General HARDEE's place, at Enterprise, and organize the paroled prisoners.



# The Charleston Courier.

2 November 1863, 1

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the City Council announce the following programme for the reception of the President of the Confederate States:

The procession of citizens will form into line at the West end of Spring-street, and proceed through Spring-street to Rutledge Avenue, down Rutledge Avenue to Calhoun-street, through Calhoun-street to Meeting-street, to the City Hall, where the President will be received and tendered the hospitalities of the city by the Mayor and Aldermen.

JOHN S. RIGGS,

Chairman Committee Arrangements.

Hon. A. G. MAGRATH.	Hon. WM. AIKEN.
Hon. W. D. PORTER.	Hon. ALFRED HUGER.
Hon. EDW. FROST.	Hon. WM. F. COLCOCK.
Hon. H. D. LEMESNE.	Hon. WM. A. PRINGLE.
Hon. T. L. HUTCHINSON.	Gen. JNO SCHNIERLE.
Gen. JAMES SIMONS.	Gen. W. E. MARTIN.
Gen. W. G. DESAUSURE.	Col. R. R. RHETT, Jr.
Col. RICHARD YEADON.	CHAS. T. LOWNDES, Esq.
GEO. A. TRENHOLM, Esq.	N. R. MIDDLETON, Esq.
CHAS. M. FURMAN, Esq.	EDWARD REBRING, Esq.
DANL. RAVENEL, Esq.	GEO. S. BRYAN, Esq.
NELSON MITCHELL, Esq.	HENRY GOURDIN, Esq.
JACOB K. BASS, Esq.	WM. Y. LEITCH, Esq.
JAMES ROSE, Esq.	Col. R. DUTREVILLE.
ISAAC W. HAYNE, Esq.	WM. WHALEY, Esq.
Col. JOHN PHILIPS.	F. D. RICHARDSON, Esq.
WM. M. LAWTON.	ALEX. H. BROWN, Esq.
JAMES RAVENEL, Esq.	G. MANIGAULT, Esq.
THEO. D. WAGNER, Esq.	W. J. BENNETT, Esq.
R. N. GOURDIN, Esq.	F. A. PORCHER.
W. C. BEE.	E. P. MILLIKEN, Esq.
Capt. LEWIS G. YOUNG.	EDWARD MCGREADY, Esq.
GEO. BUIST, Esq.	B. J. WHALEY, Esq.
Col. JOHN K. CAREW.	JNO. H. HONOUR, Esq.
JAS. B. CAMPBELL, Esq.	WILLIAM MIDDLETON.
LEWIS R. GIBBES.	THOS. R. EGGLESTON.
H. Y. TUPPER, Esq.	JAS. M. EASON, Esq.
A. O. ANDREWS, Esq.	A. MCKENZIE, Esq.
WM. LEBBY, Esq.	JAS. S. GIBBES, Esq.
W. H. HOUSTON, Esq.	A. J. WHITE, Esq.
C. V. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq.	J. LEGARE YATES, Esq.
FRED. RICHARDS, Esq.	JAS. L. GANTT, Esq.
H. G. COURTENAY, Esq.	D. L. MCKAY, Esq.
B. C. PRESLEY.	THOS. F. CAPERS, Esq.
Capt. JACOB SMALL.	THOS. RYAN, Esq.

The gentlemen composing the above Committee who are at present in the city, are particularly requested to meet this day, in Council Chamber, at 10 o'clock A. M., to escort the President of the Confederate States, on his arrival, to the City Hall.

The subscription list for the gallant crew of the steamer *David* is still open at our office. Those who desire to testify their appreciation of the courage and patriotism of the brave men associated in this enterprise, and to excite emulation in others, can embrace the opportunity up to the end of the present week, when we shall close the list.

# The Charleston Mercury.

2 November 1863, 2

## MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT—ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION HERE THIS MORNING.

Dispatches received last night from Savannah, announce that President Davis would leave that city at seven o'clock this morning for Charleston. We have been requested to publish the following:

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the City Council, announce the following programme for the reception of the President of the Confederate States.

The procession of citizens will form into line at the west end of Spring street, and proceed through Spring street to Rutledge Avenue, down Rutledge Avenue to Calhoun street, through Calhoun street to Meeting street to the City Hall, where the President will be received and tendered the hospitality of the city by the Mayor and Aldermen.

JOHN S. RIDGS,

Chairman Committee Arrangements.

Hon A G MAGRATH	Hon WM AIKEN
Hon W D PORTER	Hon ALFRED HUGER
Hon EDWARD PROST	Hon W F GOLCOCK
Hon H D LESSENE	Hon W ALSTON PRINGLE
Hon T L HUTCHINSON	Gen JOHN MOHNIKALIE
Gen JAS MAIONS	Gen W E MARTIN
Gen W G DESAUSSETRE	Col R B RHETT, Jr
Col RICHARD YEABON	O T LOWNDER, Esq
G A TRINHOLM, Esq	N R MIDDLETON, Esq
CHAS M FURMAN, Esq	EDWARD HERRING, Esq
DANIEL RAVENEL, Esq	G O BRYAN, Esq
NELSON MITCHELL, Esq	HENRY GOURDIN, Esq
J K BASS, Esq	WILLIAM Y LITTLE, Esq.
JAMES ROSE, Esq	Col R DUTREVILLE
I W HAYNE, Esq	WM WHALEY, Esq
Col JNO F WELLES	F D RICHARDSON, Esq
JAMES RAYNELL, Esq	G MANIGAULT, Esq
THEO D WAGNER, Esq	W J BENNETT, Esq
R N GOURDIN, Esq	E P MILLIKEN, Esq
Capt LOUIS G YOUNG,	EDWARD Mc RABY, Esq.
GEO BUIST, Esq	H J WHALEY, Esq
Col JNO K GARRETT	JNO H HONOUR, Esq
J B CAMPBELL, Esq	JAS M EASON, Esq
H Y TUPPER, Esq	ARCIH MCKENNA, Esq
A O ANDREWS, Esq	JAS B GIBBES, Esq
WM LEBBY, Esq	A J WHITE, Esq
W H HOUSTON, Esq	J LEGARE YATES, Esq
C V CHAMBERLAIN, Esq	D L MCKAY, Esq
BO COURTNEY, Esq	THOS PARK CAPERS, Esq
FR D RICHARDS, Esq	THOS AYAN, Esq
WM M LAWTON, Esq	WILLIAM MIDDLETON
ALEX H BROWN, Esq	B O PRESLEY, Esq
W O BEE, Esq	THOS R GLESTON, Esq
F A POROHER, Esq	JAMES L GANTT, Esq
LEWIS R GIBBES, Esq	Capt JACOB SMALL

The gentlemen composing the above Committee, who are at present in the city, are particularly requested to meet this day, in Council Chamber, at 10 o'clock a. m., to escort the President of the Confederate States, on his arrival, to the City Hall.

CITY HALL, November 2, 1863.

The members of City Council are requested to meet, this day, in Council Chamber, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of receiving the President of the Confederate States, on his arrival at the City Hall.

W. H. SMITH,  
Clerk of Council.

**PRICES OF MEAT.**—During the past week beef has been selling in our market at \$1.50 a pound, and fresh pork at the extravagant price of \$2.50 a pound. We are pleased to learn that the Mayor and Aldermen have taken this matter in hand, and that in a very short time the city will be able to furnish an abundance of prime meats at about fifty cents a pound.

# The Charleston Mercury.

2 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH DAY.

On Friday night a detail, chiefly from the Washington Light Infantry, was stationed in the eastern barracks of Sumter, there to be held in readiness in case an assault should be made. Although the fort was subjected to the usual nightly bombardment, which, though light compared with the bombardment of the day, has hitherto been of a sufficiently heavy character, no casualties occurred until a quarter past four on Saturday morning. At that hour a Parrott shell from Morris Island struck the iron girder which supported the ceiling of the portion of the barracks to which we have alluded, causing it to fall in and to crush thirteen men under its ruins. The names—some of which will be recognized as those of well known and much esteemed young men of this city—will be found appended to this report. The bodies were brought to Charleston on Saturday night, and interred on Sunday, the funeral ceremonies being attended by a large number of sympathizing friends and citizens.

On Saturday morning the enemy opened from all his land batteries, and Parrott and mortar shells were rained through the day upon the silent work. Occasionally, indeed, the middle battery by which is meant the battery between Gregg and Wagner, would throw a shell in the direction of Johnson or at Sullivan's Island, but for the most part the fire was concentrated upon Sumter. At the hour of twelve, two of the three monitors, which have been playing so conspicuous a part in the present bombardment, came up and proceeded to batter the sea face from their usual prudent distances. The shots of the land batteries were chiefly aimed at the southwest angle.

The guns in action on Saturday at Morris Island were two light, and two heavy rifled guns at Gregg, three heavy rifled guns and four 10 inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner. In the course of the day, four hundred and forty-three rifled shots were fired at the fort, of which sixty one missed. From the mortars three hundred and seventy-three were fired, one hundred and twenty of which did not strike. The monitors fired eighty-six times, and never once failed to hit their mark. The flag staff was twice shot away, and was replaced by Sergeant GRAHAM, Corporal HILL and Private R. SWAIN of Company F, 12th Georgia Battalion. At length the staff was so cut up, that it became necessary to raise the battle flag of the battalion just named.

The mortar shells thrown by the enemy are so contrived as to explode a few seconds after impact. Of these thirty three were fired at the fort on Saturday night, twelve of which passed over. On the same night, seventy rifled shells were also fired, ten of which missed.

There were several casualties on Saturday at the fort, a list of which will be found hereto annexed.

The story of Sunday is but a repetition of that of Saturday. The enemy's land batteries were served with the same fury, and the monitors assailed the fort with the same vigor which characterized their fire on the preceding day. About two o'clock the firing was very rapid, averaging four shots to a minute. The bombardment was still going on at a late hour of the night, but no report had reached us, at the hour of going to press, of the results of Sunday's operations.

Our own batteries have been by no means inactive during the last two days, but we have learned nothing of the effect of their fire.

The following are the names of the brave men who died by the terrible casualty of Saturday morning: Sergt. W. S. OWENS, Sergt. J. A. STEVENS, Privates J. L. BURROWS, F. M. BURROWS, S. W. ANDERSON, JAMES CALDER, O. J. BURN, W. E. GIBSON, J. W. JONES, L. S. LEE and W. N. PATTERSON. All these were of the Washington Light Infantry, Co. A, 25th S. C. V. In addition there were Private W. MARTIN, 12th Georgia Battalion, and Mr. MATTHEWS, an over-seer.

The other casualties of the same day were: Private JOHN MYERS, Co. F, 12th Ga. Battalion, killed by a mortar shell; Private MULTON GIBBS, Co. F, 12th Ga. Battalion, killed at the same time; Private M. W. WILKER, Co. D, 12th Ga. Battalion, fracture of jawbone; Private DAVID HUGHES, Co. F, 12th Ga., wounded severely in the back; Corporal F. H. HONOUR and Private A. HONOUR, both of Co. A, 25th S. C. V., wounded. All of these were struck by mortar shells.

## WHAT THE YANKEES THINK OF MORRIS ISLAND

According to the New York Tribune's Morris Island correspondent, the Yankees drew a considerable elephant when they got possession of that locality. He says:

Certain it is that our troops cannot remain on this island through the winter, without great suffering, so unprovided are we with everything that is essential to comfort in cold weather. It is almost impossible to obtain sufficient wood for the purpose of cooking, and this can only be had by gathering it along the beach after each high tide. There are no trees on the island wherewith to build log huts, and the shelter afforded by a tent alone is altogether insufficient for the inclement weather which will before long be upon us. The occupation of James Island might bring with it results in a strategic point highly valuable, but would require a considerable increase of the force here to accomplish it. Nor will it do to give up the ground we have gained; we must of necessity advance; we cannot go back. With our hands extended to grasp the long coveted prize, shall we now withdraw them, and idly waiting, and let it at last beyond our reach? Yet such will inevitably be the end if a period of inaction be allowed to follow the splendid achievements of the past summer.

It does not require any great exercise of logic, or display of scientific erudition, to prove that an island like this, with the exception of a marshy country, is one of the most unhealthy places to live upon that can be found the wide world over. The immense amount of sand, insinuating itself into both food and drink, into the mouth, nostrils and eyes, irritating this latter organ to a degree actually threatening its use, irritating the lungs, causing deposits in the kidneys and bladder, are sufficient evidence that a prolonged stay would result in very serious detriment to the most robust constitution. A proof of this, if one is needed, may be found in the rapid deterioration of horses here and the fatality among them caused by eating large quantities of sand. Folly Island has the additional disadvantages of being marshy.

A look at Charleston from the parapet of Wagner proves that those charged with the defense of the city do not rely solely on the outer forts and batteries for security, but have planted cannon on all the wharves, resolved to fight to the last, even though every foot in the harbor should fall. It is possible that Gen. Gillmore may select Fort Gregg as the point wherewith to plant his heavy siege guns for the reduction of the place, as it is considerably nearer than the "Swamp Angel" battery. But it is a question whose advent is of doubt whether the bombardment of Charleston would effect our purpose; it is not the ruin of the city we seek, but its occupation and subjugation to the authority of the Government.

3 November 1863, 1

**PRESIDENT DAVIS IN CHARLESTON.**

His Excellency President JEFFERSON DAVIS and suite arrived in our city Monday afternoon, by special train from Savannah.

According to notice in the morning journals, the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the City Council met in Council Chamber at ten o'clock, and the meeting organized by calling J. K. SASS, Esq., to the Chair.

Mr. SASS, on taking the Chair, read a dispatch from the Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, who had gone to Savannah to meet the President, inviting the Committee to meet them at the Savannah Rail Road Depot, in St. Andrew's Parish. The dispatch also stated that the President was accompanied by Colonel JOHNSON and Colonel LEE, two of his suite.

Mr. SASS also read the following orders of march of the procession from the depot:

**FIRST CARRIAGE.**

President, General Commanding, J. M. MAGRATH, Hon. PIERRE SOULE.

**SECOND CARRIAGE.**

General GILMER, Col. MILLS and the President's two aids.

**THIRD CARRIAGE.**

Col. HAMPTON and the General Commanding's Aids.

**FOURTH CARRIAGE.**

Alderman RIGGS, Chairman Committee City Council, General GILMER's Aids.

Other carriages with Committee of Arrangements and General Committee.

Fifth Military District Commandant, with his Staff, all on horseback.

A Squadron of Cavalry, consisting of Company A, 5th S. C. Cavalry, Captain EDWARDS; Company H, 5th S. C. Cavalry, Captain SKINNER, and the Charleston Light Dragoons, Captain R. H. COLCORD, all under the command of Col. R. J. JEFFERSON, was also drawn up in readiness to receive and act as an escort to the distinguished visitor.

About one o'clock the train arrived, and a salute in honor of the President was fired by the Marion Artillery, Captain PARKER.

When the train stopped at the platform General BEAUREGARD, General JORDAN, Colonel RHETT and others, stepped into the car to meet the President and tender him a welcome.

After a cordial greeting the President was escorted from the car to the platform and introduced by Judge MAGRATH to Alderman RIGGS and others of the Council and Citizens' Committee.

The procession being formed took up its line of march up Spring-street to Rutledge, from Rutledge to Calhoun, up Calhoun to Meeting, and down Meeting to the City Hall.

The streets along the line of procession were thronged with people, anxious to get a look at the President. The men cheered and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs in token of recognition.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the day, was the display which met the President and his cortege as they passed down Rutledge-street. At the corner of Bee and Rutledge-streets, Major TREZEVAULT, commanding the C. S. Arsenal here, had arranged a pyramid of ten inch shell manufactured at the Arsenal. This was topped off with a beautiful "Harding" shell, called so after its inventor, Capt. HARDING, also an accomplished officer connected with the Arsenal. In this was the staff of an elegant battle flag, and the whole surrounded with Yankee trophies of all sizes. On each side of this striking pyramid were the sturdy artisans of the Arsenal, with their aprons on, their hats off, their tools in their hands just as they had left their shops but a few moments before.

With their implements of industry in their stalwart arms, and the products of their labor lying by them, one could but feel that such men are all important in the prosecution of our efforts at indus-

It was a most gratifying impromptu scene, and was the subject and general eulogy by all who witnessed it.

The Mills House, Charleston Hotel, Pavilion, and many public and private residences, hung out the State and Confederate flags. From the City Hall to the Court House a garland of laurels had been extended, with a banner in the centre, bearing the following inscription: "The Ladies of the Soldiers' Relief Association welcome President DAVIS to Charleston."

On arrival of the procession at the City Hall, President DAVIS alighted from the carriage amid the cheers of the citizens, and was introduced by Judge MAGRATH to Mayor MACBETH.

The Mayor received the President in a short but eloquent address, and extended a cordial welcome to the city.

The President briefly returned his acknowledgments, after which he was introduced by the Mayor to the assemblage of people below.

President DAVIS advanced to the front, and addressed the large crowd present in a brilliant speech, which we regret to state was only partially obtained in consequence of the rush made by the crowd to get a close view of the illustrious speaker.

He commenced by making a graceful allusion to his former visit to Charleston, when he accompanied the remains of the lamented and illustrious statesman, JOHN C. CALHOUN, back to his own beloved State. If it be that the departed spirit can look down upon the events of life with what interest can we not believe he views our present struggle, and in our trial watches over us with all a guardian angels care. He came because his feelings drew him here in this trying time. He desired also to confer with our Commanding General, and by personal observation acquire some of that knowledge which would enable him to understand more clearly the reports which would be submitted to him. Our Mayor had said truly that here began the revolution. Before he commenced political life, he had imbibed the doctrines of States Rights as expounded through the *Southern Quarterly Review*, by the learned Dr. COOPER, of our State.

Charleston was now singled out as a particular point of hatred to the Yankees, as the nest of the rebellion; but just in proportion to that hatred so is the love of every true son of the Confederacy gathered around us. There is no where a generous spirit in the land that does not watch our progress with the most anxious solicitude. There is not a soldier in the army who would not, if he could, prefer to strike a blow in the defence of your city, and preserve it from the enemy.

While they had felt this anxiety, they had not been wanting in confidence. They remembered how the Palmetto logs of Moultrie, in former times, resisted the then dreaded British fleet, and we can plant to the defence now against the still more formidable attack on Sumter as but the renewal of the deeds of the past. Though crumbling in her ruins, she yet stands, and every one looks with the anxious hope that the Yankee flag will never float over it. Nobly has the little heroic garrison that now holds responded to every expectation. The commanding officer there is worthy to be the descendant of that heroic band that defended the pass of Thermopylae, and future records will record his name as glorious for the defence of the approach to your harbor. Whatever may be in the future, which is in the hands of the Supreme Being, we have written a proud page in our country's history.

He hoped it would not be, as our enemies desire, that they should ever set foot upon the soil of Charleston. But should it ever be otherwise, he trusted that all the glory he had desired for his native country, Vicksburg, and the whole be left to the hands of rubbish. He for assured we could part from our property, if necessary, in this

would possess it? Look at New Orleans. Who possesses property there? It is only a question whether you will leave it a heap of ruins or a prey for Yankee spoils. [Cries of "ruins, ruins."] Such he believed to be the spirit of the land.

But he did not believe Charleston would ever be taken. It was not his expectation. Just in proportion as the enemy advanced upon us, they increase their difficulties—difficulties which they have not yet overcome. They are yet brought under a concentrated fire, and as they approach the inner lines of circumvallation their difficulties will be still further increased as they progress.

Then again we had other means which he need not refer to them. When they attempt to attack us upon every side, and beleaguer us at different points, other arms will be released, and other arms will come to your assistance. In any event, therefore, he looked forward to a glorious record of the close of the struggle for Charleston. In any probability he looked forward for her honor to be preserved. On other fields, South Carolinians have already added lustre to the brilliant victories of the present day and to their glories of the past. The rolls will be lengthened out beyond that of our forefathers just in proportion as the battles of the present day exceed in magnitude the battles of the past.

South Carolinians, like the plume of Henry the Fourth, have been a rallying point where their banners were borne. We will have more glorious names to record and proud incidents for our descendants. The new has overshadowed the old. Every man has now an opportunity to carve out his own name and fame, and to be the author of his own history. We all like to trace back to the fame of our fathers and to have some glorious record for our descendants.

He had been a very short time so step. He had come for the purpose of learning our wants and seeing something for himself. He knew it would be useless here to address them words of encouragement. The records here show that we had no crakers, or that they are exact. Such is not a characteristic of the people of Charleston. But let us not be inactive; let then all our efforts in this our crisis be directed to the future.

Let us trust to our Commanding General—to those having the charge and responsibilities of our affairs. Errors we must expect to be committed. It is a work beyond which no man can look. It is by united effort, by fraternal feeling, by harmonious co-operation, by casting away all personal consideration, and looking forward with an eye devoted singly to the salvation of our country, that our success is to be achieved. He who would now seek to drag down him who is struggling, if not a traitor, is first cousin to it. For he is striking the most deadly blows that can be made in our limits. He who would attempt to promote his own personal ends; he who is not willing to take a musket and fight in the ranks, is not worthy of the Confederate liberty for which we are fighting.

He trusted it would be in his power to see many of our citizens, and to make their acquaintance before leaving.

From every quarter they had received by telegraph whatever was transpiring. We have an army relatively stronger and better than it was twelve months ago—an army that bears hunger and privation, and that neither struggles; but always welcomes cheerfully the word onward.

The President then thanked the people with all his heart, and gave them his prayers for each and all, and above all, for the sacred soil of Charleston.

The President retired to the Council Chamber, where he was waited upon and introduced to a large number of officers, citizens and ladies. After the ceremony of presentation he was again escorted to the carriage and conducted to Governor Aiken's, at whose house on Wragg's Square he will stay while in the city.

# The Charleston Courier.

3 November 1863, 1

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## Bombardment of Fort Sumter. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues without intermission, the fire being still directed chiefly on the Southwest angle of the fort. The Monitors on Sunday kept up a steady fire on the sea wall, and in reverse upon the side face.

The number of shots from the Monitors was in the same proportion as that on the previous day. The number of shots from the land batteries Sunday was 375, forty six of which missed. The number of mortar shells fired was 309, of which 87 missed.

The number of shots Sunday night was fifty-four rifled shells, seven of which missed, and four mortar shells, two of which failed.

The number of projectiles fired since Monday week is 5,565, of which eight hundred and seventeen missed, and 4,748 struck.

The only casualty Sunday was W. HALLRICK, Company D, 12th Georgia, wounded slightly in the leg.

On Monday there were fired 140 shots from the Monitors, all of which struck; 250 rifled shots from Morris' Island, 55 of which missed; 315 mortar shells, 135 of which missed.

One man was killed Monday by a mortar shell.

The report from the fort states that the damage is less by the enemy's fire than usual. The mazing debris has assumed a favorable position for the defence of the fort. Besides the fifteen inch shell, the Monitors fire rifled Wiard shells, nineteen inches long and six and a half inches in diameter.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

3 November 1863, 2

## ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

For the first time since the formation of the Confederate Government, President DAVIS yesterday arrived in our city. Major General GILMER and staff, with a portion of General BEAUREGARD's staff, on the part of the military, and a number of prominent citizens, in behalf of the community of Charleston, met him in Savannah, and escorted him hither. As the special train containing the distinguished guest passed along the road, it was greeted by the cheers of the troops stationed in the vicinity. At Grahamville the President was welcomed by Col. C. J. COLOOCK, with a battalion of cavalry, and addressed a few words of thanks while the cars tarried. At Pocotaligo General WALKER had drawn up a regiment of cavalry and some companies of infantry, which presented a fine appearance. President DAVIS, during the few moments of delay at that station, addressed the infantry. At Adams' Run, also, the President met with a reception from officers present. At Green Pond Col. Wm. STORRS, with his troops in column, greeted the President with a cheer.

About one p. m., a salute of fifteen guns announced that the train had reached the Savannah Depot. The President and suite, with the Committee of Reception, took the carriages which were in waiting, and preceded and followed by a strong cavalry escort, moved across the New Bridge and into the city. The first carriage was occupied by the President, General BEAUREGARD, Hon. A. G. MAGRATH and Hon. PIERRE SOULE. The cavalry escort, under Lt. Colonel JEFFORDS, was composed of the Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. RICHARD COLOOCK, and Captain SKINNER's company of DUNNOVANT's regiment, the whole cavalcade under command of Colonel ALFRED RHEAT, 1st S. C. V. The sidewalks and windows along the route were crowded with faces anxious to get a glimpse of the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy. Slowly the procession wound its way through Spring, Rutledge, Calhoun and Meeting-streets, towards the City Hall. When the cortege had reached the corner of Rutledge Avenue and Bee street, it was greeted by three hearty cheers from the stalwart operatives of the Charleston Arsenal, under M. J. TREZEVANT. They had erected at this point a neat pyramid of shot and shell, flanked by small cannon, the whole surmounted by the star-crossed battle flag. At other points of the line of march the Confederate ensign was tastefully displayed, and bouquets of fresh flowers were handed to the President as he passed. At the corner of Broad and Meeting streets the ladies had suspended across Meeting street a beautiful garland supporting a wreath containing the inscription, "Ladies of the Soldiers' Relief Association welcome President DAVIS to Charleston."

By the time that the procession had reached the City Hall a very large crowd had assembled,

and, as the President alighted, the fine band of the 1st S. C. Artillery struck up the air *Hail to the Chief*.

The President was received upon the portico of the City Hall by the Mayor and City Council. He was introduced by the Hon. A. G. MAGRATH to Mayor MACBETH, who in happy style welcomed him to Charleston.

The President, in responding, alluded to the changes which had taken place since his last visit to the city. He paid a glowing tribute to CALHOUN, the champion of the States Rights creed which, he said, he (the President) had learned from the pages of the *Southern Review*, as therein inculcated by the venerable Dr. COOPER. The thunders of the enemy's guns, which resounded in his ear, suggested the present condition and prospects of the city. He hoped that, if it ever became a prize of the foe, it would only be as a mass of ruins. But he believed that it would not fall, that the enemy had already done his utmost, that the difficulties of the water approach were insuperable, and that, if the foe should attempt to advance by land, he would meet a disastrous defeat. If the enemy should be reinforced, reinforcements should not be wanting to the army whose duty it was to defend Charleston. He paid a warm tribute to the officer now holding Fort Sumter (Major ELLIOTT), as worthy of his ancestry, and to the garrison of Fort Sumter, whom he compared to the glorious band which defended the Pass of Thermopylae. There was a genuine warmth in his language when he spoke of the conduct of South Carolina soldiers in the field; and it was with a tone which infused confidence into all who heard him, that he declared the Confederate army to be stronger now than it ever was at any time during the war. In the course of some eloquent comments upon that army, he said: "No matter what might be the privations it may have endured, in spite of cold, famine and fatigue, the order forward was always welcome."

The President having concluded his remarks, which were loudly cheered throughout, retired to the Mayor's room, where many persons, including some ladies, availed themselves of the opportunity of paying their respects.

The procession being again formed, the President was escorted to the hospitable residence of Governor Aiken, where he will remain during his stay in our city.

At about half past nine o'clock, last evening, a number of citizens, accompanied by the band of the 1st S. C. Artillery, proceeded to Governor Aiken's and serenaded the President, who returned his thanks briefly, and taking occasion to express his hope that our beleaguered city would soon be freed from its assailants and peace be restored to our struggling country.

The President will to day visit points of interest connected with the defence of the city. We hear it intimated that he will review the forces on James' Island to-morrow.

# The Charleston Mercury.

3 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH DAY.

On Sunday three hundred and seventy shots were fired at Sumter, from the monitors and rifled guns of the land batteries, of which forty-six missed. Of mortar shells there were three hundred and eighty, of which eighty-seven missed. On Sunday night fifty-four rifled shots were thrown, of which seven missed. Only four mortar shells were fired, of which two failed to strike. The only casualty of the day was Sergeant W. HALLECK, Company D, 12th Georgia Battalion, who was slightly wounded in the leg.

The bombardment of Monday was scarcely less severe than that of the two days preceding, but the damage is reported as even less than has been hitherto inflicted. The firing was still upon the southwest angle. The mass of ruins, we learn, has assumed a favorable position for defence.—As usual, the land batteries had been sometimes inactive, when the monitors advanced and renewed their attack. They fired one hundred and forty shells, of which every one struck. Besides their fifteen inch shells, they threw rifled shells of the patent style, WEIRD, nineteen inches long and six and a half inches in diameter.

Two hundred and fifty rifled shots were fired from Morris Island, of which fifty-five missed, and three hundred and forty-five mortar shells, of which one hundred and thirty-five missed.

Our batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands returned, with spirit, the fire which Sumter receives in forced but gallant silence.

Only one man, whose name has not reached us, was killed by the bombardment of the day.

The firing was still going on at the hour of going to press.

### Advice to Planters.

The recommendation has been made, that the planters should immediately take measures for winter crops to relieve the demands for grain and provisions, and that they should make their own clothing and supplies. The advice is pertinent. We have a war of uncertain length before us, and consequent hard times. Provisions, clothing, shoes, &c., are high and in demand. These things our planters can make.

Let the planters enlarge the grain crops; sow wheat, rye, barley; save peas, potatoes, pumpkins; make their own clothing for family and negroes; and save hides and make shoes for themselves and slaves.

THE PRESIDENT'S AID.—The President is accompanied on his visit to Charleston by two of his aids, General CUSTIS LEE, son of General LEE, and Colonel JOHNSON, a son of General SYDNEY JOHNSON. Colonel CHESHUT is, we learn, at Camden.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN, ARE RESPECTFULLY NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION AT THE ENSUING ELECTION, TO BE HELD FOR Mayor and Aldermen, on the 4th Inst.:

### FOR MAYOR.

Hon. CHARLES MACBETH.

WARD NO. 1.

WILLIAM RAVENEL.

JOHN G. MILNOR.

WARD NO. 2.

E. W. EDGERTON.

BENJAMIN LUOAR.

WARD NO. 3.

W. H. GILLILAND.

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.

JOHN KENIFICK.

WARD NO. 4.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

HUGH R. BANKS.

JOHN H. STEINMEYER.

HENRY COBIA.

A. J. SALINAS.

WARD NO. 5.

O. J. CHAFFEE.

JAS. K. ROBINSON.

WARD NO. 6.

WM. HUMB.

W. L. TRENHOLM.

WARD NO. 7.

E. H. ROGERS.

WARD NO. 8.

JNO. S. RIGGS.

November 2

4 November 1863, 1

**PRESIDENT DAVIS IN CHARLESTON.**

VISITS TO THE GUNBOATS, SULLIVAN'S ISLAND  
AND MOUNT PLEASANT, ETC.

The President and Aids, Cols. JOHNSON and LEE, accompanied by Gens. BEAUREGARD, GILMER and WISE, Col. W. FORCHER MILES, Gen. GILMER'S Adjutant-General, Capt. ELLIOTT, and Col. A. R. CHISOLM, Aid to Gen. BEAUREGARD, visited on Tuesday our gunboats in the harbor, Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant.

About ten o'clock, it being rumored that the President was at the General Commanding's Headquarters, in Broad-street, a large crowd gathered around on the sidewalks to catch a glimpse at him as he passed out to the carriage.

A little before eleven the party left for South Commercial Wharf, where barges were in readiness to convey them to the several intended places of visit. The President was received on board the flag ship *Charleston* by Captain TUCKER and the various officers of the gunboats.

After a short and agreeable interview the party left for Sullivan's Island, where they were received by General RIPLEY, commanding the District, and General CLINGMAN. The President and party visited all the batteries, including Battery Marshall, at the extreme end, and Fort Moultrie. At the latter place he was received by Col. WM. BUTLER, commanding Fort Moultrie and the batteries. All the officers were at their posts and the men at their guns. After an inspection of the fortifications General CLINGMAN'S Brigade was drawn up and passed in review by the President. The troops, as the President passed, cheered enthusiastically.

The President and party next accompanied Gen. RIPLEY to Mount Pleasant, where, after partaking of some refreshments and a short rest, they visited the works around and in the vicinity of that post. The President reviewed the brigade commanded by Col. KEITT, and expressed himself highly gratified. At the conclusion the party took their departure for the city. On their arrival on this side an inspection of the works at the foot of Calhoun-street was made before separating for the day.

While on Sullivan's Island the Monitors and land batteries were in full play on Fort Sumter. The President, and the officers accompanying, rode down the beach in full view and easy range of the enemy, it not being over a mile and a half. The enemy, however, did not fire on them as expected, although they could have easily done so.

The President, we neglected to state in our first report, is dressed in a full suit of dark grey homespun. He intends to visit the troops on James' Island to-day, and accompanied by Col. ALFRED RHETT, District Commandant of Fort Sumter and the city, will pay a visit to the former post before his departure.

The excellent brass band of the 1st S. C. Artillery has had the honor of furnishing the music since



4 November 1863, 1

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**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.**

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter still continues severe, though the enemy's fire from his land batteries has evidently slackened, while the fire from the Monitors seems to have increased. During Monday night eighty-seven rifled shots were fired mortar shells, which struck the Southern angle. This is so cut away that the fragments have resumed their natural slope, and contribute to the defence of the fort.

A daring attempt was made Monday night by some of the enemy's scouts to reconnoitre the interior of the fort. Sometime after dark a small boat containing four Yankoes made a landing at the Southeast angle of the fort. Owing to the darkness of the night, the boat was not observed approaching, and the sentinels not believing it to be an enemy, hailed the party, when they retreated and made their escape, not, however, without having a volley of musketry poured after them, and it is believed with effect. This circumstance doubtless gave rise to the rumor of an assault on the fort having been made on Monday night.

Private CALVIN GILKS, Company B, 12th Georgia Battalion, was killed by the explosion of a mortar shell Monday.

Two Monitors again kept up a hot fire Tuesday, all of their shots, one hundred and fourteen in number, striking or falling into the fort.

Two hundred and seventy-seven rifle shots were fired from the land batteries, forty of which missed, and one hundred and seventy-eight mortar shells fired from the mortar battery East of Gregg, seventeen of which missed. One mortar shell exploded Tuesday, wounding three men, but not seriously.

The bombardment was still progressing slowly Tuesday night.

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*Governor M. L. Bonham.*—Governor BONHAM arrived in our city yesterday, and has taken rooms at the Mills House.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

4 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ON HUNDRED AND SIX- TEENTH DAY.

Fort Sumter was again subjected to a heavy fire on Monday night. Eighty-seven rifled shots were fired, of which thirty-six missed; and five mortar shells, all of which fell within.

The rubbish still continues to lie in such a manner as to contribute to the defence.

Just after dark set in a small reconnoitering party of the enemy, consisting of four scouts, effected a landing at the southeast angle of the fort. The approach of the party, being made under cover of the night, was not observed, and, owing to a mistake of the sentinel who hailed it, it was allowed to escape. The boat, however, was fired into on its retreat, it is believed, not without effect.

The only casualty which occurred on Monday was the death of Private CALVIN GILES, Company B, 12th Georgia Battalion, who was killed by a mortar shell.

Tuesday opened with a vigorous bombardment from the land batteries, the heavy guns of which were relieved, as usual, about noon by the monitor. One hundred and fourteen shot were fired by the latter, all of which struck. Of two hundred and seventy-seven rifled shots fired, forty missed, and of one hundred and seventy-eight mortar shells, seventeen missed.

Three men were struck by mortar shells in the course of the day, but none seriously wounded.

Our batteries on James Island threw a number of well directed shots at Gregg and Wagner. Several shells exploded just over the hostile forts.

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MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.—Yesterday President DAVIS, in company with Gen. BEAUREGARD, Gen. GILMER, Col. HARRIS and a number of other officers, visited Sullivan's Island and inspected the fortifications on that side of the harbor, with which his Excellency expressed himself highly pleased. On his way to Sullivan's Island the President stopped for a time on board the flag ship of our little squadron of Iron-clads, and also availed himself of the opportunity to gain a closer view of the ruins of grim old Fort Sumter. After having seen all the works on the Island, the President and party lunched with Gen. RIPLEY, and then returned to the city.

To day the President visits the works on James Island. We understand that there will be no review of the troops there, as some had anticipated.

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THE FIRE, at an early hour yesterday morning was occasioned by the burning of a kitchen, in Be street, attached to the residence of the late Mr. PAUL JONES. The kitchen was entirely destroyed, but the exertions of the firemen prevented the extension of the flames. An old and infirm negro, belonging to Mr. NOLAND, was most unfortunately burned to death.

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PERSONAL.—His Excellency Governor BONHAM reached the city last evening. He is staying at the Mills House. The Governor is accompanied by his Aid, Colonel HAMPTON, who, in behalf of the State, was one of the Committee who received President DAVIS in Savannah, and escorted him to this city.

5 November 1863, 1

**PRESIDENT DAVIS IN CHARLESTON.**

**VISIT TO JAMES ISLAND, SECESSIONVILLE, THE OLD BATTLE GROUND, FORTS, BATTERIES, AND INSPECTION OF TROOPS—DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.**

The President and Aids, Colonels JOHNSON and LEE, according to previous announcement, visited James' Island on Wednesday, thoroughly and minutely inspecting all the troops, forts and batteries on the Island.

The President and Suite was accompanied by Generals BRAUER, GRAY, BLANCHARD, RAINS, Bishop LYON, Col. HARRIS, Chief Engineer, Col. CRISOLM, Capt. ELLIOTT, and Governor BONHAM, accompanied by General WILMOT G. DESSAUSURE and Col. C. F. HAMPTON.

The party started from headquarters in Broad-street and proceeded to the headquarters of Col. RHETT on South Commercial wharf, preparatory for embarkation in the boats ordered for the occasion.

On arrival at the wharf, a brief period was spent in the examination of specimens of the various kinds of Yankee shells thrown into Sumter, collected by Col. RHETT on his visit to the fort Tuesday night, and brought to the city. These specimens embraced shot and shell of every size and shape from the fifteen inch Monitor, three hundred pounder Parrott, rifled and Wiard shots, down to the smallest description of projectile.

The party then embarked for the Island, passing on their way two of our gunboats, the *Chicora* and the *Palmetto State*, the crews of both vessels turning out and greeting the President with loud and long cheering.

On arrival at Fort Johnson the party was met by Col. HARRISON, Commanding the Post. A rousing salute was fired by the Chatham Artillery, attracting the attention of the Yankees, who crowded and lined the parapets of Gregg and Wagner, seemingly anxious to learn what unusual event had occurred to cause such a demonstration.

The President was also here met by Generals COLQUHUN and HAGOON. After a close inspection of Fort Johnson, Batteries Simkins, Cheves and Haskell, the party proceeded to Secessionville. The troops of that post were drawn up in line and inspected by the President, after which he visited Fort Lamar and other works around Secessionville, besides the memorable battle ground of the 16th June, 1861, in which the President felt greatly interested.

He also visited and inspected the whole length of the new lines down to Battery Pringle, where he was received with another thundering salute, and warmly cheered by the troops composing Gen. HAGOON's and Gen. COLQUHUN's brigades. Battery Tynes and Fort Pemberton were next visited, and another salute given from the latter. The troops at each post were drawn up all under arms, in the positions that they would occupy in case of an attack or an engagement. Having inspected every nook, corner and bomb-proofs in the batteries and forts, the President and party crossed the bridge at Wappoo and passed Gen. WISE's brigade in review, which concluded the work of the day.

The whole party then started on their return to the city. The President expressed himself exceedingly gratified at the position, character and

strength of the works, as well as the fine appearance of the troops.

The party returned to the city a little before dark.

We learn that the President leaves us at eight o'clock this morning by special train on the North-eastern Rail Road for Florence.

His reception here has been of the warmest and most cordial character. We are also pleased to learn that the impression left upon him by his visit to the different fortifications in our harbor, with the hearty good feeling on the part of all, military and civil, and the spirit exhibited, has been in the highest degree satisfactory. He has won the hearts of all, and he carries back with him the united prayers and wishes of our whole people for his future welfare.

**The Enemy's Bombardment of Sumter.**

Ten days have elapsed since the opening of the second grand bombardment of Sumter, which commenced on the 26th of October. It has been more uninterrupted and heavier than the first.

The first bombardment began on the 17th of August, and was concluded, after intermissions, by the combined attack of the 2d of September. The fort having already been silenced and battered to a ruin, the fire then subsided. The artillerymen left in the fort were half of them unfit for duty from exhaustion and exposure. Artillerymen were wanted and applied for to fight guns in other positions. They were all withdrawn from the fort on September 5th, with their Commander, Colonel ALFRED RHETT. During these nineteen days 7551 shots were fired, and Sumter was struck 5834 times. The casualties were 57—8 killed and 47 wounded. The flag was cut down 14 times, notwithstanding the distance of the enemy's guns.

A garrison entirely of riflemen was sent down September 5th, under Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT, to hold the work, particularly against assaults. On the 8th, DAHLGREN's assault from barges was made and was handsomely repulsed without a casualty. From September 5th to October 26th, during fifty days, a very small number of shots was fired at the fort, namely, 607 shots, of which but 370 struck the work. Meanwhile our defences have progressed.

The enemy's labors on Morris' Island being completed, the second grand bombardment commenced on the 26th of October, and has been kept up for ten days without intermission. Our brave troops under Major ELLIOTT are subject to a trying ordeal, and the earthen bomb-proofs and traverses erected by our engineers are put to a severe test.

Since the 26th of October, 7425 shots have been fired at Sumter, of which 6298 have struck us. The casualties have been 39—19 killed and 20 wounded; 13 of these were killed by the falling of the barrack wall. The flag placed low on the Southwest angle, at which the enemy's fire has been much directed at short range, has been cut down about twenty times; two ensigns have been torn to pieces by the fire. It is gratifying to believe that the bomb-proofs are as yet unimpaired.

RECAPITULATION.		Sumter Struck.
54	is fired.	
7,551	from August 17 to September 5	5,634
607	from September 5 to October 26	570
7,425	from October 26 to November 5	6,298
15,583	from August 17 to November 5	12,902
Casualties. Killed. Wounded.		
57	8	49
89	19	30
146	27	79
Flag cut down 24 times in all.		

5 November 1863, 1

## Bombardment of Fort Sumter. ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

The Monitors and land batteries still keep up a brisk and steady fire on Fort Sumter, the greatest damage being the pulverization of the bricks into powder. During Tuesday night ninety-two thirty pounder rifled shots with time fuses were fired, all of which, with the exception of fifteen, exploded over and within the fort.

The number of shots fired Wednesday was four hundred and twenty-two, eighty-six of which were fired from the Monitors, two hundred rifled shots from Battery Gregg, and one hundred and thirty six mortar shells. Twenty-six of the rifled shots and thirty six of the mortar shells missed. No great damage was done.

The following is a list of the casualties at Fort Sumter Tuesday night: Privates Wm. B. EATZ, Company E, B. F. MORRIS, Company H. J. R. SMITH, Company D, Jas. CHAMBERS, Company E, J. J. MORRIS, Company E, all of the 27th Georgia, stunned by concussion of a shell; Private J. R. STEVENS, Company E, 6th Georgia, wounded slightly; Private E. J. DOUGLAS, Company S, 27th Georgia, slightly.

There were no casualties from Wednesday's firing. It has been noticed by our officers that the enemy has a new elevating apparatus for heavy guns, which requires but a turn or two to elevate or depress a gun to the desired degree. An opinion seems to be gaining ground that the enemy are getting sick of the "big job" and that Northern papers are preparing people's minds for the raising of the siege.

A correspondent writing, says: "The casualties at Fort Sumter have only been made severe by the accidental falling of the wall occupied as barracks, and killing every man but one, who was sitting in the window and leaned back just escaping the falling bricks and timbers. At the time of the occurrence some of the men were laughing, some talking, some sleeping, some writing, and one poor fellow had just finished a letter written to his wife."

The bombardment is still going on as usual on Wednesday night.

Our friends and subscribers who have removed from the city or have otherwise changed their address, and know themselves to be indebted to the Courier, will secure a continuance of their paper and oblige us by paying promptly. We shall be compelled, in justice to ourselves and others, to strike from our list on the 1st December all who are in arrears from or before the 1st July, 1863. It is difficult at best to procure paper, and we cannot furnish the Courier except to paying readers.

City Election.—The following is the result of the election held Wednesday for Mayor and Aldermen of this city:

CANDIDATES.	WARD No. 1	WARD No. 2	WARD No. 3	WARD No. 4	WARD No. 5	WARD No. 6	WARD No. 7	WARD No. 8	TOTAL
Hon. Charles Macbeth.....	66	61	44	90	29	76	24	20	488
Col. John Phillips.....	14	10	20	38	11	23	31	10	166
									584

Majority for Hon. Charles Macbeth.....272  
The following Aldermen, comprising the old Board; were elected without opposition:

WARD NO. 1.	JOHN G. MILNOR.
WARD No. 2.	BENJAMIN LUCAS.
WARD No. 3.	WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.
WARD No. 4.	JOHN KENIFICK.
WARD No. 5.	J. H. STEINMEYER.
WARD No. 6.	HENRY GODD.
WARD No. 7.	A. J. BALINAS.
WARD No. 8.	IO. J. CHAFEE.
WARD No. 9.	WM. L. TRENHOLM.
WARD No. 10.	E. H. RODGERS.
WARD No. 11.	JOHN S. RIGGS.

We are informed that the Hospital at Summerville is in great need of towels. Any fabric that can be converted into towels will be thankfully received, and if sent to this office will be forwarded to the Chaplain of the Institution.

# The Charleston Mercury.

5 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN TEENTH DAY.

During Tuesday night sixty-two 30 pounder rifle shots were fired at Sumter, all of which except fifteen exploded over or within the fort.

In the course of the present bombardment, the flag-staff has been shot away not less than twenty times. Finally the staff was so cut up as to be insufficient to hold up even a rag, and the flag itself was destroyed. The battle flag of the 13th Georgia Battalion was raised in its place, and this too shared the same fate. It was three times knocked from the parapet into the water. It will not be long, however, before another flag will be floating where these glorious ensigns went down.

The casualties of Tuesday were as follows: Private W. B. EATES, Co. E; Private B. F. MORRIS, Co. H; Private J. H. SMITH, Co. D; Private JAMES CHAMBERS, Co. E; Private J. R. MORRIS, Co. E—all stunned by the concussion of a shell which exploded in the battery. The above were of the 27th Georgia Battalion. In addition, Private J. R. STEVENS, Co. E, 6th Georgia, and Private E. J. DOUGLAS, of the 27th Georgia, were slightly wounded.

On Wednesday there was the usual bombardment by the land batteries and the monitors. One monitor only kept up a steady fire. Two hundred rifled shots were fired, of which twenty-one missed; one hundred and thirty-six mortar shells, of which thirty-six missed, and from the monitors eighty-six shots were counted, of which all were hits.

Our batteries on James Island maintained their generally not ineffective fire.

During the bombardment of Fort Sumter, begun ten days since, we learn that shot and shell to the number of seven thousand four hundred and twenty-five have been fired by the enemy, and that the fortification has withstood the blows of six thousand two hundred and ninety-eight striking it. The casualties in that period have reached thirty-nine—that is, nineteen killed and twenty wounded. The flag has been shot away something like twenty times.

This terrible fire has followed a season of comparative inaction and preparation since the attempt to storm from barges early in September. The enormous number of fifteen thousand five hundred and eighty-three bolts, shells and shot have been hurled at Sumter since August 17, when the first cannonade (which lasted sixteen days) began, twelve thousand three hundred and two hitting.

It is announced that Admiral DAHLGREN has received a furlough of twenty days "to visit Washington."—A correspondent of the *New York World*, writing from Morris Island, says:

Much has been said about the relations of Admiral Dahlgren and General Gillmore, but I have heard that the correspondents on Morris Island are not permitted to write the origin of the difficulties between these commanders. I am in a position to speak positively on the matter. There

has been no open breach of friendship between these two officers; but General Gillmore appears sensitive on the suspension of the siege, and is anxious to show the admitted fact, that his portion of the labor allotted by the Government has been heroically accomplished.

A significant circumstance, which will illustrate General Gillmore's position, has recently occurred. The General sent dispatches by several of his officers to Washington, in which, as I was informed, he declared that his army was necessarily inactive, and that the field for the operations of the navy was open. While the dispatches did not denounce Dahlgren in express terms, they stated that General Gillmore, if he had certain matters and things at his disposal—which, being contraband, I am not allowed to name—he would carry on the siege independent of the navy. I have heard that the Government has not only acceded to the request of General Gillmore, but has ordered the removal of Admiral Dahlgren. This alteration of the programme involves an important change, which will enable the army to accomplish much of the labor which is usually assigned to the navy. It may be not amiss to state here that the work of removing the torpedoes and rafts in the harbor, which intercept the approach of our vessels, will immediately commence.

The dispatches of General Gillmore had scarcely been a few miles on their way when Admiral Dahlgren heard of the circumstance. The *entente cordiale* between the commanders may be judged when it is known that Dahlgren at once wrote brief counter-communications to the Government, the bearer of them being his own son.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.—

President DAVIS spent the greater portion of yesterday in visiting the works on James Island. He was accompanied by His Excellency Governor BONHAM, Generals BEAUREGARD, GILMER, BLANCHARD and RAINS, Col. HARRIS of the Engineers, Right Rev. Bishop LYNCH, and Captains CHISOLM and M. LIOTT of the Staff. The party crossed the Ashley River to the new wharf by steamer, and thence proceeded on horseback to Fort Johnson. The President rode Capt. CHISOLM's thorough-bred chestnut mare. After spending some time at Fort Johnson, the cavalcade visited in succession all the batteries along the shore, reviewing the garrisons of the various works in the position they would occupy in the event of an attack. The party tarried some time at Secessionville, inspecting Fort Lamar and the other defences in that neighborhood. Thence they crossed by the new lines and visited Batteries Pringle and Tynes and Fort Pemberton. From the last named post they proceeded to cross Wappoo Creek, into St. Andrew's Parish, where the President reviewed Gen. H. A. WISE's fine brigade of stalwart Virginians. There was no general review of the forces upon James Island. The party reached the city about half past five o'clock in the afternoon. The President was much pleased with what he saw of the extensive chain of defences upon James Island and the brave men to whom the defence of that Island has been entrusted.

We learn that the President will leave the city, on his return trip to Richmond, at 8 o'clock this morning, taking a special train on the North-eastern Railroad. He will probably remain a day or two in Wilmington.

6 November 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.**

The enemy's fire on Sumter has been steadily kept up since our last by the Monitors and land batteries, but the firing is at longer intervals. It is believed that the enemy has done his best. Besides the strain and wear of his guns their ammunition has been expended rapidly, and it is very likely is running short. The report from the fort for the last twenty hours states that no casualties had occurred and no considerable damage done to the fort.

Eighty-six rifled shots were fired on Wednesday night, twenty-seven of which missed. On Thursday, the land batteries fired two hundred rifled shots, of which forty-five missed; the mortar battery two hundred and thirteen shells, forty-six of which missed, and the Monitors sixty-eight shots, seven passing over; making the total number of shots and shells thrown from sunset Wednesday to sunset Thursday five hundred and eighty-seven, of which one hundred and twenty-five failed to strike the fort.

Another iron clad, believed to be the *Atlanta*, it is reported came in from the North Thursday morning, and joined the fleet inside.

A seaman, belonging to the gunboat *Chicora*, taken prisoner during the evacuation of Wagner, has made his escape, and arrived here. He reports that the torpedo explosion loosened every iron plate on the *Ironsides*, and that her condition prevents her from either risking a voyage North for repairs, or taking part in the present bombardment. The pumps are still kept in constant motion to keep her free.

At the hour of closing this report, ten o'clock Thursday evening, the firing has almost ceased.

**Departure of President Davis.**—President DAVIS and suite took their departure Thursday morning for Richmond. The President was accompanied from the residence of Governor Aiken by General BEAUREGARD and Aids, and other officers and citizens, to the Depot of the Northeastern Rail Road, where a special train had been prepared for his reception. A large crowd, civic and military, gathered about the Depot to witness the President's departure.

About eight o'clock the signal was given, when General BEAUREGARD and the party accompanying him took a cordial leave of the President in the cars, and stepped out again on the platform. The train then moved rapidly off amid the hearty cheers of the assembled spectators.

**The Iron-clad Fleet off Charleston.**—As a great many important changes have taken place in the composition of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston, we append a correct list of the vessels, together with the names of the officers commanding:

Steam frigate *Ironsides*—Captain Rowan,  
 Monitor *Patapsco*—Captain T. Stevens.  
 Monitor *Lehigh*—Captain A. Bryson.  
 Monitor *Weehawken*—Captain Calhoun.  
 Monitor *Nantucket*—Captain J. G. Beaumont.  
 Monitor *Passaic*—Captain E. Simpson.  
 Monitor *Catskill*—Lieutenant G. Silley.  
 Monitor *Nahant*—Lieutenant J. J. Cornwall.  
 The *Nantucket* is in Warsaw Sound. The *Passaic* and *Montauk* are at Port Royal completing repairs.

# The Charleston Mercury.

6 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH DAY.

During Wednesday night eighty-six rifled shots were fired at Sumter, of which twenty-seven missed.

The bombardment seems to diminish somewhat in spirit, the enemy probably not wishing to tax his guns too far.

Two hundred rifled shots were fired at Sumter on Thursday, of which forty-three missed; two hundred and thirteen mortar shells, of which forty-six missed; and sixty eight shells were thrown by the monitors, of which seven only were not hits.

A new and beautiful flag was raised in the morning in the place of the two flags shot down.

There have been no casualties for the last two days at the fort.

Moultrie and the James Island batteries kept up their usual fire on Gregg and Wagner.

The *Atlanta* is reported to be within the bar.

As a great many important changes have taken place in the composition of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston, under command of Admiral DAHLGREN, we append a correct list of the vessels, together with the names of the officers commanding:

Steam frigate Ironsides—Captain ROWAN.

Monitor Patapsco—Captain T. STEVENS.

Monitor Lohigh—Captain A. BRYSON.

Monitor Weehawken—Captain CALHOUN.

Monitor Nantucket—Captain J. C. BEAUMONT.

Monitor Passaic—Captain E. SIMPSON.

Monitor Catskill—Lieut. G. SILLEY.

Monitor Nibant—Lieut. J. J. CORNWELL.

The Nantucket is in Warsaw Sound. The Passaic and Montauk are at Port Royal completing repairs.

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DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.—At half past seven yesterday morning the President left the residence of Governor AIKEN, for the Northeastern Depot. He was accompanied by Generals BEAUREGARD, GILMER and JORDAN, Colonel ALFRED RHETT and several officers of the staff, the whole party being escorted by the Charleston Light Dragoons, and Captain SKINNER's troops of DUNWOVANT's regiment. On arriving at the depot the President was greeted with cheering from the crowd gathered to witness his departure. A new and handsome car, lately constructed at Florence, under the supervision of the master mechanic, Mr. HENERY, and of Mr. SOLOMONS, had been provided for his accommodation. There was a cordial exchange of adieus between President DAVIS and his friends, another cheer from the crowd, and the President's visit to Charleston was concluded.

President DAVIS looks remarkably well—much more hearty than when elected to his office. He is in fine spirits, and is pleased both with his reception in Charleston and with the condition of our defences.

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WOOD WANTED.—We are requested to mention the fact that the Wayside Home, where so many of the brave soldiers who are fighting for Southern right are daily and nightly entertained, is entirely out of fuel. It frequently happens that many more soldiers are booked for lodging than the house can accommodate, and a room without a fire is not very pleasant. It is, therefore, hoped that liberal contributions of wood will be made, and as early as possible, to this most worthy institution.

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7 November 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.**

The enemy's fire on Fort Sumter is gradually decreasing. A brisk fire lasting about an hour and a half or two hours was kept up Friday morning by three Monitors and Battery Gregg—the fire of the latter being directed mostly against the Southwest angle of the fort, and that of the former upon the Eastern parapet. The falling debris now serves the excellent purpose, as we learn, of very materially strengthening the defences of the fort.

On Thursday night General BRANTFORD and Col. ALFRED RHETT visited Sumter and made a full examination of the condition of the fort.

During Thursday night, fifty-eight rifled shots were fired from Battery Gregg, twenty-one of which missed the fort. The only casualty Thursday night was Private LARENTER, of the 27th Georgia, who received a severe flesh wound in the back from a fragment of shell.

The number of shots fired to sunset on Friday was: one hundred and fifty-three rifled from Battery Gregg, one hundred and ninety-three mortar shells from Cummings' Point Battery, and eighty fifteen-inch shells from the Monitors; making a total of four hundred and twenty-six, seventy-nine of which missed or passed over.

The flag staff was cut away during the day and replaced, under heavy fire, by Sergeant W. D. CURRIE, Company E, and Corporal C. MONTGOMERY, Company C, 25th S. C. Volunteers.

One of the enemy's shells unfortunately exploded near a group of the 27th Georgia Friday morning, killing two men, wounding two men severely and ten slightly. The *Ironsides* still remains quiet.

Fort Moultrie replied throughout the day Friday, making some splendid shots.

*The "David's" Subscription List.*—The Rev. Wm. B. YATES, the Seaman's Chaplain, we are pleased to learn, has taken charge of this list and has already met with much success in his efforts.

The Parson never tires in his exertions where a good work can be accomplished by indomitable will and perseverance. In this case, too, the reward of merit is to be given to those coming under the Parson's special care, the gallant crew of the *David* all being veteran seamen.

As the Parson may not be able to visit all those individually who desire to subscribe, he requests us to say that subscriptions may be addressed or left for him at this office or with Mr. THEODORE STONEY.



# The Charleston Mercury.

7 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY.

On Thursday night fifty-eight rifled shots were fired at Sumter, of which twenty-one missed. There was but a single shot from a monitor, and this struck the fort.

In the morning the land batteries, as usual, increased their fire, and, in conjunction with three monitors, kept up a heavy bombardment for about half the day. The fire of the former was directed, as it has been for the last few days, at the southwest angle, while the monitors continued to confine their attention to the eastern face. But little, if any, damage was done—almost every blow contributing rather to the defence than to the destruction of the work. In the course of the day the new flag-staff was shot away; and was gallantly replaced by Sergeant W. D. CURRIE, Company D, and Corporal S. MONTGOMERY, Company C, of the 25th S. C. Volunteers.

Early in the afternoon two of the monitors withdrew, and the fire considerably slackened as the day wore to its close. The report of the evening states that one hundred and fifty-three rifled shots had been fired, of which thirty-one missed; one hundred and ninety-three mortar shells, of which thirty-four missed, and that there were eighty shots from the monitors, of which fourteen missed.

The casualties of Friday were ten slightly, two severely wounded, and two killed. Only one name has yet been reported; it is that of Sergeant A. LARENDER, Co. F, 25th Georgia Regiment, who received a severe flesh wound in the back from the fragment of a shell.

One of the monitors lately disappeared from the harbor, but another has arrived to take its place.

It is hardly necessary to report that our batteries kept up their usual fire on Gregg and Wagner.

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ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SPY.—A man on whom suspicion had fallen, was yesterday arrested at Branchville as a spy. From papers in his pocket it was discovered that he was an officer in the service of the United States. Upon being arrested, he is said to have evinced much alarm.

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THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—The Mayor and City Council were yesterday inaugurated, in the presence of a number of citizens.

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9 November 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-  
FIRST DAYS OF THE SIEGE.**

The Yankees on Morris' Island are evidently growing weary of their ineffectual and disappointed efforts to reduce the grand old fortress with the stubborn and unconquerable Major Elliott and garrison to submission.

The present bombardment, considering the tremendous and unprecedented weight of metal fired at the short range of between twelve and fifteen hundred yards only, having failed after a period of fourteen days to accomplish its object, affords not only a brilliant, but a valuable and highly important record to future historians. Major ELLIOTT, when offered, declined to be relieved, and is still in the fort, in good health and spirits, giving his utmost efforts and attention to the dispositions and welfare of the garrison and the defence of the place, nobly sustained by Col. RHETT, Commandant of Fort Sumter and the city.

At our last accounts the enemy's fire was getting to be slower and slower, and since then has narrowed down to an occasional gun, with now and then spasmodic intervals of a little activity. In the meantime, Major ELLIOTT and the garrison have collected and sent to the city a large number of the various shots and shells of all descriptions lying in piles in the fort. During Friday night but sixty-eight rifled shots were fired from Gregg, twenty-nine of which failed to explode, or exploded after passing over.

The fire of the Monitors Friday night was directed upon the East angle, and upon the escarp of the Northeast face.

On Saturday seventy-one rifled shots, and two hundred and twelve mortar shells were fired, sixty-one of which missed.

Fort Moultrie, and batteries Marion, Marshall, and Stinkins kept up a concentrated fire on Gregg and the Cummings' Point mortar battery, doing some excellent shooting, and frequently driving the enemy from his guns. The Monitors took no part in the action Saturday.

The following is a list of the casualties, caused by the explosion of a mortar shell on Friday, and mentioned in Saturday's paper:

**29th GEORGIA REGIMENT.**

*Company B—Killed.*—Privates Robert Vaun, Howell and Jones.

*Wounded.*—Privates S. C. Lawrence, scalp, slight; Henry Wood and Peter Wood, concussion; H. W. Lawrence, concussion and side, slight.

*Company E.*—Private W. J. Butler, foot, severe.

*Company F.*—Private Jas. D. Enny, concussion.

*Company G.*—Privates Aaron Bates, hip, se-

vere; Jno. Benton, thigh, slight; Jno. Nowice, concussion; Jno. A. Lane, concussion.

*Company H.*—Private Jno. T. Saltus, concussion.

*Company 3, First Artillery.*—Henry Stubblefields, slight.

The number of vessels reported inside the bar Saturday morning was twenty-eight, in addition to the *Ironsides*, four Monitors, the flag ship, two mortar hulks in Folly Inlet, twenty-one in Folly River, four in Folly Creek, three in Stono, twelve gunboats, besides a number of schooners, transports, &c.

During Saturday night sixty-three shells with time fuses were fired from Cummings' Point Battery, sixteen of which missed. On Sunday ninety-three shots from the rifled gun at Gregg were fired, twenty-three passing over; one hundred and eighteen shells from the mortar battery, of which forty-five missed; and eleven shots from the Monitors, five missing the fort.

The casualties were as follows: Lieut. T. DAVIS WATIES, 1st South Carolina Artillery, concussion, slight; Private THOS. WATTS, Company C, 28th Georgia, fore arm and hand severe; Private J. M. PAGE, Company B, 29th Georgia, contusion of side, slight. One negro was severely and one dangerously wounded.

The remains of Captain HORACE L. HUNLEY, who lost his life on the 15th of October, were interred yesterday by military escort and a large concourse of citizens, friends and strangers, in the Magnolia Cemetery of this city.

He was about thirty-six years of age, a native of Tennessee, but for many years past a citizen of New Orleans, La., and a devoted patriot to his country's cause.

*Rev. Dr. Bachman.*—The *Lutheran* says: The many friends of this venerable servant of the Lord, who, at an age when most men retire from active duty, has nevertheless been constantly engaged in arduous labors, both as a minister and patriot, will earn with fervent gratitude to the Most High, that the Doctor, although yet prostrate from a sudden and severe attack of illness, is rapidly recovering. Let prayers be offered up for him in all our churches.

*Editors Courier.*—I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of hospital stores—a portion of a donation subscribed by friends of the soldier in Nassau and handed me through Wm. C. BEE & Co. Permit me in behalf of the soldiers to thank, not only those kind friends who have made you the means of conveying to us this generous gift, but also to your Company for your repeated acts of kindness.

JNO. BACHMAN.

# The Charleston Mercury.

9 November, 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY—FIRST DAY.

There has been a still further abatement of the enemy's fire, as will appear from the report of the number of shots fired since last Friday night.— On that night sixty-eight rifled shots were fired from Gregg, twenty nine of which either failed to explode, or exploded after passing over the fort.

The fire of the monitors, on Friday had been directed at the east angle and on the scarp of the northeastern face.

The following is the list of those killed and wounded on that day by the explosion of a mortar shell:

*Killed*—Privates Rob't Vaun, Howell and Jones, Company B, 23<sup>d</sup> Georgia Regiment.

*Wounded*—In Company B, 23<sup>d</sup> Georgia Regiment, Privates S. C. Lawrence, scalp, slight; Henry Wood and Peter Wood, concussion; H. W. Lawrence, concussion, and slightly in the side. In Company E, of the same regiment, Private W. J. Butler was seriously wounded in the foot, and, in Company F, Private James D. Enney was stunned by the concussion of a shell. There were four casualties in Company G: Privates Aaron Brees, hip, severely; John Benton, thigh, slightly; John Nowell and John A. Lane, concussion. Private John T. Salters, of Company H, was also stunned by concussion. In addition, Private Henry Stubblefield, of Company G, 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina, is reported slightly wounded.

On Saturday the monitors took no part whatever in the bombardment. Seventy-one rifled shots were fired by Gregg, of which thirteen missed; and two hundred and twelve shells by the mortar battery, of which forty six missed. During Saturday night sixty-three shells with time fuses were fired, of which sixteen missed. The casualties of the day were: First Lieutenant T. DAVIS WATERS, Co. G, 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Artillery, wounded by concussion, slightly; Private THOMAS WATTS, Co. C, 23<sup>d</sup> Georgia, forearm and hand, severely; Private J. M. PAGE, Co. B, 29<sup>d</sup> Georgia, contusion of side, slight.

The monitors fired only eleven shots on Sunday, of which five missed. There were ninety-three rifled shots, of which twenty-three missed; and one hundred and eighty-eight mortar shells, of which forty-five missed.

It will be noticed that there is not only a great diminution in the number of shots since the day when more than nine hundred missiles were hurled at the fort within the space of twelve hours, but that there is also a considerable decrease in the accuracy of the enemy's fire. His guns have, doubtless, been taxed to their utmost, and have probably lost some of their effectiveness. The report from Sumter represents the additional damage to that work as very trifling indeed.

Fort Moultrie, Batteries Marshall, Simkins and Marlon, have been concentrating their fire on Gregg, and have done some admirable shooting.

The number of vessels reported to be within the bar on Saturday was twenty-eight; in addition to the *Ironclads*, four monitors, the flag-ship, and two mortar hulks.

In Folly Inlet, there were twenty-one vessels; in Folly River, four; in Folly Creek, three; and in the Stone River, twelve.

# The Charleston Mercury.

9 November 1863, 2

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**LAST HONORS TO A DEVOTED PATRIOT.**—The remains of Captain HORACE L. HUNLEY were yesterday interred in Magnolia Cemetery. His body was followed to the grave by a military escort, and a large number of citizens.

The deceased was a native of Tennessee, but for many years past has been a resident of New Orleans.

Possessed of an ample fortune, in the prime of manhood—for he was only thirty-six at the time of his death—with everything before him to make life attractive, he came to Charleston, and voluntarily joined in a patriotic enterprise which promised success, but which was attended with great peril. Though feeling, as appears from the last letter which he wrote to his friends, a presentiment that he would perish in the adventure, he gave his whole heart, undeterred by the foreboding, to the undertaking, declaring that he would gladly sacrifice his life in the cause. That presentiment has been mournfully fulfilled. Yet who shall call that fate a sad one, which associates the name of its victim with those of his country's most unselfish martyrs?

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**LETTERS BY FLAG OF TRUCE.**—For general information we publish the following regulations laid down by the Federal commander at Fortress Monroe, in regard to letters passing to and from the South:

*First*.—No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, or relate to other than purely domestic matters.

*Second*.—Every letter must be signed by the writer's name in full.

*Third*.—All letters must be sent with five cents postage enclosed if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.

*Fourth*.—All letters must be enclosed to the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, at Fortress Monroe, marked on the outside 'For Flag of Truce.' No letters sent to any other address will be forwarded."

The same rules will be applied by General J. H. WINDER to all letters sent from the South to Fortress Monroe for parties in the United States.

All letters to go North should be addressed to Gen. WINDER at Richmond, Virginia, endorsed "Flag of Truce."

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10 November 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF  
THE SIEGE.**

The enemy has kept up a slow fire since our last without any perceptible effect on the fort. The accuracy of his fire has also materially diminished. Out of fifty-eight shots fired Sunday night, sixteen missed.

On Monday sixty-one rifled shots were fired from Gregg, twenty of which failed to strike.

The number of shells thrown in the same time by the mortar battery at Cummings' Point was twenty-five, of which five missed. Two Monitors were also alternately engaged Monday, and fired some twenty-five fifteen-inch shells, seven of which missed. The whole number of solid shots and shells from sunset Sunday to sunset Monday, was one hundred and sixty-nine, of which forty-eight failed.

The following is a recapitulation of the number of shots and shells fired during last week: Rifled shots from the land batteries, eighteen hundred and three, of which four hundred and eleven missed; from the mortars, fourteen hundred and sixty-seven, of which three hundred and fifty-nine passed over; from the Monitors, four hundred and seventy-one, nineteen only of which missed. Total for the week, three thousand seven hundred and forty-one, of which two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two struck, and seven hundred and eighty-nine missed.

Total fired during the previous week, five thousand five hundred and sixty-five, of which four thousand seven hundred and forty-eight struck, and eight hundred and seventeen missed.

The aggregate number of shots and shells fired since the commencement of the present bombardment up to Monday morning, is nine thousand three hundred and six; seven thousand seven hundred of which struck, and sixteen hundred and six missed.

The rifled projectiles fired from the Monitors, mentioned in a previous report as six and a half inches in diameter, have been found upon examination to be eight inches in diameter and twenty inches long.

Five negroes were wounded, two severely and three slightly, Sunday, by the explosion of a mortar shell and by bricks thrown up by a rifled shell at night.

No casualties occurred Sunday night or during the firing of Monday.

Cooked provisions will be sent to an important post to-morrow. Friends wishing to assist will please send to the Depot, Chalmers-street, by six o'clock, on that day.

*The Blakeley Gun at Charleston.—Why it Burst*

The London News publishes the following letter from Mr. ARBUCKLE, offering certain explanations of the bursting of the Blakeley gun at Charleston. It will be seen that the causes assigned by him are the very same that were advanced at the time of the event.

*To the Editor of the London News:—*Accounts having reached this country of the bursting of one of Blakeley's guns at Charleston by being it as a mortar, allow me to say, any large gun would be liable to burst if fired in the same way, and, therefore, it must not be considered as a failure. In case of a shot resting on the lower surface of the bore of the gun, as it always does in guns properly loaded, the force of the powder simply urges the ball forward; but if fired at an angle of forty-five degrees (as a mortar) then the shot (eight hundred pounds) rests on the powder, and the explosion has to lift the shot in addition to forcing it forward.

A practical proof of the difference may be easily understood thus: It is easy to push a heavy ball along—it is difficult to lift it. As a friend of Capt. Blakeley, I beg, in his absence, to offer this explanation.

I am, sir,

G. B. V. ARBUCKLE.

*Junior United Services Club, October 3, 1863.*

# The Charleston Mercury.

10 November 1863, 2

THE SEVEN-HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

There has been, within the last twenty-four hours, a still further and most remarkable decrease in the enemy's fire. On Sunday night but fifty-eight rifled shots were fired at the fort, of which sixteen missed.

The casualties of Sunday were five negroes wounded—one dangerously, one severely, and three slightly. Part were hurt by the explosion of a mortar shell, and part by bricks thrown down by a shell from a rifled gun.

On Monday sixty-one rifled shots were fired, of which twenty missed; twenty-five mortar shells, of which five missed; and there were twenty-five shots from the monitors, of which seven missed.

Only one monitor shared in the bombardment yesterday, and this one kept up a very slow fire from its turret.

The dimensions of the shells thrown by the monitors are eight inches in diameter, not six, and twenty inches in length, not sixteen, as formerly reported.

The fire of the land batteries is still directed against the southwest angle, and that of the monitors at the northeastern face. The damage is of little consequence. The summary of the shots fired during the present bombardment, is as follows:

Of rifled shots during the past week, there were eighteen hundred and three, of which four hundred and eleven missed; of mortars, fourteen hundred and sixty-seven, of which three hundred and fifty-nine missed; and of the shots from the monitors, there were four hundred and seventy-one, of which nineteen missed. Total for the whole week, three thousand seven hundred and forty-one, of which two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two struck the fort. The total number of shots during the week previous was five thousand five hundred and sixty-five, of which eight hundred and seventeen missed. The aggregate of the fire since the opening of the first gun, on the 26th October, is nine thousand three hundred and six shots, of which one thousand six hundred and six missed, and seven thousand and seven hundred struck the fort.

Our land batteries still continue to direct their fire against Gregg.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Captain JOHN JOHNSON, of the Engineers, has gone on duty at Fort Sumter. As Lieutenant, he served during the incessant fighting and active preparations beginning July 11, and throughout the first bombardment, and so distinguished himself by the good judgment, energy and efficiency of his labors, as to secure an additional grade to his rank, in recognition of his services. His presence may be considered a further guarantee of vigorous and skillful preparations, promising well for the final assault, under the dauntless ELLIOTT, with his sturdy troops.

# The Charleston Courier.

11 November 1863, 1

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## Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

### ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF THE SIEGE.

We received no report from the fort Tuesday. The enemy's fire from Gregg during Monday night and Tuesday was at intervals of fifteen to twenty minutes. Two Monitors came round Cummings' Point in the afternoon and opened upon the fort, and after firing some twenty-five or thirty shots retired to their old positions. There was no change in the situation or movements of the rest of the fleet.

We learn that a party of some fifty or sixty Yankees came up North Edisto lately, as if on a reconnoitering expedition, and landed on Seabrook's Island. After a little skirmish with our pickets they retired.

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11 November 1863, 1

**Clothing for our Soldiers.**

A change took place in the warm bland weather we have so long been favored with, in the course of Sunday night. It waxed colder as the day wore away, and by the time the morning broke the thermometer was ten degrees lower than at sundown. The wind blew with rude force from the Northwest, stirring up great clouds of dust, and while it blinded and suffocated, found its way to the blood and bones. Because for weeks there had been no frost in the air we felt the new welcome change the more sensibly. While passing through the streets facing the biting blast we thought of the poor in the cities and towns, and pitied their sad condition. With garments all the worse for wear, and uncovered feet; red and sore, those children of want and penury have just received a foretaste of the suffering in store for them in the months of cold yet to come. And in their equalid homes the cruel wintry winds will sting and bite them as they gather close around the fireplaces that yield no refreshing warmth. Clustered near a few unwilling billets they strive in vain to extract some heat for their numbed feet and hands.

But it was not upon the piteous condition of those at home our sympathising mind dwelt. We commiserate their state, but we trust that a diligent and tender and generous charity will do its utmost to relieve the evils, occasioned by cold and nakedness, under which they suffer. Our thoughts went out to the theatre of this terrible war, and our hearts bled when we considered the condition of our noble soldiers. It is they who deserve the deepest sympathy, and our most generous benevolence. They deserve it not only because their sufferings are greater, but also because they are enduring these miseries in vindicating high principles and in defending us from woes and calamities, the like of which no people have ever been threatened with.

Last fall the appeals which were made on their behalf for blankets, clothing, shoes and the various articles of attire were completely successful. But we are less able to furnish these things than we were last year. Many do not possess more than are absolutely requisite for their comfort and health. Indeed there are few who can contribute coverlid of any kind, without putting themselves to severe inconvenience. Those have contributed again and again, until they have exhausted their supply. We are not aware of the degree of success that has attended the efforts

made by Government to procure supplies of blankets and shoes and clothing from abroad. We trust that those in authority have obtained a larger quantity of these articles than we apprehend. If they have not the people will have to bestir themselves, and as far as in them make up what is lacking.

These brave and noble men are entirely dependent on the Government and on the people for clothing and coverlid. It is out of their power to procure them for themselves. The wages they receive for their honorable service will not suffice to purchase a pair of gloves; how then can they buy socks and under clothes? We may not be able to furnish them with blankets and shoes, but we can and must see to it that they do not suffer for the want of thick warm under clothes. So high should our sense of the value of their services be that we should rather sacrifice our own comfort than that these champions of liberty, those gallant spirits who have borne innumerable hardships, and untold woes, and confronted death so often on the battle field—that those who are suffering and fighting for us, our wives, and our children, should be in want of these things that are not only indispensable to their comfort, but likewise to their efficiency as soldiers. It were better that we suffer than they—better on the ground of obligation and humanity as well as on the lower ground of self-interest. For if they are in the Hospital when they are needed in the field, and the foe is victorious by reason of the thinness of our ranks, greater evils than is in the power of the harshest winter to inflict may befall us. Failure to provide for the physical comfort and the health of the men in our army may lead to consequences, the contemplation of which makes the heart sick.

It would be well for us to acquaint ourselves with the condition of our soldiers in regard to clothing and coverlid. Let each family attend to furnishing supplies to those from their own roof, and in addition let the inhabitants of each district, and section, and neighborhood supply those who have gone out from them. This work is second in importance to none. It is an imperative duty, the motives to the performance of which are manifold and powerful. And promptness, zeal and energy are loudly demanded. There is no time to spare. Winter is here. What is done must be done quickly. Let us address ourselves to the duty at once, with hearty earnestness and in a spirit becoming the nature and the importance of the work.



# The Charleston Mercury.

11 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

The enemy's bombardment grows more and more languid in spirit. Gregg fired on Tuesday, at intervals of half an hour, and the monitors assaulted the fort for a space of two hours, throwing, perhaps, about twenty-five or thirty shells. We are unable, however, to give to-day an accurate report of the number of shots.

Our batteries continued to direct their fire against Gregg, and, it is believed, not without effect.

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**CAPTAIN CHAMPNEYS.**—Captain CHAMPNEYS' Engineers Department, who has just been relieved from duty at Fort Sumter, is a fellow-townsmen, who, after a severe tour of duty at Fort Wagner, applied for duty at Sumter, and was among those fired into on the steamer *Sumter* while en route from Morris Island to the fort—since which time he has been constantly at work upon the old ruins. Under his supervision, during the fifty days interval between the first and second bombardments, the traverses and bombproof have been put up, to which the garrison owes its protection during the assault on the 8th September. Captain CHAMPNEYS was on the parapet, and was among the first to see the advancing boats, and, at the request of Major ELLIOTT, took charge of an important means of defence, in an exposed position of the gorge walk. The two months' constant labor at the fort has somewhat affected the health of this officer, and he has been temporarily relieved to recuperate, under medical advice.

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**SALT—HIGH PRICE OF WOOD.**—This indispensable article is now generally made, and here in Charleston it had grown to be a considerable branch of business. The shore line of the city and the neighboring parishes is so admirably adapted for the purpose, that we should have been amply supplied, and at low prices, but for the scarcity of wood. On account of the deficiency of fuel, many furnaces are idle, which we are sorry to see. The demand for salt, for the next three months, will be very heavy. We learn that it is selling readily in the upper Districts at \$35 to \$40 per bushel; it will, no doubt, reach a higher figure unless transportation is more easily obtained. Every pound of salt should be made that can be made, and every pound of bacon saved that can be saved. In this way we will overcome a great difficulty the coming year.

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# The Charleston Courier.

12 November 1863, 1

## Bombardment of Fort Sumter. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

The enemy to save his heavy guns and prevent them from becoming altogether useless, has adopted a new programme. His principal reliance appears to be upon his mortars and light rifled pieces.

A report from Fort Sumter states that mortar shelling by night for the first time since the commencement of the present bombardment, was resorted to by the enemy Tuesday night. His rifle practice, conducted almost exclusively from light pieces, was also more frequent than on the previous nights. The number of shots fired from his rifled pieces was one hundred and fifty-four, of which sixty-two missed; from the mortars one hundred and eighty-two, of which fifty missed. The heavy guns from the land batteries have ceased their firing to a great extent and day firing given way to night. This, it is thought, indicates that the enemy's heavy ammunition has also been nearly exhausted and his heavy guns endangered.

The only casualty reported since our last, was the wounding of Private M. A. BROWN, Co. C, 25th S. C. V., slightly in the foot and ankle.

Two Monitors came up Wednesday afternoon and opened fire upon the fort, continuing it until dark. Some few shots were fired at our batteries on James' Island Wednesday morning without effect.

Battery Simkins opened fire on the enemy, as also Batteries Marion, Marshall and Fort Moultrie. The enemy are reported to be building traverses for protection against our fire.

The following official dispatch giving an interesting account of Yankee movements and practice on Morris' Island, was received at our office from Headquarters shortly after ten o'clock last evening:

Fort Johnson, November 11th, 1863.

*Brig. Genl. Jordan:*—The Yankees have just had a small fight on their own hook, between Wagner and Gregg. From what I could see, and from the reports of my advance guards, I think two (2) detachments of abolitionists must have mistaken each other for enemies, whereupon they fired into each other. Several hundred small arms were fired. I am ignorant of the result. Everything quiet. (Signed,) GEO. P. HARRISON,

Colonel Commanding 2d Post.

*Thanksgiving Day*—His Honor the Mayor, in compliance with a resolution passed at a meeting of City Council on the 10th inst., has issued a Proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 19th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. The Proclamation will be found in our advertising columns this morning.

*Gen. Hood*—This brave and distinguished officer, the hero of many glorious battle fields, passed Branchville, yesterday, on the South Carolina Rail Road, in a private car, on his way, from Augusta to Richmond. He was attended by Surgeon DARBAY, of the Confederate service, and accompanied by Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH and wife. On arriving, at their destination, they are to be the guests of Gen. WHITING. Gen. Hood and party traveled in an elegant and comfortable car, belonging to and lent by a liberal citizen of Augusta. He was reclining on a well-arranged litter, seemingly not suffering from his wounds, and in fine spirits, although only convalescent from an attack of typhoid fever, which supervened the amputation of his leg. We hope he will, ere long, resume his position in the field, and again make the enemy quail before his prowess. Col. CHESNUT was also aboard, on his way, from Chickamauga, via Camden, to Richmond, and reports that the visit of President DAVIS to Gen. BRAGG's army had been attended with the happiest effect, on both officers and soldiery, composing differences and promoting harmony among the former, and inspiring the latter. Every possible care and attention was bestowed on Gen. H. by his *compagnons du voyage*.

The Charleston Courier.

12 November 1863, 1

MARRIED, at Ponceleton, on the 3d instant, by the  
Rev. A. H. Cornish, HENRY BUIST to ELIZABETH  
LEDGE, daughter of Commodore D. N. INGRAM, C. S.  
N.

MARRIED, on the 5th of October, 1863, by the Rev.  
CHAS. WILLSON, at Blackville, S. C., J. W. KERNEY, of  
Georgia, to Miss M. C. VON DOHLEN, eldest daughter  
of A. VON DOHLEN, of Charleston, S. C.

# The Charleston Mercury.

12 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The enemy of late has somewhat changed his system of attack, pushing his bombardment of Sumter more severely during the night than the day.

Mortar shelling by night was first resorted to on Monday night. On that night, also, the number of rifled shots was greater than on any preceding night. One hundred and eighty-two mortar shells were fired, of which fifty missed, and one hundred and fifty-four rifled shots, of which sixty-two missed.

The enemy has to a great extent ceased using his heavier guns, most of his rifled shots being fired from lighter pieces than he has hitherto employed. We are thence probably justified in inferring that his heavy guns have been endangered by the late strain upon them, and, perhaps, that his stock of heavy ammunition has been considerably reduced.

We have no report of the number of shots for the last two days. On Tuesday night the fire was rather severe, but grew languid on Wednesday, Gregg only firing at intervals of from fifteen to twenty minutes. One monitor bombarded the fort from nine o'clock to two p. m.

The only casualty that has reached us is that of private M. A. BROWN, Company C, 25th S. C. V., who was slightly wounded, on Monday night, in the foot and ankle.

At half past ten o'clock last night the following despatch was received from Fort Johnson:

FORT JOHNSON, }  
November 11, 10.10 p. m. }

*Brig. Gen. Jordan:* The Yankees have just had a small fight on their own hook, between Wagner and Gregg. From what I could see and from the reports of my advance guards, I think two detachments of Abolitionists must have mistaken each other for enemies, whereupon they fired into each other. Several hundred small arms were fired. I am ignorant of the result. Everything quiet.

(Signed)

GEN. P. HARRISON,  
Col. Comd'g Post.

**FROST.**—The first frost of the season was visible all over Charleston yesterday morning, when the roofs and herbage were covered as if with a fall of snow. The weather was more mild yesterday, and rain may soon be expected.

**WOOD.**—Yesterday was the regular weekly day appointed by Council for distributing wood at cost prices to the citizens, but no orders for wood were delivered, in consequence of the failure of the several railroads to fulfill their respective contracts to the city. The matter of fuel supply is becoming a serious question, and it is to be hoped that the railroads will endeavor to assist the Mayor and Council in their praiseworthy efforts to relieve the pressing wants of the people. Were the managements of the railroads so disposed, wood might now be selling in Charleston at one-half its present market value.

A BALL will be given, at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, 17<sup>th</sup> instant, for the benefit of THOMAS McNEIL, of this city, who lost an arm and his sight during the bombardment of Fort Wagner.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. No tickets sold at the door. Tickets for sale at corner Wentworth and King streets, opposite Masonic Hall.

### EIN BALL

WIRD GEGEBEN, IN FREIMAUER HALL, ECKE King und Wentworth strasse zum DIENSTAG ABEND, den 17 November, feir den Bunn-fat THOMAS McNEIL, aus dies er de Stadt welcher beym Bombardieren von Fort Wagner sein Arm verlof ven hat und blind geworden ist. Tickets, \$3 00; werdep ver Binnt an der Ecke von Wentworth and King-strasse, In den Regaren Store. . . . . thu2\* November 11

13 November 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.**

The enemy kept up a brisk mortar shelling from the Cummings' Point Battery Wednesday night, assisted by an occasional shot from a Monitor. A calcium light for the purpose it is thought of obtaining greater accuracy in firing, was exhibited from Gregg, lighting up Fort Sumter and the surrounding harbor.

A shot from Fort Moultrie is believed to have knocked it over, as it disappeared for some time and was afterwards replaced. A brave and gallant Sergeant belonging to the Sharpshooters in Fort Sumter mounted the parapet and endeavored to strike the light by a shot from his rifle, but found the distance too great. While in the act of firing, however, a mortar shell exploded over the fort, a fragment of which struck and wounded him slightly. This was the only casualty that occurred during Wednesday night.

The number of shots fired the previous day (Tuesday) was as follows: Rifled shots from battery Gregg forty-six, of which three missed; mortar shells fifty, of which twenty-five missed; Monitors thirty shots, nine of which missed.

No casualties occurred Tuesday or Wednesday night. The average during the day was not more than one third of the number of shots fired during the night.

The firing was again moderate Thursday, but steady from Gregg, the mortar battery and two Monitors. One Monitor and a wooden gunboat moved up towards Sullivan's Island and shelled the batteries there about an hour and a half, but effected nothing. The enemy are reported mounting more heavy guns at Gregg and Wagner. A shell from Battery Simkins fell and exploded in the midst of a Yankee working party at Gregg, and it is believed did considerable execution, as a number of Yankees were seen carried away on litters.

Forts Moultrie, Marion and Marshall also kept up a steady fire on Gregg and the Cummings' Point mortar battery. The calcium light was again exhibited Thursday night, and the firing of the enemy from his mortar battery and one Monitor continued brisk at the hour of closing our report, at ten o'clock.

We have heard nothing further in relation to the reported Yankee fight on Morris' Island Wednesday evening. Various conjectures are entertained respecting it.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 November 1863, 2

**A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF EXCEL-**  
LENT moral character, good education, and in easy  
circumstances, but who deeply feels the loneliness of his  
lot, is desirous of opening communication with a view to  
matrimony with any young lady of similar sentiments.  
Address HARRY, Rantowle's Postoffice, care of Captain  
WALPOLE. 1\* November 18

# The Charleston Mercury.

13 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

We can bring our report of the number of shots fired at Sumter no further down than Tuesday. On that day there were forty-six rifle shots, of which three missed; fifty mortar shells, of which twenty-five missed, and thirty shots from the monitors, of which nine missed.

The musketry firing which was heard on Morris Island on Tuesday night, is now supposed to have been a device of the enemy to attract the attention of our men, and to bring them to the parapet. The supposition is made plausible by the fact that immediately after the firing a strong calcium light was thrown on the fort from Gregg, and the next moment four or five guns were discharged at once. There was but one victim of this very Yankee artifice—a sergeant, who was wounded by the fragment of a shell.

The bombardment on Wednesday displayed an increase of vigor—Gregg and a single monitor keeping up a continuous fire on the fort throughout the day. At the hour of going to press the fire was still maintained with considerable severity. The calcium light, also, was again exhibited.

About midday, a monitor and a gunboat rounded the point, and entertained themselves for an hour with the harmless amusement of shelling Sullivan's Island from a respectful distance.

Fort Moultrie, and the batteries on James Island, continued their daily fire upon Gregg. Battery Simkins is said to have done some admirable shooting. After the explosion of one of its shells, several men at the Yankee fort were observed to be borne off in litters.

### RECRUIT THE SICK AND AILING SOLDIERS.—

There are many of our soldiers from Louisiana and other States, now overrun by the Yankees, who have been sick, and now have furloughs that they may recruit before being fit for camp—some of them accustomed to everything that wealth can provide, and now have no where to go to enjoy the furlough given them. We remind our planters and farmers of the great benefit many of our South Carolina soldiers derived from the hospitality of the Virginians in inviting them to their farms and plantations till quite recovered. Why cannot our planters—say those on Cooper River—invite many of them?

**WAYSIDE HOME**—This is one of those institutions which reminds the soldier, through that appreciative member which sustains all the others, that he is kindly cared for by the fellow-countrymen for whom he fights. Here, every day, many of our brave fellows, who might otherwise have lacked a dinner, or, at least, with their small means, have dined but meagerly, are cordially entertained and generously feasted. Admirably conducted as it is by Captain WILKY, it deserves the support of our citizens. A gentleman, who visited the house a day or two ago, was so pleased with everything which he saw, that he forthwith handed the Superintendent a check for five hundred dollars. A private donation, also, was lately made by our Mayor, the Honorable, CHARLES MACBETH, of twenty-five cords of wood, fifty bushels of grist and ten bushels of corn. We hope these examples will induce every friend of the soldier to add his mite to this noble centre of patriotic hospitality. The Wayside Home is at the corner of King and George streets.

14 November 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF  
THE SIEGE.**

The enemy's fire from his mortars and rifled pieces, during Thursday night, was unusually rapid and incessant, averaging fully two shots to the minute. Four hundred and sixty shots were fired during the night, being the heaviest night bombardment yet made. The casualties in the fort were two men killed and one slightly wounded in the face. The firing continued heavy, rapid and constant throughout Friday. In the afternoon Battery Gregg opened on Fort Moultrie, and also threw a number of shot and shells into the village of Mount Pleasant. One shot passed through Mr. Lucas' house, injuring no person. Another shot struck near an old negro, who was stunned by the concussion. The Monitors took no part in the firing of Friday. Our batteries replied slowly. Battery Simkins again made some very fine shots upon Gregg.

Thursday's report from the fort gives the number of shots fired the preceding day as follows:

"From rifled guns twenty-three, of which thirteen missed; from mortars one hundred and ninety-six, of which one hundred and thirteen missed. During Wednesday night one hundred and forty-six rifled shots were fired, of which thirty-three missed; and eight mortar shells, of which five missed. First Sergeant W. LANGFORD, Company G, 1st South Carolina Artillery, was wounded in the head slightly by a piece of shell, while on the parapet." Major ELLIOTT also gives the following account of the affair reported on Morris' Island Wednesday evening: "At 8 P. M. a calcium light was displayed at Gregg, for the apparent purpose of illuminating our works. At 9 P. M., rapid musketry firing was observed at Gregg, while voices were heard to cry out 'halt!' The occasion has not been discovered."

The flag staff was shot down and replaced by Sergeant MAYO, Company B, and Private ANREY, Company C, 28th Georgia Volunteers.

The calcium light was again displayed at Gregg Friday night. The enemy's fire, however, had fallen off considerably at the closing of our report.

A report from the fort brought up about eleven o'clock last night reports no casualties at the fort during Friday.



14 November 1863, 2

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 18th, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 116.]

**A**LL ORDERS FROM THESE HEADQUARTERS placing restrictions on the ingress, or admission within this City, of persons not in the Military Service, are so far modified from this day as to restrict only the UNAUTHORIZED return or admission of Women and Children.

By order of General BRAUREGARD.

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

Official: JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. General.

November 14

6

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., November 18, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 237.]

**XI.** ALL AUTHORITY GRANTED T. W. GILLISON, by these Headquarters, or any source whatever, to impress slaves for work on Fortifications, is hereby revoked.

By command of Gen. BRAUREGARD.

JNO. M. OTEY,

November 18 o 6 Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., November 7, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 232.]

**VI.** THE COMMANDING GENERAL FINDS IT necessary, in order to complete the Works now in progress for the defence of the City of Charleston, to direct that the time of service of all slaves who may hereafter be impressed, shall be EXTENDED FROM THIRTY DAYS TO SIXTY DAYS. The owners of such slaves will, however, be allowed the privilege of relieving them at the expiration of thirty days with an equal number of negroes, transportation for whom will be furnished by the Government.

Impressing Agents will indicate the places and times at which owners of slaves shall be expected to deliver their respective quotas of labor; and the slaves of all persons who fail to produce their quotas at the appointed times and places will be in default.

By command of Gen. BRAUREGARD.

JOHN M. OTEY,

November 9 o 6 Assistant Adjutant General.

# The Charleston Mercury.

14 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

On Wednesday twenty-three rifled shots were fired at Sumter, of which twenty-three missed, and one hundred and ninety-six mortar shells, of which one hundred and thirteen missed. On Wednesday night there were one hundred and forty-six rifled shots, of which thirty-three missed, and eight mortar shells, of which five missed. Sergeant W. LANGFORD, 1st S. C. A., was wounded slightly in the head while on the parapet.

At eight, p. m., on Thursday night, a calcium light was exhibited on Gregg, for the purpose of illuminating Fort Sumter, and at nine rapid musketry firing was heard, and voices crying "Halt!" The flagstaff at Sumter was shot down, and replaced by Sergeant MAYO and Private AUTRY, Company C, 28th Georgia.

The fire from Gregg on Friday was continuous, and rather severe. Some shots were fired at Moultrie, and a few shells went as far as Mount Pleasant. The monitors did not fire a shot. At the hour we went to press the bombardment was still going on, and a calcium light was again displayed.

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THE RICHMOND MAILS failed altogether yesterday.

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THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—There is probably no one in this city whose eyes have not followed with interest the quiet and modest figure of some Sister of Mercy, as she passed upon her rounds.

It is to this gentle impersonation of christian benevolence, and to her associates, that our sick and wounded soldiers owe the tenderest of those ministrations which are better than medicines in their effect upon the languishing invalid. Nor is the large kindness of these ladies solely displayed in the personal cares which they bestow upon the sufferer. They give generously from their stores at the same time; and many a want is thus supplied which might otherwise have been left ungratified.

Since the beginning of the siege of Charleston their presence has diffused its blessings in every hospital, and their unwearied attentions to the soldier have done incalculable good.

In this labor of love the Sisters of Mercy need and deserve the assistance of our citizens. Any contributions in their behalf will be thankfully received at this office.

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16 November 1863, 1

A good Compositor can find a ready employment upon early application at this office.

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter.  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH AND  
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAYS OF THE SIEGE.**

Nothing unusual has occurred since our last account to vary the monotonous bombardment of Fort Sumter. The enemy's firing has been mostly from the Mortar Battery at Cummings' Point, and one rifled gun at Gregg. It has long since ceased to do any more material injury to the fort, and only adds to our collection of shots and shells which they have been so liberally furnishing us for future service.

The following shows the number of shots fired for three days of last week up to sundown Saturday: Number of rifled shots fired Thursday, one hundred and forty-four, of which thirty-four missed; number of mortar shells, one hundred and fifty-nine, of which fifty-nine missed. The Monitor only fired twice, striking the fort both times. One shot passed through the flag. During Thursday night one hundred and eighty rifled shots were fired, of which fifty-one missed; and two hundred and eighty-two mortar shells, one hundred and ten of which missed.

Private W. J. HADDIN, Company I, 23d Georgia, was killed by a fragment of a Parrott shell while on post Thursday night, and Private A. J. CLINTON, Company K, 17th South Carolina, was killed by a mortar shell, also on post. Private E. JOHNSON, Company C, 25th South Carolina Volunteers, was wounded severely in the face. On Friday seventy-four rifled shots were fired, nine of which missed, and three hundred and fifteen mortar shells, of which one hundred and twenty-eight missed. During Friday night the number of rifled shots fired was one hundred and fifteen, thirty-six of which missed. On Saturday only twenty-five rifled shots were thrown, nine of which failed to strike, and two hundred and twenty-five mortar shells, of which ninety-six missed. Private J. K. POUND, Company K, 27th Georgia, was dangerously wounded in the thigh Saturday by a fragment of a mortar shell. Private CRUMPTON, of the 1st South Carolina Infantry, was killed at Fort Moultrie Friday by a mortar shell from Cummings' Point Battery.

*Impressment of Provisions.*—While numerous Commissaries, Post Quartermasters and other Government agents have been and are practicing gross abuses, oppressing the people, menacing the towns and villages of the State with starvation, and bringing the Government into odium, the Government is also largely to blame, for a course of measures, scarcely less censurable. Prominent among Government abuses is the enforcement of the impressment law, while the tithes or produce tax is in process of collection, and the tithes are waiting for the tithe-gatherer, and often waiting and even rotting for lack of his approach. In addition to this, information is constantly reaching us of delay in collecting or transporting Government supplies, after they are purchased, and waste and destruction of the same, at or near Government or Rail Road depots. On Friday last, at Bonneau's Station, on the Northeastern Rail Road, we saw Government corn, in process of removal, which had been purchased and stored, and been undergoing waste and damage there, ever since June or July last. Both at the same depot, and at that near Monck's Corner, we are told large quantities of Government fodder, purchased in the vicinity, were suffered to be wasted, cattle feeding on it *ad libitum*, and large portions of it rotting and diffusing offensive odors. In Upper St. John's, a planter still has in his barn, put up in sacks, 1200 bushels of corn, bought and paid for by the Government, in May last, a prey to weavels and rats, because no one has yet come for it. We were informed, not very long ago, that, at Charlotte, N. C., one had to walk for a considerable distance on bags of Government corn, to reach the rail-road depot, and that hogs were feeding on it *ad libitum*. Surely such criminal waste and abuses should challenge the attention of the proper authorities, and be met by proper remedies. Without essential reforms in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, a like criminal waste will attend the collection of the produce or tithe tax.

16 November 1863, 1

*A Hero Martyr.*—The *Mobile Advertiser and Register* containing an obituary tribute to Captain HORACE L. HUNLEY, written, we suppose, by one who knew him well and esteemed him accordingly, Mr. H. J. LEROY, lately of New Orleans. We take the following particulars as due to the name and virtues of a citizen and hero who should be held in grateful remembrance:

Capt. Hunley was born in Tennessee, but early removed to Louisiana—the State of his adoption—While quite young he graduated in the Louisiana Law University in a class which has furnished many heroes to our cause, and of whom three at least have fallen—Major Wheat, Major Monroe and Capt. Hunley. While attending the lectures, Capt. Hunley was ably representing a numerous constituency in the State Legislature. He bore a prominent part with the extreme advocates of Southern Rights, and was a consistent and enthusiastic admirer of the great Calhoun. Early in the present war he was selected by Captain Semmes to proceed to sea to warn our boats loaded with arms and ammunition of the presence of the blockading squadron. Running the gauntlet of the Federal fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi, he successfully achieved his mission. As soon as his delicate health permitted he took position on the staff of Gen. Maxey, and a warm eulogium received from that officer attests the esteem in which he was held by the General, Staff, Brigade officers and men. Leaving the army, he visited Charleston to execute a favorite scheme that he fondly believed would materially aid Gen. Beauregard in preserving that devoted town, and would redound both to the honor and glory of our common country. He was not unaware of the perilous nature of his enterprise, but to his chivalrous soul the danger but added zest to his zeal and fired him with enthusiasm and fortitude. "Gladly," he said "would I sell my life for success."

The elective flash in cold words tells briefly the sad tale. He and seven other heroic men perished in their holy effort—and their effort was vain. But their sacrifice is not wholly lost. The glorious deeds which brave men perform live imperishably as guides for other manly souls. Their heroism will yet inspire others, and many brilliant acts will owe their origin to the patriotic sacrifice of the eight heroes of Charleston harbor. When the names of such men are permitted to die the country will become unworthy of her independence.

Capt. Hunley leaves many friends who were devotedly attached to him. He was brave to rashness, believing the horrors of death were but the "bugbears of a winter's eve," and that "man makes a death which nature never made." He was generous, high toned and chivalrous. He was patient, amiable and guileless as a child. No mean, small, selfish or sordid act was ever attributed to him. He was well read, sound in judgment and poetic in imagination; and, take him all in all, he was one of those shining marks whom death selects early for its victim. For

"Like other tyrants, Death delights to smite  
What smitten most proclaims the pride of power  
And arbitrary nod. His joy supreme,  
To bid the wretch survive the fortunate;  
The feeble wrap th' athletic in his shroud;  
And weeping fathers build their children's tombs."

His last unselfish, patriotic, and heroic act was characteristic of his whole life. He lived as he died, wholly for the welfare and happiness of others.

# The Charleston Mercury.

16 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Our report this morning of the number of shots fired at Sumter begins with Thursday. On that day forty-four rifled shots were counted, thirty-four of which missed, and one hundred and fifty-nine mortar shells, of which ninety-two missed. The mortars fired twice, and struck the fort with both shots. A shot from the land batteries went through the flag.

The severest night bombardment to which the fort has yet been subjected, occurred on Thursday night. There were one hundred and eighty rifled shots, of which fifty-one missed, and two hundred and eighty-two mortar shells, of which one hundred and ten missed.

The casualties of Thursday were Private W. J. HADDIN, Company I, 23<sup>d</sup> Georgia, killed by a fragment of a Parrott shell; Private A. J. CLINTON, Company K, 17<sup>th</sup> S. C. V., killed by mortar shell; Private E. JOHNSON, Company C, 25<sup>th</sup> wounded severely in the face.

On Friday night there were one hundred and fifteen rifled shots, of which twenty-six missed. Our report, as far as relates to the number of shots, closes with Saturday, on which day twenty-one rifled shots were fired, of which nine missed, and two hundred and twenty-five mortar shells, of which ninety-six missed. On the same day Private T. G. POUND, Company K, 27<sup>th</sup> Georgia, was dangerously wounded in the thigh by a fragment of a mortar shell.

The bombardment of Saturday night and of Sunday was characterized, perhaps, by somewhat less vigor than the enemy has been lately displaying. Still the difference was not very marked. It will be observed that the principal fire is from mortars.

Our batteries have, as usual, not been idle.

**FIRE.**—On Sunday morning a small office at the corner of Mary and Meeting streets, belonging to the South Carolina Railroad, was discovered to be on fire. St. Mark, the well-known barber of the Charleston Hotel, first saw the smoke issuing from the building. Forcing the door, he found the fire in a parcel of papers, and extinguished it before any further damage was done.

About seven o'clock on Sunday evening there was another alarm of fire, caused by the partial burning of a small unoccupied house at the corner of Lucas and Mill streets. A portion of the roof was consumed. The house was formerly tenanted by some of the mill hands, and belongs to the Lucas Mill Company.

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**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.**

The mortar shelling kept up during Sunday night. Gregg and Cummings' Point from our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island, appears to have alarmed and rendered the enemy on Morris Island somewhat desperate. The Monitor, four in number, which have been of late comparatively quiet, moved up between six and seven o'clock, Monday morning, and opened fire on Sullivan's Island batteries and Fort Moultrie. One Monitor took a position between Sumter and Sullivan's Island. The other three were drawn up close together about six hundred yards from Sumter in line of battle. The leading Monitor got aground.

The enemy's fire was returned by a heavy cannonading from Fort Moultrie and Batteries Marion, Bee and Rutledge, on Sullivan's Island, and Fort Johnson and Battery Sinkins, on James' Island. About half-past eleven, the Monitor which was aground got afloat and moved off, not, however, without being severely injured. Observations made with good glasses showed that her smokestack had been perforated in two places and her turret in three, two of which were above her port holes; and one shot in her pilot box. Another Monitor had her smokestack perforated and the turret struck in two different places. By twelve o'clock they had all gone back, two of them at least in a disabled condition.

The others returned in the afternoon, and fired a few shots at Sumter, after which one left for her anchorage, while the other remained off Cummings' Point on usual picket duty.

The heavy and unusual firing so early in the morning brought out large numbers of our people; some under the impression that the enemy had commenced a general attack. No report of any casualties reached us up to a late hour Monday night.

A flag of truce from the enemy came towards Sullivan's Island about three o'clock Monday afternoon, and was met by one of our boats. The cause of it we did not learn, but it is reported the enemy's communication was refused in accordance with orders from Headquarters to receive no more flags of truce.

The shelling of Fort Moultrie on Friday and Saturday was very heavy from battery Gregg, and for a few hours on Saturday was terrific. But few shells fell in the fort. The Monitors, though occupying their usual position, had been inactive excepting whenever fired upon from the fort; they immediately returned the fire, but always took good care to move further off. The casualties were one man killed, Private Compton, of Capt. Witherspoon's Company. Maj. Jas. McCawley, in preparing to go from the fort to another battery had his carriage struck and one of his horses killed. On Sunday neither the Monitors nor the Morris' Island batteries opened on the fort.

The mortar shelling of Fort Sumter continues severe, and without intermission, from Cummings' Point batteries. During Saturday night the number of rifled shots fired was ninety-eight, of which thirty-nine missed, and two hundred and nineteen mortar shells, of which ninety missed. The following are the casualties which occurred during Saturday night: Privates J. R. Wilson, Company K, 27th Georgia, slightly wounded; N. P. BARRON, Company C, 27th Georgia, scalp, slight; WILLIAM MENT, Company K, 27th Georgia, back, slight.

On Sunday sixteen rifled shots were fired, of which six missed, and three hundred and twenty mortar shells, of which fifteen missed.

First Sergeant J. C. GRIMMALT, Company D, First

South Carolina Artillery, was wounded severely in the head, abdomen and knee by shell. No report was received from the fort, of the action of Sunday night and Monday. Over seven hundred and fifty-four shots were fired at Sumter during that time, as reported from observations made in the city.

LATER—A report from the fort, received at half-past eleven, states that EDWARD LAKE, a member of the Charleston Light Infantry Company, Captain T. Y. SIMONS, of this city, was killed by a fragment of shell in the evening. The fort itself had sustained no further injury.

**Capture of Yankee Negroes**—Two Yankee negroes captured by Major JENKINS' pickets on North Edisto, while out oystering last Thursday, were brought to the city Monday morning and turned over to Captain W. J. GAYNE, Provost Marshal.

They are miserable looking specimens of the Northern negro, and claim to belong to the 35th Massachusetts, now stationed on Folly Island.

They give a doleful account of their treatment on the Island, and represent that over four hundred of their regiment have sickened and died since their arrival in June last. The negro troops are subjected to the severest discipline, and a strict watch kept over all their movements. They are compelled to do all the fatigue duty on the island, such as cutting down trees, digging the trenches, throwing up mud and sand embankments, dragging the guns, cleaning for both the white officers and privates, &c.

Their pay was to be, on leaving Massachusetts, thirteen dollars per month, with clothing and rations. They state they have never received one cent since their enlistment and but one suit of clothes. At one time nearly five hundred of the regiment were down sick with marsh fevers, contracted by exposure while building batteries in the marsh.

The prisoners appeared very humble and penitent, and were rather pleased than otherwise at being captured, after discovering that they were not immediately hung, as the negroes are told they will be in case of falling into the hands of the Southerners.

**Another Steamer Destroyed**—We regret to learn that the large and elegant steamer *Robert E. Lee*, formerly the *Giraffe*, Capt. WILSON, was destroyed by her officers off of Wilmington at an early hour on Wednesday. The *Lee* attempted to run past the blockaders, but suddenly found herself almost completely surrounded. The fire soon became so hot from the many guns of the enemy that the noble vessel was run ashore, and fired by her own officers. We understand she was entirely consumed. The *Lee* was a Government steamer, and contained a cargo of very valuable Government stores. Her loss will be seriously felt. She had made many trips; had probably paid for herself several times, but her loss is none the less to be regretted on that account.

**Abuse of Authority**—We are informed that a planter, whose cattle were impressed at Government prices, offered to butcher the cattle himself and deliver it at camp; and that assent was at first given, but afterwards withdrawn, on the ground that the butchering must be done by the regimental or official butcher. The true reason of the refusal of the planter's reasonable proposal was that what is called the fifth quarter, i. e. hide, tallow, &c., was worth more than the whole Government price for a beef, and that was the rich perquisite of the butcher.

17 November 1863, 1

We have been furnished with the following narrative of an escape from the Yankees, and demand for additional resources, showing who are the best friends and true protectors. The communication was made by Col. C. J. Colson, Colonel Commanding Third Military District, at Grahamville, November 10th:

James, belonging to Wm. Ray Habersham, ran away November 5th, 1862, from Grove Plantation on the Ogeechee; went to Fort Pulaski; the Yankees sent him to Beaufort; stayed there no time; got a pass and went to Mr. Edward Walker's place, six miles from Beaufort; has been there since waiting on Thomson, the Superintendent of the place, and his two sisters, who are schooling the colored children; Walker's negroes; Stephen and family, belonging to Mrs. Sarah, and Primus and family belonging to, (he does not remember whom) lived there; had to get a pass when ever he went off; no pickets on Walker's place, but are on Tom Baynard's place; gunboat had crossed from mouth of Archer's Creek where it had been lying and gone to the Lemon Island shore. No soldiers on Paris Island. Only fifteen men and a Lieutenant at Tom Meana's, and eight at Mr. Habersham's. Pickets by the week relieved from Hilton Head. Gunboats occasionally between Lands End and Archer's Creek. Archer's Creek not picketed. Gunboats on all the mouths of it occasionally.

From Archer's Creek to Beaufort no pickets, but pickets heavy from Port Royal Ferry round to Tom Baynard's. A regiment of white troops at Tom Baynard's changed once a week. A regiment of white troops at Barnwell's brick house changed weekly. They picketed from those centres. They have cavalry towards Big Island, but don't know the force or precisely where. From 8th July to 1st November or middle of October only 3000 troops on Beaufort and Paris Islands and around; since then in last two weeks heavy reinforcements—some from Morris' Island, but the bulk from the North. New troops, some of them handcuffed. A new General and some Colonels have come. They say they can't take Charleston from the front, but will take it from the rear. They intend to open a heavy fire from the front on Charleston or Savannah, and somewhere about Ashepoo;

this last to be the main attack. They don't calculate to take the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road at once, but while the operation at Charleston and Savannah occupy us they will fortify on the Main and lay siege to the rail road about Ashepoo. They have their guns for the Ashepoo attack already at Hilton Head. Two shipments of artillery have arrived from the North. This attack is certainly resolved upon now; has never heard them talk of Grahamville. Yankees treated him kindly. The superintendents have to go into service in January next, Thomson among them.

The Yankees have ordered a conscription of all negro men from 18 to 46, with all the privileges of volunteering. He would not volunteer; was to go into service yesterday, according to their orders, but wouldn't fight against his owners, and, therefore, ran away. The negroes who fought at Wagner will not fight again; sick of it; drunk when they went into the fight. The Yankees treat the negroes pretty badly.

The negro men of Col. Heyward, as soon as they arrived in Beaufort, were put in the army; small-pox on Paris Island bad now; Nat Heyward's house in Beaufort a hospital, so is Mrs. John Barnwell's; battery at Bomer Barnwell's; a chain of batteries from Bomer Barnwell's to Mr. Reed's, on the river.

White superintendent on every place except where they were sold to Yankees. They are quartering up the land into twenty acre lots, persuading the negroes to put up cabins and renting these lots to the negroes.

Captain G. P. Elliott's negroes on the Battery place (Rev S. Elliott's). Telegraph from Beaufort Island to Hilton Head & a Paris Island, and from Beaufort towards Port Royal Ferry. A Capt. Paine (whom we took prisoner on a scout between James' and Morris' Islands) and Saulsbury, a millwright, are the greatest Yankee scouts and spies, and have been over frequently on the Main. Mr. Osborn Barnwell's negroes on his place altogether, except Joshua, who quarrelled with the Yankees there and went to Beaufort.

Derived what of hearsay is in this statement principally from Thomson and the soldiers; Gillmore has sent North for forty thousand men, some have come, all drafted men; on Land's End two negro men have been shot dead for swearing they would not fight, one belonging to R. Fuller and one to Gen. Finegan.

17 November 1863, 1

*From Beaufort.*—A deserter from the enemy's camp at Beaufort, who arrived here a day or two since, gives some interesting items of information.

The present force of the enemy at Beaufort is about ten thousand white troops, mostly foreigners, and six regiments of blacks, three of which have recently been organized.

Every week the Yankee officers read out a notice to the black troops purporting to come from across the lines, to the effect that all negroes who return to the Confederate territory will be hung immediately upon their arrival. By this infamous system of lying they are succeeding pretty well in retaining the fugitives, nearly all of whom would joyfully return to their masters if they believed it could be done with safety. They are thoroughly disgusted with the brutal rule of the Yankees, and long to get home again.

A new conscription has been ordered to take place to-morrow (Monday), by which all blacks between the ages of 18 and 60 will be enrolled in the army.

The small pox is raging to a fearful extent among the fugitive blacks, and a large hospital has been established a few miles from Beaufort for their reception and treatment.

Extensive preparation is making for an expedition of some sort, and from what our informant could learn from the officers, a simultaneous attack is contemplated against Charleston and Savannah in the course of a very short time.

[Savannah Republican.]



17 November 1863, 1

Five of the men drowned in this harbor with Capt. HUNLEY, several weeks ago, were mechanics of the city of Mobile, who have left families in destitute circumstances, having been dependent for support on the wages of the men now taken from them. These families are commended to the attention of the liberal gentlemen of Charleston, as objects worthy of judicious and substantial charity.

**The Margaret and Jessie.**

The "Jenkins" of the New York Herald commences with his usual ruiñess and extravagance over the capture of the *Margaret and Jessie*. We take the following extracts:

Had the *Margaret and Jessie* been successful, this would have been her fifteenth trip between Nassau and the rebel ports of Charleston and Wilmington, N. C. But it has been reserved for an army transport to capture her, and take from the rebels not only a valuable cargo, but one of the swiftest and most successful blockade runners they had in their line of packets.

The *Margaret and Jessie* was commanded by the well known Robert Lockwood, who was formerly the pilot of the steam ship *Columbis*, Captain Berry, running from this port to Charleston.—Lockwood has an interest in the vessel, as have the Purser and chief Steward. All of them are rich, and the Purser was to have retired at the expiration of this trip.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Margaret and Jessie*:

- Captain—Robert Lockwood.
- Purser—W. J. Dortick.
- First Officer—N. Donovan.
- Second Officer—T. Darry.
- Third Officer—S. J. Brylen.
- Engineers—Chief, G. McDougal; First Assistant, H. McLane; Second Assistant, H. Withington; Third Assistant, T. Craig.
- Steward—N. Fehrenbach.

At the time of capture she had some passengers on board, who are now with the officers, and are in charge of the United States Marshal. The following is a list of the passengers: Miss Maria Sparks, Mrs. Bourne, J. H. Haggott, A. McKay, S. L. Wartzelman, W. Collins, J. Barke, O. W. Craig.

Miss Sparks was on her way to her home in Richmond, having been at school in England for some time back. She is an interesting young lady, and is quiet, unassuming and has not yet learned to talk as each like her sisters in the South. Mrs. Bourne is a young woman, her husband having died only a short time since, and she was on route to her friends in Rebeldom.

The male portion of the passengers are Englishmen, and Jew huckajers, who have no particular history worth mentioning.

The rebels will mourn over the loss of this vessel more than any other in the trade, and great credit is due Captain Walker for his perseverance in his pursuit of her. This line of steamers has been singularly fortunate, as the sister ship, the *Arago*, captured the steamer *Emily* only a few weeks ago. In spite of the want of fast naval cruisers, we are gradually but surely breaking up blockade running.

Had it not been that the bottom of the *Margaret and Jessie* was foul the *Fulton* could not have caught her; but the engineers of the captor exerted themselves to their utmost, and we have heard in several quarters that great credit is due to Mr. Frasier, the third assistant engineer of the *Fulton*, for the untiring labors in urging the ship forward to the utmost of her ability.

**INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT NEWS  
FROM THE ENEMY'S LINES—MATTERS  
IN BEAUFORT.**

Last week *James*, a very intelligent and observant negro, who ran away about a year ago from Mr. WM. R. HABERSHAM's plantation, on the Ogeechee River, Georgia, and who has since been living amongst the Yankees, in and near Beaufort, made his escape through the enemy's lines and returned to seek his master. His account of the condition of affairs in Beaufort is interesting, and in some respects important.

During the greater portion of his absence, *James* has been used as a servant on the plantation of Mr. EDWARD WALKER, six miles from Beaufort, by a Yankee, named THOMPSON, the "Superintendent" of Negroes. THOMPSON has his two sisters living with him, and acting as school-maams. He says that a regiment of white troops is stationed at Mr. TOM BAYNARD's, and another white regiment at BARNWELL's brick house. These regiments are relieved every week; and from these two points, as centres, the enemy throw out their pickets. From July 8 to the middle of October there were but 3000 troops on Beaufort and Paris Islands, and in that neighborhood. But, during the last three weeks, heavy reinforcements had arrived—some from Morris Island, but the bulk of them from the North. Of these last, many came handcuffed. A new General and several Colonels were amongst the fresh arrivals.

The Yankees say that they cannot take Charleston from the front, but hope to reduce it from the rear. From the statements that he heard, *James* gathered that they intend to open a heavy fire from the front on Charleston, on Savannah and on some point near Ashepoo—this last to be the main attack. They do not expect to take the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at once, but while the demonstrations at Charleston and Savannah occupy our attention, they hope to be able to lay waste Ashepoo, cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and fortify their foothold on the main. They have the guns for this attack on Ashepoo now ready at Hilton Head, having received two shiploads of artillery from the North. *James* believes that this movement against Ashepoo is certainly resolved upon, and will soon take place.

The Yankees have ordered a conscription of all negromen between the ages of 18 and 45. This conscription was to have taken place yesterday (Monday), and it was to avoid this compulsory display of martial ardor that *James* forsook the enemy. He says that the negroes who led the assault on Battery Wagner were drunk at the time, and the remnant not killed cannot be made to fight again. The Yankees are very brutal in their treatment of the negroes. The negro men of

Colonel HEYWARD, as soon as they arrived at Beaufort, were put into the army. The small pox prevailed extensively on Paris Island. The houses of Mr. NAT. HEYWARD and Mr. JOHN BARNWELL, in Beaufort, are occupied as hospitals. A white "superintendent" is placed upon every plantation, except such as have been "sold" to Yankee settlers. They are quartering up the land into 20 acre lots, and persuading the negroes to put up cabins and rent these lots. There is a telegraph from Beaufort Island to Hilton Head, via Paris Island, and from Beaufort towards Port Royal Ferry. A Captain PAINE (whom we took prisoner on a scout between Morris and James Islands), and a millwright named SAULSBURY, are the two greatest Yankee scouts, and have frequently been over to the main. General GILLMORE has sent North for 40,000 men, and some of them (all drafted men) have come. On Land's End two negro men have been shot dead for swearing that they would not fight; one of them belonged to Mr. RICHARD FULLER, and the other to Brigadier General FINEGAN.

Whatever portions of the above facts are based upon hearsay, were obtained by *James* from his Yankee taskmaster THOMPSON, and from the white soldiers whom he happened to meet.

In regard to the threatened attack on the Main, in Gen. WALKER's District, we may remark that the lowest points on the Ashepoo and Combahee Rivers, available for the landing of a hostile force, would be Chapman's Fort, on the Ashepoo and Field's Point on the Combahee. Both these places are already strengthened by fortifications, and we trust that these works may not fail, either through the deficiency of men or guns of sufficient calibre, to repel any advance the enemy may attempt in that direction.

TO THE GRATEFUL AND GENEROUS.—Among the hosts of patriots who have given their lives to the cause of their country, there are some, who, in an especial manner, have richly earned the substantial gratitude of this community. Prominent amongst these latter are the devoted men who lately perished in our harbor in the furtherance of the work conceived and so nobly begun by the gallant HUNLEY. We call attention to the following note:

HEADQUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF SO. CAL., GA. AND FLA.,  
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 16, 1863.

To the Editor of the Mercury: Five of the men drowned in this harbor with Captain Hunley, several weeks ago, were mechanics of the city of Mobile, who have left families in destitute circumstances, having been dependent for support on the wages of the men now taken from them. These families are commended to the attention of the liberal gentlemen of Charleston, as objects worthy of a judicious and substantial charity.

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

# The Charleston Mercury.

17 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

The drama of the siege is widening—Fort Sumter being no longer the sole centre of interest. On Friday, and for some hours on Saturday, Battery Gregg shelled Moultrie with considerable severity. Few of the shells, however, fell within the fort. Private COMPTON, of Captain WITHERSPOON'S Company, 1st S. C. Infantry, was killed. Major MCCAULEY, in preparing to leave the fort for another battery, had his carriage struck, and one of his horses killed.

Several shells were also thrown on Saturday as far as Mount Pleasant, one of them striking very near the headquarters of Gen. RIPLEY.

There was no bombardment of Moultrie on Sunday, but throughout the day that fort kept up a constant fire from its mortars on Morris Island.

Until Monday the monitors had left Moultrie unmolested, merely returning the occasional fire of the fort, and then moving off. On Monday morning, however, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, four monitors assaulted that work. The fire for some time on both sides was very brisk. During the action one of the monitors got aground, and in defending her the others remained probably somewhat longer than they would otherwise have done. At length the distressed vessel was made to float, and, with her consorts, withdrew about ten o'clock.

In the course of the day Battery Gregg again lunged several shells at Mount Pleasant. One of them struck the wharf and did some slight damage.

Advices from Fort Sumter report the shelling on Saturday night as quite severe. Ninety-eight

rifled shells were fired, of which thirty-nine missed, and two hundred and nineteen mortar shells, of which ninety missed. The casualties of the night were Private J. R. WILSON, Company K, 27th Georgia, shoulder, slight; Private N. A. BRINTON, Company A, 27th Georgia, scalp, slight; WALTER MENT, Company H, 27th Georgia, back, slight.

On Sunday, sixteen rifled shots were fired, of which six missed, and three hundred and twenty mortar shells, of which one hundred and fifteen missed. First Sergeant J. A. GRIMBALL, Company D, 1st S. C. A., was severely wounded in the head, abdomen and knee by a mortar shell.

Sumter, of course, underwent its usual ordeal on Monday. Battery Gregg bombarded the fort at regular intervals throughout the day, and in the afternoon two monitors also assaulted it.

The batteries on our side reported to be in action, were Marion, Moultrie, Rutledge, Simkins and Johnson. The number of shells thrown by all these together was three hundred and fifty-eight, while the enemy threw seven hundred and four. In this computation of the fire of the latter, every shot—whether at Sumter or Moultrie—is included.

The number of vessels reported inside the bar on Monday afternoon was twenty-seven; among them was the *Ironsides*, four monitors, flagship, one gunboat, two mortar hulks, one propeller transport, two tugs, and four barks.

There were twelve vessels in Stono, four in Folly River, six in Folly River Creek, and sixteen in Lighthouse Inlet, including two tugs, one hospital boat, one derrick boat, one brig, and eleven schooners.

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# The Charleston Courier.

18 November 1863, 1

## Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

The movements of the enemy, it is believed, indicate more extended and important operations. A report from Sumter, in relation to the attack on Monday, says: "Four Monitors took position near the Cummings' Point buoy. Two pairs of buoys were discharged by them on the flood tide. They passed up the channel between the obstructions and Fort Sumter. It is believed they carried heavy weights suspended at a certain depth below the surface of the water, and were designed to prove whether there was a practical passage for vessels of a certain draft."

Two of the Monitors engaged in the fight Monday were reported missing Tuesday morning, but they re-appeared in the evening.

The enemy about half-past ten Tuesday morning opened fire from two Parrott guns at Gregg upon the city. From twenty to twenty-five shots were fired, which did no damage. It is reported that one of the guns burst at the last fire, as clouds of sand and smoke were observed to rise from the battery at the time, but no shot or shell was observed to come from the gun.

The firing upon Fort Sumter Tuesday was as usual from the enemy's mortar battery and Battery Gregg.

The Monitors were not in action Tuesday. Batteries Simkins, Bee and Marion, and Forts Moultrie and Johnson, kept up a steady fire on Gregg and the enemy's mortar battery throughout the day. A few scattering shots were fired at James' and Sullivan's Islands from Gregg and Wagner, without effect.

During Sunday night one hundred and eighty-four rifled shots were fired on Sumter, of which thirty-two missed, and twelve mortar shells, two of which missed. On Monday forty-two rifled shots were fired, of which five missed, and three hundred and sixty-three mortar shells, of which one hundred and eighteen missed. The number of shots of all kinds fired during the past week, up to Monday morning, was three thousand and thirty.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 November 1863, 2

**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 17, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 247.]

\* \* \* \* \*

VIII. UNTIL OTHERWISE ORDERED, THE EASTERN limits of the THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT will be the Chessee Creek branch of the Ashepoo River, thence in a line by Youngblood's House, and thence by the most direct road, *via* Red Banks Postoffice, to the Edisto River.

\* \* \* \* \*

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

JNO. M. OTEY,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

November 18

6

# The Charleston Mercury.

18 November 1863, 2

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, November 10, at the residence of Maj P. S. BACOT, Lieut. T. A. G. CLARKE, of Hampton Leigon, to Mrs. A. W. BACOT, of Darlington, S. C. \*

At St. Paul's Church, Pendleton, S. C., on the 8d instat., by the Rev. A. H. CORNISH, Capt. HENRY BUIST, O. S. A., to ELIZA, daughter of Commodore DUNCAN L. INGRAHAM, C. S. N. \*

# The Charleston Mercury.

18 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH DAY.

It is believed that, in their late assault upon Moultrie, two, at least, of the monitors were considerably injured. The smoke stack of one was pierced in two places, her turret in three, and one shot entered her pilot-box. Another was twice perforated in her turret and smoke stack. No report has yet been received from Moultrie of any casualties.

The monitors on this occasion dropped two piles of buoys on the flood tide. These passed up the channel between the obstructions and Fort Sumter. It is suspected that they carried heavy weights suspended at a certain depth below the surface of the water, and that they were designed to prove whether there was a practicable passage for vessels of a certain draft.

Our last report of the number of shots fired at Sumter ended with Sunday evening. On Sunday night one hundred and eighty-four rifled shots were fired, of which thirty-two missed; and twelve mortar shells, of which two missed. On Monday forty-two rifled shots were fired, of which five missed; and three hundred and sixty-three mortar shells, of which one hundred and eighteen missed. The number of shots of all kinds fired during the past week, up to Monday morning, is three thousand and thirty.

On Tuesday the enemy continued to keep up a slow fire on Sumter from Gregg and the Cummings' Point Battery. The monitors were inactive.

Batteries Bee, Marlon, Johnson and Simkins returned the Yankee fire with deliberation.

About half-past eleven, a. m., the enemy made another impotent attempt to shell the city.

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THANKSGIVING INTERMISSION—To-morrow being Thanksgiving Day, no paper will be issued from this office on Friday morning. Notices intended for that day should, therefore, be inserted in to-morrow's issue.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED, from Messrs E LAFITTE & Co., five hundred dollars for the relief of the families of the men who were recently drowned in this harbor.

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19 November 1863, 1

**Bombardment of Fort Sumter  
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF THE  
SIEGE.**

The enemy's fire upon the fort during Tuesday night and Wednesday continued slow but steady. Our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island and Battery Simkins, in response, have also kept up a vigorous shelling of the Yankees at Gregg and the Cumming's Point mortar battery.

The number of rifled shots fired Monday night was one hundred and fifty-six, of which fifty-five missed; the number of mortar shells six, of which one missed.

On Tuesday fourteen rifled shots were fired, and three hundred and sixty-six mortar shells. Five of the former and one hundred and seventeen of the latter missed the fort. No report from the fort was received Wednesday night.

The enemy fired a few shots up Cooper River Wednesday afternoon, believed to be at a passing steamer, but without effect. It is supposed to have been fired from the same gun that was used in firing towards the city.

None of the Monitors were in action during the day. The *Ironsides* still remains quiet at her old anchorage.

**News from the Coast.**

A correspondent on John's Island, under date 17th inst., says: "Our men had a small skirmish with the Yankees last Sunday. It turned out to be altogether an artillery duel. Some of their shells exploded near us, but hurt no one. Our fire, it is believed, did some execution, as a number of dead and wounded were seen carried from the field. Our pickets say at least twenty were taken off.

The impression here is that the Yankees wish to get possession of Seabrook's Bay for the purpose of continuing their line of telegraph, which they are running from Fortress Monroe via Port Royal.

Major JENKINS, with about forty men, went over Wednesday evening and returned on Friday night, without accident. They caught in the creek oystering, between Mr. TOWNSEND'S and Clark's Bay, two Yankee negroes belonging to the 55th Massachusetts Regiment. One was a Sergeant and the other a private. They said they were drafted and had to serve because they could not afford to pay \$300 to the LINCOLN Government. Their company, they said, was on Clark's Bay, guarding an observatory which is in course of erection.



The Charleston Courier.

19 November 1863, 1

E. W. WALTER, Esq., enters the Charleston office of the Southern Express Company as Cashier.

The Superintendent, WOODWARD, ever awake to the interests of the concern and the accommodation of the public, has been fortunate in securing the services of one so long and well known for business qualities and capacities as Mr. WALTER.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA., AND FLA., }  
 [EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., November 17, 1863. }  
 [SPECIAL ORDERS No. 241.]

**VIII.** UNTIL OTHERWISE ORDERED, THE Eastern limit of the THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT will be the Chessee Creek branch of the Ashpoo River, thence in a line by Youghood's house, and thence by the most direct road via Red Bank Post-office to the Edisto River.

By command of Gen. BRAUERDARD,  
 JOHN M. OTEY,  
 November 18 6 Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA. }  
 [EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., November 16, 1863. }  
 [SPECIAL ORDERS No. 240.]

**X.** ALL QUARTERMASTERS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS who have received or may receive any of the TAX IN KIND, will receipt for the same to the Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster of the Congressional District in which the producer resides, giving the name and County, District or Parish of the Producer.

This receipt is necessary both to hold the Receiving Officer accountable and to cover the responsibility of the District Quartermaster.

By command of Gen. BRAUERDARD,  
 JOHN M. OTEY,  
 November 18 6 Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTION GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 RICHMOND, October 29, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 141.]

**I.** THE PRACTICE OF RELIEVING OFFICERS from commands to which they have been appointed and assigned, and ordering them to report in person to this office for further assignment, will cease, unless specially required by orders from this office, in places at which they will stay, although they immediately report to the nearest enrolling officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires.

III. When, at the expiration of his furlough, and being at a distance from an Hospital Examining Board, a soldier is unable to travel, the enrolling officer will order him before the Board of Examiners for conscripts; and the medical officer and one of the physicians "employed" concurring, they will forward to his Commanding General, with a statement of his case, a recommendation for an extension of furlough, not to exceed thirty days, duplicate being also sent to the Surgeon General. But when the soldier is accessible to a general hospital, he will be sent to the Hospital Examining Board, who will conform to the preceding instructions.

IV. In cases of sickness or wounds, which, from any cause are neglected, or do not receive proper treatment, the disability in consequence being prolonged, the soldier will be sent, by the enrolling officer, to the nearest camp of instruction for treatment in hospital.

V. Recommendations for extension of leave to officers and furloughs to soldiers, and medical certificates to officers and certificates of disability for discharge to soldiers, will only be given by authorized Boards of Examiners; or, in cases embraced in Paragraph III, of this Order, by the Board of Examiners for conscripts. Recommendations or certificates from private physicians, or from a medical officer singly, will not be received. Paragraphs 171 and 173, General Regulations, and Paragraph I, General Orders No. 51, current series, from this office, are amended to accord with this paragraph.

VI. Furloughed soldiers will not be permitted to go within the lines of the enemy.

VII. In the medical examination of substitutes, the instructions and requisitions of Paragraph 1192, General Regulations (Paragraph 48, Medical Regulations,) will be fully adhered to, and if a substitute fails to meet the condition of that paragraph, he will be rejected.

By order,  
 B. COOPER,  
 Adjutant and Inspector-General.  
 November 16 6

HEADQUARTERS DEPT S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
 CHARLESTON, S. C., November 18th, 1863. }  
 [GENERAL ORDERS No. 116.]

**A**LL ORDERS FROM THESE HEADQUARTERS placing restrictions on the ingress, or admission within this City, of persons not in the military Service, are so far modified from this day as to restrict only the UNAUTHORIZED return or admission of women and children.

By order of General BRAUERDARD,  
 (Signed) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.  
 Official: JOHN M. OTEY, A. A. General.

# The Charleston Mercury.

19 November 1863, 2

**NO PAPER TO MORROW.**—This being the day fixed by the city authorities for prayer and thanksgiving in this community, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

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## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Our regular report of the number of shots fired at Sumter begins, in this issue, on Monday night. On that night there were one hundred and fifty-six rifled shots, of which fifty-five missed; and six mortar shells, of which one missed. On Tuesday fourteen rifled shots were fired, of which five missed; and three hundred and sixty-six mortar shells, of which one hundred and seventeen missed. The only casualty of this day was the death of EDWARD LAKE, Company D, 27th S. C. V., who was killed by a mortar shell.

The spirit of the enemy seems to have suffered somewhat of a collapse since his spasmodic effort to shell the city on Tuesday. There was but little vigor on Wednesday in his bombardment of Sumter, only a slow and less than usually accurate fire being kept up by Greer. The same battery also threw a few shots at one of our steamers passing up Cooper River. The monitors remained inactive.

Our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island and Battery Simkins maintained a slow bombardment of Morris Island.

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DIVINE SERVICE may be expected to-day in Bethel Church, at 11 o'clock, a. m. A discourse will be delivered by the Pastor on the "History of the Siege of Charleston."

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# The Charleston Mercury.

21 November 1863, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-  
THIRD DAY.

We resume our report of the number of shots fired at Sumter, beginning with Tuesday night, and ending with Friday evening.

On Tuesday night there were one hundred and thirty-three rifled shots, of which eleven missed.

On Wednesday twelve rifled shots, of which four missed; and two hundred and seventy-eight mortar shells, of which ninety-two missed. On Wednesday night two hundred and eighty-five rifled shots, of which ninety-six missed; and three mortar shells, all of which struck. On Thursday forty-four rifled shells, of which nine missed; and three hundred and sixty-two mortar shells, of which one hundred and thirteen missed. On Thursday night ninety-seven rifled shells, of which twenty-five missed. On Friday eighteen rifled shells, of which ten missed; and three hundred and seventy-seven mortar shells, of which one hundred and forty-six missed.

The enemy is evidently contemplating an early assault upon Sumter, and for the last two or three nights he has been making efforts to find out the strength of the garrison. On Tuesday night, about half-past twelve o'clock, the sentinel at the northeast angle descried a small boat approaching the fort. He hailed it several times, and was answered with an oath. He thereupon fired, and the boat went off. Not long after there was considerable musketry firing, apparently from boats between the fort and Gregg. Several balls struck the fort, and some passed over. Towards daylight two boats approached within four hundred yards of the northeast angle. Being fired upon they retreated towards Morris Island.

On Thursday night a rather more daring attempt was made for the purpose, probably, of discovering whether the fort was defended by many muskets. About 3 o'clock, a. m., a number of the enemy's barges—variously estimated at from four to nine—approached within three hundred yards of the fort, and opened fire with musketry. The garrison, which had been previously placed in readiness for any emergency by the ever-vigilant commander, returned the fire, and the boats retired.

It will be seen, from our report, that the mortar firing of the enemy has been lately much heavier than that from his rifled guns. On Friday morning the mortar firing was particularly severe.

The only casualties that have occurred are Private T. WHEELER, Company D, 1st S. C. A., wounded slightly in the head, on Thursday; by a brick, and one man killed on Friday.

Since our last issue, the enemy has made four several attempts to shell the city. From twenty to twenty-four shells were thrown towards the town on Thursday morning, the fire lasting from half-past eleven to two o'clock. Two or three shells were thrown at two o'clock, a. m., on Thursday night, and about a dozen or fifteen more on Friday morning, and eight or nine in the afternoon. It will please the Yankees to know that no one was hurt.

The monitors still remain idle. Our batteries do their usual amount of work. The rocket firing from the Sullivan's Island batteries, during the skirmish with the barges, has been officially reported as very fine. Fort Johnson also shared in the fight.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Captain CHISOLM, his check for \$250, for the benefit of the families of the five men who lost their lives in the submarine boat with Captain HUNLEY.

23 November 1863, 2

**MARRIED.**

In Trinity Church, at Abbeville Court House, S. C., on Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, by the Rev. B. JOHNSON, Dr. LOUIS V. HUOT, of Columbia, to Miss LIZZIE F., daughter of Mr. JOHN R. HORSEY, of this city.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. R. T. BROWN, Mr. W. D. STYRON, of Wilmington, N. C., and Miss E. LOUISA WESTERVELT, of Oheraw, S. C.

On the 12th of November, in Clarendon District, by the Rev. B. E. HABERSHAM, Captain A. S. GAILLARD, First S. C. Artillery, to Miss MARY ADELAIDE, daughter of D. St. P. DuBose, of Clarendon District.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE CITY SUBSISTENCE STORES HAVE BEEN REMOVED to No. 2 COLUMBUS-STREET, opposite Half-Moon Battery. Families wishing to draw SUPPLIES will please send the days designated on their Tickets. Open from 8 o'clock, a. m. to 1 o'clock, p. m.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,  
November 23 6 Chairman Subsistence Committee.

**H. W. CONNER & CO.**

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE FROM NO. 18 Broad-street to No. 488 King-street, four doors above Hudson-street. 8 November 23

**REMOVAL.**

THE CHARLESTON SAVINGS' INSTITUTION HAVE removed their Office from the State Bank, Broad street, to Dr. GEO. S. PELZER'S Office, Vanderhorst street, three doors west of King street. mwf8 November 23

**REMOVAL.**

JAMES W. BROWN, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has removed to the S. W. CORNER OF MEETING AND WENTWORTH-STREETS, where he will continue the Auction Business.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments.  
November 21 9

**REMOVAL.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS MOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 26 ALEXANDER-STREET.  
November 23 2\* JOHN L. DAWSON, M. D.

**REMOVAL.**

THE OFFICE OF THE AUGUSTA INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY is removed to the north side of MARY-STREET, second house from Nassau street, under Mr. WM. B. HERIOT'S Office, where they continue to take CITY RISKS. 1\* November 23

**REMOVAL.**

N. HUNT & SON, AUCTIONEERS, HAVE REMOVED to the Store No. 847 KING-STREET, four (4) doors south of Calhoun street, where they will continue the AUCTION BUSINESS. Thankful for past favors, would solicit a share of the public patronage.

Sales on Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
November 23 mwf3\*

**REMOVAL.**

WAR TAX OFFICE, }  
NINTH COLLECTION DISTRICT. }  
THIS OFFICE HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE BUILDING at the northwest corner of St. Philip's and Radcliffe-streets.  
ALFRED H. DUNKIN,  
November 23 2 Collector.

**REMOVAL.**

GENERAL PRODUCE LOAN AND COMMISSION OFFICE, }  
No. 434 KING-STREET, }  
CHARLESTON, November 20, 1863. }  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE from No. 40 BROAD-STREET to the "MERCURY BUILDING" ON KING-STREET, east side, one door north of Hudson-street.  
I. S. K. BENNETT,  
General Agent State of South Carolina.  
November 21

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

The military operations on both sides continue to increase in interest and importance. At our last accounts the enemy was engaged in a vigorous shelling of Fort Sumter, which has since been kept up with but little intermission.

During Friday night one hundred and twenty-four rifled shots were fired by Gregg, of which forty-one passed over without exploding. Private THOMAS HORNBUCKLE, Company C, 23d Georgia, was killed Friday by the explosion of a shell. The other casualties were as follows: Private C. BANKS, Company K, 17th S. C., wounded slightly in the spine; Private W. P. BROWN, MATHEWS' Artillery, wounded in the shoulder, severely; Private A. STEWART, Company B, 6th Georgia, wounded in the scalp, slight.

About five o'clock Saturday morning a broken arch of the gorge wall was struck by a Parrott shell, and fell in, killing two negroes and wounding six; also wounding Private C. ETHERIDGE, Company K, 6th Georgia, fractured; Privates JAMES and CORTE THAYER, Company H, 6th Georgia, in spots, slight.

The number of rifled shots fired at Sumter Saturday from Gregg was twenty-three, of which seven missed; and the number of shells from the mortar battery two hundred and thirty-eight, of which ninety-nine missed. Saturday night one hundred and forty-nine rifled shots were fired, forty five of which exploded after passing the fort.

During Saturday the enemy again opened on the city, and threw about twelve shells. Between twelve and two o'clock Saturday the firing on the city was renewed, and eighteen shells thrown, doing comparative little injury. The first and only victim of the Yankee bombardment, thus far, was an old negro woman belonging to a Mr. LINDSAY. She was killed Saturday forenoon.

Battery Simkins Saturday night opened on the gun bearing on the city, and it is reported succeeded in silencing it. The shelling of the city was not renewed Sunday, nor up to the hour of closing our report.

There were no casualties in Fort Sumter Saturday, nor any serious damage to the work.

A spirited fight took place Sunday afternoon between Gregg and Wagner, on the enemy's side, and Forts Moultrie and Johnson, with Batteries Bea and Simkins, on ours. Gregg opened heavily on Moultrie, and Wagner on Johnson and Simkins. Our batteries did some remarkably accurate shooting, frequently compelling the enemy to retreat under cover. The engagement lasted several hours and ceased at dark. During the fight the bombardment of Sumter was discontinued.

There have been no further indications of an assault on the part of the enemy.

Owing to some changes deemed necessary in the mechanical arrangements of the *Courier*, we understand that the issue of that paper will be suspended for a day or two.

We give in another column an interesting letter from the *Courier's* Army Correspondent, which the proprietors of that paper have placed at our disposal for publication.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. WILLIAM T. GLASSSELL, C. S. N.—As much interest has been felt in the case of Lieutenant WILLIAM T. GLASSSELL, the gallant officer in charge of the expedition to attempt the destruction of the *Ironsides* in Charleston harbor, and who was reported in the Yankee papers to be confined in irons, we publish the following correspondence, for the information of his friends:

C. S. OF AMERICA,  
War Department, Richmond, Va.,  
October 31, 1863.

Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

Sir—The Northern papers of the 23d and 24th instant, contain notices of the examination of Lieut. Glassell, of the C. S. Navy, recently captured near Charleston, S. C., from which it appears that he was carried in irons from the jail in New York before the U. B. Marshal. It seems that he was subsequently sent to Fort Lafayette, which you know is not now used as a place of confinement of prisoners of war.

I will thank you to inform me, as soon as possible, whether this statement is true. Will you, also, let me know the character of the confinement and treatment which this officer is receiving; whether he is in close or solitary confinement or in irons, and whether his treatment differs from that which is accorded to prisoners of war generally.

Respectfully, your obed't servant,  
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

OFFICE OF COM'R OF EXCHANGE,  
Fort Monroe, Va., November 3, 1863.  
Respectfully referred to Colonel William Hoffman, Commanding General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.

S. A. MEREDITH, Brigadier General,  
And Com'r for Exchange.

OFFICE OF COM. GEN'L OF PRISONERS,  
November 9, 1863.

I have no official knowledge of the manner in which Lieut. Glassell was treated while in the hands of the Provost Marshal at New York. If he was placed in irons, as the newspapers state, it was doubtless for his security. Since his reception at Fort Lafayette (which is used, as heretofore, as a place of confinement for prisoners of war), his treatment has been, in every respect, the same as that of other prisoners.

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Com'r of Exchange of Prisoners.

W. HOFFMAN, Colonel 3d Infantry,  
Com'g General of Prisoners.

OFFICE OF COM'R OF EXCHANGE,  
Fort Monroe, Va., November 11, 1863.  
Respectfully returned to Hon. Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange.

S. A. MEREDITH, Brig. General,  
And Commissioner for Exchange.

# The Charleston Mercury.

24 November 1863,

## The Bugbear Shelling.

It is curious, as well as gratifying, to see how coolly our citizens take the Yankee shelling of the city. The people go to and fro in the streets very much as usual. The ladies do not forego their usual promenades; and when a shell falls, the crowds gather about the sullen monster, or watch its fragments, with a curiosity which is not in any whit lessened by their sense of danger. The young girls and boys, as they hear the whizzing, look up and cry "There it goes!" or "Here it comes!" with a superb feeling of confidence in Fate, if not with an absolute sense of superiority and contempt. When a house is struck, which is rather a rare thing, they examine the hole, and measure its dimensions, and even calculate the rate of progress which the enemy will make in shelling down our ancient city. They say, "At this rate it will require thirty guns, constantly in play, for three years, to batter us into a cocked hat!" and with this arithmetical philosophy they resume their shinny sticks, and go on with their game of golph or marbles, in spite of GILLMORE and his guns. But sometimes they carry on a profitable speculation amidst the uproar of a bursting shell or stricken dwelling. "It's an ill wind," quoth the urchin, "that blows no body good." Thus, a day or two ago, a shell bursting into a storehouse in the lower part of the city, the boy rushed in, and one of them, emerging with exultation from it, held up to us a bank note, crying out, "I've made ten dollars out of that shell!" "How so?" said we. "Look at that," quoth he, holding up the note. "Why you've made more," said we—"That bill is worth \$35." "Much you know about it!" was the ready answer. "The bill is worth \$35, if it's worth a copper! But there is another shell. I must go and see after my rights!" That little scamp will make his way in the world, provided no malignant shell shatters his cranium. And so everywhere. If one or two small precincts are *tabooed*, the streets are, everywhere else, crowded with people. The ear is getting hourly more and more obtuse. Oysters, in the shell, produce a more lively sensation than shells of Greek fire; and forced meat-balls awaken more earnest moods than balls that only seek to force *our* meat out of its proper shape and proportions. The ladies sit in their piazzas and watch the shells as they drop into the neighboring yards. The burnt district receives, and quietly harbors, one half of the missiles that fall among us; and, except in the business portions of the city, where the buildings are more dense, the danger is held to be mostly nominal. Our city is so largely suburban in its residences, each dwelling having its own spacious lot or garden, that the chances are four to one in favor of the escape of the *house*, in whose precincts the shell may fall. Such is the present state of things. Of course we do not expect it always to remain so. As the enemy shall, day by day, get new mortars or guns into position, the work will become hotter; but we doubt if that will make us cooler, or cool the courage which now cries out—

"Lay on, Macdull,  
And d—d be he who first cries 'Hold! Enough!'"

# The Charleston Mercury.

24 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

We have no material change to notice in the position of affairs, except that the enemy, on Monday morning, opened a heavy fire, dividing his attention between Sumter, Sullivan's and James Island. Monday afternoon a rapid fire of two and three hundred pounder Parrotts was directed at Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins, and a number of the shells were thrown into the camps on James Island, doing no damage. A vigorous fire was kept up by Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins throughout the day.

There has been no further shelling of the city.

The number of rifled shots fired at Fort Sumter Sunday was four, all of which struck; the number of mortar shells one hundred and forty-three, of which sixty-three missed.

Sunday night ninety-four rifled shots were fired, of which twenty-four missed.

On Monday seven rifled shots were fired, and one hundred and ninety-two mortar shells, of which eighty-one missed. The report from Sumter says so casualties have occurred, and no damage done to the work. The bomb-proof was whitewashed yesterday.

No report of casualties has been received from James or Sullivan's Islands.

Heavy firing was still going on at the closing of our report.

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**CAPTURE OF YANKEES.**—We learn that Lieut. RAYSOR, of Company C, 5th S. C. Cavalry, captured two Yankees on Battery Island, at about seven o'clock yesterday morning. It seems that it has been the practice of the enemy, for some time past, to send small detachments from Horse Shoe Island to Battery Island, in order to obtain water. The names of the prisoners, in this instance, were GREEN and WEIMER, both of the 127th New York Regiment, stationed on Cole's Island.



# The Charleston Mercury.

25 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

We have to chronicle this morning, amongst the casualties at Fort Sumter, the death of the brave and accomplished Captain FRANK H. HARLESTON, Company D, 1st South Carolina Artillery. Captain HARLESTON, at the request of Major ELLIOTT to Colonel RUETT, commandant of the 5th District (which includes Fort Sumter), that he be allowed to remain longer in the fort before being relieved from his tour of duty at that post, volunteered his services, and expressed his desire that Major ELLIOTT'S request should be complied with. It was while making an inspection of the outside of the fort, about four o'clock Tuesday morning, that a Parrott shell from Morris Island exploded near him, mortally wounding him in both thighs and an arm. He bore his sufferings manfully, preserving his calm and cheerful bearing to the last.—Lingering but a few hours, he expired at half-past nine Tuesday morning. Thus has fallen one of the most promising officers that our State has given to the cause.

During Monday night one hundred and seventy rifled shells were fired at Fort Sumter, of which sixty-two failed. One negro was killed, and another lost a leg by a fragment of a Parrott shell. The enemy continued to fire upon Sumter with mortar shells, and opened a brisk fire upon Forts Moultrie, Johnson and Battery Simkins with rifled guns. Yankee negroes were observed working briskly on Gregg, and, it was reported, had unmasked four more guns. The three hundred pounder Parrott, at the middle battery, was turned upon Moultrie, and kept up a sharp fire all day. In the afternoon the enemy again shelled Simkins and the camps on James Island. Our batteries kept up a steady fire throughout the day.

There has been no further shelling of the city.

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THE WAYSIDE HOME has a moderate supply of genuine coffee, which is bountifully served up to the soldiers at breakfast and supper, but its supply of sugar is nearly exhausted, and coffee, to most persons, is not very palatable without this essential. The managing committee is aware of the scarcity of the needed article, but they and we hope that some generous individual, who may have a surplus of this necessary, will remember what a luxury it will be to the weary soldier.

# The Charleston Mercury.

26 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHTH DAY.

Wednesday was a comparatively quiet day in the harbor of Charleston. The enemy's fire on Sumter was unusually slow. In the afternoon he threw a shot up Cooper River, in the direction of Castle Pinckney. It was supposed to have been directed at a steamer moving around the bay.

On Tuesday only two rifled shots were fired at Sumter, both of which missed. The number of mortar shells was ninety-eight, of which thirty-three missed. On Tuesday night one hundred and sixty-six rifled shots were fired, of which one hundred and fifteen missed; and seventeen mortar shells, nine of which missed.

The following were the casualties of Tuesday night: Captain MITCHELL, of the 23d Georgia, slightly wounded; one negro killed, and another severely wounded in the shoulder.

### REMOVAL.

THE AUSTRIAN, PRUSSIAN AND SWISS CONSULATES have been removed to No. 18 Charlotte-street.  
November 26<sup>th</sup>

### REMOVAL.

JAMES TUPPER, MASTER IN EQUITY, HAS REMOVED his Office from No. 74 Broad street to No. 231 MEETING STREET, opposite Alker Row.  
November 26

### REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COMPANY—H. COBIA, President—has been removed to the Messrs. EASON & BRO.'S Foundry Office, corner of Columbus and Nassau streets.  
P. A. CHAZAL,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
November 26

### REMOVAL.

THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION DEPOSITORY is removed to the Orphan House, Calhoun-street.  
November 26

### REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED THEIR ESTABLISHMENT from the corner of Broad and Church-streets, to the SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WARREN AND THOMAS-STREETS.  
LOVE & WEINGES.  
November 26

### REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE PALMETTO SAVING INSTITUTION will be found at the NORTHEAST CORNER OF KING AND SPRING-STREETS.  
November 25

### REMOVAL.

E. M. WHITING, CORONER AND MAGISTRATE, HAS removed his Office to northeast corner of KING AND JOHN-STREETS.  
November 25

### REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW Office to the corner of KING AND ANN STREETS. Entrance on Ann street,  
HAYNE & MILES.  
November 24

### REMOVAL.

CHAMBERLAIN, ISAACS & CO., HAVE REMOVED their Office from No. 147 MEETING-STREET, to No. 19 BEE-STREET, opposite the Arsenal Grounds.  
CHAMBERLAIN, ISAACS & CO.  
November 24

### REMOVAL.

JACOB COHEN & SON, BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, have removed to 461 King street, three doors below Vanderhorst street.  
8  
November 24

### REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, ALSO THAT of the Chicora Importing and Exporting Company, is removed to JUDITH-STREET, next door to Governor ALKEN.  
JOHNSTON, CREWS & CO.  
November 25

### REMOVAL.

THE CHARLESTON SAVINGS' INSTITUTION HAVE removed their Office from the State Bank, Broad street, to Dr. GEO. S. PELZER'S Office, Vanderhorst street, three doors west of King street.  
mw3  
November 23

### REMOVAL.

N. HUNT & SON, AUCTIONEERS, HAVE REMOVED to the Store No. 847 KING-STREET, four (4) doors south of Calhoun street, where they will continue the AUCTION BUSINESS. Thankful for past favors, would solicit a share of the public patronage.  
Sales on Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
November 23

### REMOVAL.

GENERAL PRODUCE LOAN AND COMMISS'N OFFICE,  
No. 434 KING-STREET,  
CHARLESTON, November 20, 1863.  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE from No. 40 BROAD-STREET to the "MERCURY BUILDING" ON KING STREET, east side, one door north of Hudson-street.  
I. S. K. BENNETT,  
General Agent State of South Carolina.  
November 21

# The Charleston Mercury.

27 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY- ETH DAY.

On Wednesday ten rifled shots were fired at Sumter, of which three missed; and eleven mortar shells, of which three missed. On Wednesday night there were two hundred and forty-two rifled shots, of which eighty-eight missed. On Thursday there were twenty-three rifled shots, of which five missed; and forty-eight mortar shells, of which eighteen missed. Up to Thursday night there had been no casualties.

No further attempt has been made since last Sunday morning to bombard the city.

Our batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands still continue to keep up a not ineffective fire upon Gregg. Sullivan's Island, especially, did some admirable shooting on Thursday.

The monitors are inactive.

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FROM THE COAST.—The *Columbia Carolinian* prints the following extract from a letter dated Pocotaligo, 24th inst.

Brown Barnwell has recently returned from a scouting expedition to Pocotaligo. He succeeded in going entirely around the island, and gathered some valuable information, which he was not at liberty to divulge to every one. \* \* \* A few Yankees came as far as Mr. Daniel Heyward's plantation last night, and carried off four or five of his negroes. \* \* \* E. McGrutto, who is detached as a scout, captured a Yankee on Chisolm Island last week. All well as usual. \* \* \* The situation of the camp is a very quiet one, and will be quite warm, for it is surrounded by woods.

We may add that the prisoner alluded to has been brought to this city. His name is HIRAM BUELL, of the 115th New York Regiment. John, a slave of Major MURRAY, who was also captured by our scouts, has likewise been brought to this city.

# The Charleston Mercury.

28 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY—FIRST DAY.

On Thursday night one hundred and sixty-nine rifled shells were thrown at Sumter. Ninety-two of these missed the fort.

On Friday one hundred and seven rifled shells were fired, of which fifty missed, and one hundred and five mortar shells, of which forty missed. On this day, also, the enemy opened, for the first time, with Columblads, firing fifteen shots, of which three missed.

A rather heavy fire was also directed at James Island, and, at about half-past 11, a. m., another attempt was made to bombard the city. About eight shells were thrown within the space of a half hour, but no damage was done. From the rapidity of this fire, we infer that the enemy has at least several guns bearing on the town.

The bombardment is regarded with indifference by our citizens, and, with our boys, it is a matter of both fun and profit. A lad of some twelve years old, last week, a lot of brass collected from the Yankee shells, which, within a few hours of the sale, had threatened to break his calculating little pate. One would think, from the joyous manner in which theurchins, generally, follow the progress of these missiles, that they regard a bombardment as a display of pyrotechnics, got up expressly for their amusement.

**OUR CITY HOTELS.**—A notice in this morning's paper announces the closing, at an early day, of that world known establishment, the Charleston Hotel. Probably no hotel on the globe, certainly none on the Continent of America, where hotels are institutions, has enjoyed a more favorable reputation than the "Charleston" but since the death of the late proprietor, Mr. DANIEL MIXER, his estate has been anxious to effect a sale of the good will and furniture of the entire establishment; and falling in this, the executors have determined to close the house. Since the death of Mr. MIXER the business has been carried on by his son Mr. GEO. MIXER, Mr. CHAS. T. MILLER and Mr. WHITE, who have successfully endeavored, notwithstanding the blockades and the numerous other difficulties in the way of obtaining sufficient supplies, to keep the character of the hotel up to its palmiest standard. The closing of this institution is a public calamity, and we sincerely trust that ere long we may announce its re-opening under one or more of its old directors.

We have also heard that the proprietors of the Mills House contemplate the early closing of their establishment.

**DEATH OF A SISTER OF MERCY.**—Died, at the Convent of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, on Thursday night, the 26th instant, Sister MARY BERNARD FRANK, aged thirty-nine years.

The deceased was one of the most esteemed and valuable members of that Institute, to which our sick and wounded soldiers owe so much.

Attached to the Convent for the space of twenty-five years, she had become an adept in all those gentle ministrations which allay suffering and arrest disease. Devoting herself with earnestness, and with the energy that always accompanies earnestness, to the cause of Charity, no labor came amiss to her.

In December, 1861, she went to Virginia, where she passed eighteen months in the sedulous discharge of her duty as a Sister of Mercy. To her kind offices many a poor soldier is indebted for a care which may have saved his life.

While engaged in this mission of love, she contracted a disease which made it necessary for her to return to the Convent in Charleston. There she continued to reside, in a state of ill health, until the day of her death.

The funeral services of this worthy lady will take place at nine o'clock, this morning, at the Church of St. Joseph, Anson street.

# The Charleston Mercury.

28 November 1863, 2

## CHARLESTON HOTEL.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST OF DECEMBER THE CHARLESTON HOTEL will be CLOSED, until further notice. In taking leave, for the present, of the guests and the travelling public generally, the Proprietor begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the uninterrupted and liberal patronage which has been extended to the House for a series of years.

At Augusta, Savannah, Columbia and Wilmington papers will please copy once, and send bills to Charleston Hotel. 1 November 29

## REMOVAL.

MADAME FAVIER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO her patrons and friends that she has removed from Broad to WARREN STREET, three doors west of King-street, where she will be pleased to receive them on and after Tomorrow (Sunday, 29th), at the following hours:

BREAKFAST—from 7½ to 9 o'clock, a. m.

DINNER—from 1½ to 3 o'clock, p. m.

November 29.

## REMOVAL.

LAUREY & ALEXANDER, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed from No. 28 VENDUE RANGE to the CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY STREETS (under the Merchant's Hotel), where they are prepared to carry on their usual business.

November 23

## REMOVAL.

JOSEPH A. THOURON, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT, has removed to Store No. 419 KING STREET, four doors above Burns' Lane, where he will continue the Auction Business. Returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a share of public patronage. Sales, as usual, every TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Out Door Sales attended to promptly.

November 29

## REMOVAL.

A. J. SALINAS, BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, OFFICE removed to his RESIDENCE, CORNER GLEBE AND WENTWORTH STREETS, next east of Grace Church.

November 29

## REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS LAW OFFICE from No. 38 BROAD STREET to KING STREET, a few doors above Hudson street, in rear of the Mercury Office.

RICHARD DE TREVILLE,

November 28

3\*

Attorney at Law.

## REMOVAL.

ROBERTSON, BLACKLOCK & CO. HAVE MOVED their Office to the Northeast corner of RUTLEDGE AND MONTAGUE STREETS.

smw3\*

November 29

## REMOVAL.

E. LAFITTE & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO ANN STREET, north side, one door east of Meeting street.

November 28

stud3

## REMOVAL.

THE CONFEDERATE WAR TAX OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Division of the City (all east of Meeting street), is removed from No. 40 Broad-street to the Orphan House, west wing, basement story.

T. L. HUTCHINSON,  
Collector 10th Division, Eastern District.

November 27

5

## REMOVAL.

J. T. SNEAD HAS REMOVED HIS LADIES' GAITER MANUFACTORY from No. 274 King street to No. 19 JOHN STREET, one door east of Meeting street (south side), where all orders will be attended to.

An assortment of LADIES' SHOES always on hand.

Agent for BERNHEIM'S BLACKING.

November 27

6\*

## REMOVAL.

N. M. PORTER & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR GROCERY BUSINESS to the Southeast Corner of KING AND COLUMBUS STREETS.

November 27

3

## REMOVAL.

STREET & WEST HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE to No. 29 Bull-street, three doors west of Rutledge-street, in one of Smith's tenement buildings.

November 27

6

30 November 1863, 1

**ONE BOMBARDMENT ON WEDNESDAY.**  
 The enemy continues his fruitless bombardment of Fort Sumter. The projectiles old fort continues to be successfully defended by our brave men under the command of the gallant Elliott, now we have the satisfaction to announce, a Lieut. Colonel, his promotion to that office having been recently received from Richmond.

The casualties since our last have been few but among them we have to lament the loss of one among the bravest and most promising of our young officers, the late Captain FRANK H. HALLIMON, Company D, 1st S. Carolina Artillery. While making an inspection of the outside of the fort about 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, November 24th, a Parrott shell from Morris Island exploded near him, mortally wounding him in both thighs and so fatal. He bore his sufferings with great fortitude and maintained a calm and cheerful bearing to the last. He lingered a few hours and expired at half past 12 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Since our last account Forts Moultrie and Johnson and the batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands have been actively and almost constantly engaged with the Yankee batteries on Morris Island. Their fire has been vigorously responded to by the enemy.

In the general attempt to shell the city a concentrated fire has been brought to bear upon the enemy's guns, and from the confusion observed among the Yankee gunners, together with the fact that they ceased firing almost immediately, it is believed our batteries most effectually silenced them at the city. In addition to the usual night practice of the enemy with light Parrott and mortar shelling, the enemy has recently commenced firing on Fort Sumter with thirteen inch mortars, and also from two heavy ten inch Columbiads bearing upon the fort from the Westernmost point of Gregg.

A new battery is also reported in full operation at the right of Gregg, with two heavy mortars in position bearing both on Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson. The enemy seems to be making arrangements either for permanently holding the island, or for base operations for a move inland, having been lately very busily engaged in bridge and road building, house raising, &c.

The mortar batteries at Cummings' Point have given particular attention to Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins during the past week. The works, however have not been injured. In the action of Saturday we regret to learn that Captain JACOB VALENTINE, commanding one of the guns in Moultrie bearing directly on Gregg, was severely wounded in the groin, together with two or three of the men who were serving at the gun at the same time. The only damage on James' Island has been the killing of a horse in the vicinity of Simkins.

The number of shot and shells fired at Sumter since our last is about twenty five hundred, of which nearly one thousand have missed. The number fired at the fort in the present bombardment is estimated at eighteen thousand, of which between seven and eight

thousand missed. Including about eight thousand fired in the previous bombardment, three thousand of which missed, we have a total of twenty-six thousand rifled shots and shells fired at Sumter. The projectiles have been of various sizes, patterns and power, each kind having a different effect.

It will be observed that the enemy's fire from his rifled guns is daily growing less accurate. During Friday night out of two hundred and fifty-seven rifled shots fired from Gregg, one hundred and thirty six (over one half) missed.

On Saturday twenty rifled shots were fired, and fourteen missed; twenty-one mortar shells, of which six missed, and seventy two from the Columbiads, of which twenty-nine missed. Two of the mortars were also engaged Saturday, and fired twenty two shots, of which eight missed.

As showing the spirit and heroism of our gallant defenders now comprising the garrison of Fort Sumter, we give the following instance of daring, which occurred Friday morning. On that morning, Private JAMES TURNER, Jr., shot-marker in the fort, and a member of Co. D, (Sumter Guards), 27th S. C. Volunteers, seeing the flag staff shot down, walked along the whole extent of the gorge wall, on the parapet, and endeavored to raise it. Finding that the staff was too short, he procured an additional piece of spar, and with the assistance of C. B. FORTZ, of the same command, and Corporals W. C. BECKWITH and A. J. BERRY, Company B, 27th S. C. Volunteers, succeeded in splicing and planting the staff under a very heavy fire directed at them. One shot cut the flag from their hands. The report of Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT, from which we take the above, says "It was a most distinguished display of gallantry."

There were no casualties in Fort Sumter during Friday or Saturday. The other casualties since our last report, have been as follows:

Private THOMAS HORNBUCKLE, Company G, 23d Georgia, was killed Friday by the explosion of a shell. Private C. BAXX, Company K, 17th S. C. V., wounded slightly in the spine; Private W. P. BROWN, Mathews' Artillery, wounded in the shoulder, severely; Private A. BRAY, Company B, 6th Georgia, wounded in the scalp, slight.

About five o'clock Saturday morning, November 23, a broken arch of the gorge wall was struck by a Parrott shell, and fell in, killing two negroes and wounding six; also wounding Private C. KRASNER, Company K, 6th Georgia, fractured; Private JAMES and CORN TURNER, Company H, 6th Georgia, in spine, slight.

Between twelve and two o'clock of the 23d, the firing on the city was renewed, and eighteen shells thrown, doing comparatively little injury. The first and only victim of the Yankee bombardment, thus far, has been an old negro woman belonging to a Mr. LINDAV.

Monday night, one negro was killed, and another lost a leg by a fragment of a Parrott shell.

On Tuesday night, Capt. EICHAULT, of the 23d Georgia was slightly wounded, one negro killed, and another severely wounded in the shoulder.

The firing of the enemy Sunday on Fort Sumter was narrowed down to eight rifled shots, four of which missed. Saturday, eight one hundred and twenty-six shots were fired, of which fifty-nine missed.

**The Courier.**

After a suspension of a week we again present the Courier, and resume our labors with the public, which will not, we hope, be interrupted. But once before in the long course of sixty years has a suspension of the Courier been necessary for any purpose of removal. We deferred, perhaps, in too confident reliance on the opinions of others, the measures which have been forced on us. We decided and intended to remain at our old office as long as conveniently possible. We found our selves, however, left alone—Confederate, State, and Municipal, were removed, and many private offices were also removed from places of no greater danger than was incurred by the Courier. Under these circumstances, and in the general removal of the elements and resources of business which had made our former site eligible—the Post-office, the Banks, Insurance offices, &c.—to have resisted the tide longer would have been foolish and culpably reckless. We decided to remove, but under the disadvantages of the times, and the supply of labor we were compelled to employ in removing and in fitting up our new office much more time than we desired. We tender our cordial thanks to our friends for the anxious interest they have evinced in our suspension, and hope we shall not find this occasion for such flattering expressions of their appreciation.

lest it might be supposed that our remarks transcend the limits of prudence and reserve which have been maintained in reference to military results in or near the city, we remark that we have only mentioned the fact of removal—a fact which has been advertised for days past in reference to many houses of business.

The Courier office will be found at No. 242 Meeting street—Southeast corner of Meeting and Reid streets, where we shall be pleased as usual to meet all friends on business.

Persons having business with the office after 9 P. M. will find an entrance on Reid street.

Mr. WILLIAM J. CRAFTS is no longer employed in our office, having been dismissed from our service at the close of last September.

No promotion that has been announced since the war opened has given more general satisfaction than will be felt by all readers acquainted with the merits of the case on being informed that the gallant and persistent defender of Fort Sumter is now Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

This is the only mode or process by which we could have endured the removal of Major SERRUEN ELLIOTT, and if Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ELLIOTT should give place any morning to Col. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, we shall not complain or express any surprise—promotions less fairly and dearly earned have been bestowed; but it is the proud gratification of the friends of the defender of the residuary Sumter that they have never had occasion to ask why he was promoted. The only surprise if any has been uttered in the shape, "why was it not done sooner?"

May he long live to crown with higher honors a name dear to South Carolina and the South—a name once distinguished in the peaceful pursuits of science and literature—now borne by a beloved and faithful Bishop, whose discourse affords many brave and true soldiers worthy of fighting under the command of him who now holds the ruins of Sumter.

**Our Hotels.**—The Mills House has been closed, and the Charleston Hotel has given notice of closing from and after this day. These excellent

and well against the tide of difficulties now besetting the occupation of a landlord, and the proprietors deserve the thanks of travelers for their efforts. Their suspension now cannot or should not work any general inconvenience. There are or should be very few travelers and visitors except on official demands, and on public duty, and after the strenuous and arduous efforts that have been made by impressment and other extraordinary modes to replenish the public lander, pastries and store houses, there should be no difficulty in providing for the wants of officers and soldiers on duty. It is due to the proprietors and superintendents of the two leading hotels now mentioned, to state that they have been pronounced by experienced and observant travellers, the best in the Confederacy under the war pressure prices and style considered they have done all that the most fastidious could exact. As an illustration and for the satisfaction of any who have been disposed to join in a senseless class against landlords or others as guilty of a reckless and exorbitant advance in prices, we refer to a comparison of prices. Before the war the daily bill at one of our leading hotels was \$2.50 then in gold or its equivalent; the latest rate under the enormous expansion and depression of war currency was \$10, which nominally is only four times the old rate, but actually is about one-third of the old, as may be tested by an attempt to convert \$10 of currency into gold—these landlords therefore, even excluding all relative values of currency and gold, have only advanced their rates four-fold. Will any friend go into the market for a list of articles needed for housekeeping and hotel supplies, and tell us how many can be purchased at four-fold of the peace price?

Our jocund, rotund and rubicund host BURTON FIELDS, has determined, so far as we are informed, to hold on and hold out at the Pavilion Hotel. He lives and moves a sure and certain proof that there has been good eating and abundance of it in the Pavilion.

**Our Gallant Defenders.**—We are specially obliged to all officers and other observers who give us authentic information of instances and acts of signal and conspicuous gallantry or daring in the ranks.

Official daring and devotion are generally noted in the reports. We return thanks to a gallant officer in Fort Sumter for the following incident:

Fort Sumter, November 27, 1863.

The heroism of Sergeant Jasper of Revolutionary fame has been at times equalled, if not surpassed by some of the defenders of this grim and beleaguered fortress. This morning the flag-staff which is now just high enough to flout our colors in the eyes of the foe, was cut away by a Parrott shot, but no sooner had it fallen than four gallant young soldiers sprang to the parapet and replaced it. They were exposed to a severe fire while thus engaged, as they were obliged to splice the pieces of the staff together and make a hole for its reception, and these operations necessarily occupied some time. The enemy perceived them and opened upon them with their three hundred pounder Parrotts; at one time the very flag was swept by a shot from their hands, but with undaunted courage they continued their heroic work to its noble consummation. When the staff was securely planted and the starry cross opened its folds to the morning breeze, they gathered beneath its shadow and gave three rousing cheers. Their action deserves the gratitude of the nation, and their names a worthy report. They were Corporals W. C. Buckmaster and A. J. Blunt, of Company B, and Privates C. B. Foster and Jas. Tupper, Jr., Company D, "Charleston Battalion." If the sons of the South thus ever rally around the flag of their country, it will always be borne forward over the fallen bodies of our hated enemies.

SPADE.

30 November 1863, 2

Various Accounts from Charleston.

The Northern papers are filled with accounts, rumors and speculations of the situation at Charleston. From a long letter in the New York Herald we take the following:

THE SITUATION.

The present state of affairs is decidedly dull and monotonous. Not a single event has occurred of noteworthy character during the past ten days. The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues without interruption, but with less vigor than it did a week or two ago. But that sort of excitement has long since worn off, and has now become exceedingly dull and sible. The enemy's fire is languid and ineffective, and not frequent enough to attract the least attention. Sumter appears the same as it did ten days since—a little more battered perhaps, but still presenting the same general features in outline. It is as badly breached now as it can be without an expenditure of material that would attain no commensurate results. So we confine ourselves to mortar firing, which, from rebel accounts, is exceedingly accurate and effective. The garrison of Sumter is weakened daily by the loss of half a dozen or more killed and wounded, and a process of wearing out that will toll some of these days.

THE JAMES' ISLAND BATTERIES.

In company with Captain Bacon, of the McDonough, and Mr. Edwards, of the Coast Survey, I visited Black Island yesterday, and from the look-out closely examined, through a powerful glass, the enemy's defences on James' Island. The amount of work accomplished by the rebels during the past year is incredible. From Johnson to the South end of the island there are no less than eight or nine large works, skillfully laid out and handsomely finished. These are connected one with the other by a line of entrenchments and rifle-pits. Batteries Simkins, Haskell, Cheves, Reynolds, Ryan, and the Secessionville works, are furnished with immense bomb-proofs, traverses and magazines, perfectly shot-proof, and ample enough for all purposes.

Nearly all have guns mounted in them, some of which have a Quaker look. They may be genuine. Back of this line of works is a second series of defences, probably not mounting heavy guns, but ready for the reception of field pieces when needed. They are protected by abatis, stockades and ditches, and seem to be nearly inaccessible to a force from this side. The rebels are still vigorously at work building new batteries and strengthening old ones. They seem to be in strong force on the island, and always vigilant.

We had a fine view of the city, as we could look into the streets and see persons walking about. Two or three foundries seemed to be in full blast, turning out ordnance material.

The rebels were at work placing obstructions in the Cooper River, opposite the city, to guard against a visit from Admiral Dahlgren's iron-clads, which show no signs of attempting to go up to the city at present. Altogether, the view obtained was well worth our trouble, and a fatiguing climb up an old pine tree to the "cro' nest."

Commander Atman returned a day or two since from the North, where he had been on important business connected with proposed naval operations in this quarter. His object was attained, and he will now, it is said, assume command of one of the monitors when an attack is made on Charleston.



# The Charleston Mercury.

30 November 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD DAY.

On Friday it was ascertained that of two heavy guns bearing on Sumter from Fort Gregg, or Putnam, as it is now called by the Yankees, the western one is a ten-inch Columbiad. The fire of this gun is directed at the southwest angle. On the same day a thirteen-inch shell was also thrown at the fort.

On the morning of this day the flag was shot down. Private JAMES TUPPER, Jr., shot marker, of Company D, 27th S. C. V., walked along the whole extent of the gorge on the parapet, and endeavored to raise it. Finding the staff too short, he procured a piece of spar, and, with the assistance of Private C. B. FOSTER, of the same Company, Private A. J. BLUETT, and Corporal W. C. BUCKHEISTER, Company B, of the same regiment, he succeeded in splicing and planting the staff under a very heavy fire, directed especially at the party. It was pronounced by the commanding officer of the fort an act of most distinguished gallantry.

The enemy's fire, at night, is usually from light Parrott guns. On Friday night, two hundred and fifty-seven shots were fired, of which one hundred and thirty-six missed.

On Saturday, twenty-five rifled shells were fired, of which fourteen missed; twenty-one mortar shells, of which six missed; and seventy-two Columbiad shells, of which twenty-nine missed. The monitors, also, on this day, renewed for a while their assault upon the fort, firing twenty-two shots, of which eight missed.

A fire was kept up on Monitor at the same time, during which Captain JACOB VALENTINE, of the 1st S. C. V., was dangerously wounded in the groin. Three privates also were slightly wounded.

One hundred and twenty-six rifled shots were fired at Sumter on Saturday night. Of these, fifty-nine missed. There was but one mortar shell, and that struck the fort.

But little was done on Sunday by either party. Only eight rifled shots were fired at Sumter, of which four missed. This inactivity is to be attributed to the state of the weather, which was very wet and disagreeable, clearing up, however, about sunset.

There have been no casualties at Sumter for the last three days. Our batteries have, generally, kept up their usual fire.

## IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY ON THE COAST BELOW.

The Savannah *Republican* says that it has been ascertained that great activity prevails among the enemy at Beaufort and Hilton Head. A large number of vessels are in Port Royal; and heavy accessions have been made within a few days to the troops on Hilton Head. On Friday afternoon the vessels were moving about with great activity between Hilton Head and Beaufort.

The intentions of the enemy are, of course, unknown; but it is fair to presume that they meditate an early descent upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, if not an attack upon or demonstration against Savannah. We shall probably hear from them at some point in the course of a few days at farthest.

It has recently been ascertained that the Yankees have pretty well abandoned the coast of Georgia. There are none on St. Simons, Cumberland, or Jekyll Islands, and very few, if any, on the islands higher up the coast. They keep a gunboat in most of the inlets. Most of the pirates are probably congregated at Hilton Head.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 29, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 190.]

THE COMMANDING GENERAL IS PLEASED TO COMMEND to the emulation of their fellow soldiers the conspicuous bravery of Privates JAMES TUPPER and C. B. FOSTER, Company "D," and Corporals W. C. BUCKHEISTER and A. J. BLUETT, Company "B," 27th (GAILLARD'S) Regiment, S. C. Volunteers, at Fort Sumter, on the morning of the 27th inst. The flag of that work having been shot away, Private TUPPER, in his voluntary efforts to replace it, necessarily remained exposed on the parapet to a heavy fire of the enemy until, with his gallant comrades, who came to his aid, he was able to find a suitable piece of timber, splice it to the staff stump, and replant the flag, after it had been again shot from their hands. Garrisoned by such men, Fort Sumter may be crumbled into the sea under the unstinted ordnance resources of the enemy, but the memory of its unflinching defence will reflect imperishable honor on Southern manhood, and should inspire all Southern men with an indelible resolution to accept it as a symbol of their fate, rather than to live, they and their wives and children, as the serfs of Abolition task-masters.

By command of General BRAUNEGARD,  
THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.  
November 30

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, November 28, 1863.  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 252.]

VI. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE 1ST, 2D, 3D, 4th, 5th and 6th Districts of this Department will aid Lieut. Col. A. F. BROWNING, Agent for Impressing Labor, by respecting any details made by him, upon their respective commands, to ensure the prompt execution of the duty intrusted to him.

By command of General BRAUNEGARD,  
JOHN M. OTEY,  
November 30 mwf Assistant Adjutant General.

TESTIMONIAL.—We understand that on Saturday last the Operatives employed at the Charleston Arsenal presented to Major TREZEVANT, the commandant, a beautiful gold watch, as a testimonial of their esteem.

1 December 1863, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

The enemy's fire on Fort Sumter is again falling off gradually, and for the past two days has been very feeble. A great deal of signalling was observed on board the fleet, and on Morris' and Black Islands, Sunday night. It is believed the enemy will soon make another demonstration along the coast. A rumor was in circulation Monday of a raid in the direction of Pocotaligo, but, on inquiry, we learned there was no foundation for such a report.

The number of rifled shots fired at Fort Sumter Sunday night was one hundred and forty, of which seventy-four missed, and four mortar shells, all of which fell outside. One negro was killed by a Parrott shell Sunday night. On Monday one rifled shot was fired and struck, and twenty-two mortar shells, of which eleven missed. There were no casualties Monday. There has been but very little firing of the enemy on James' or Sullivan's Islands since our last report. The storm of Saturday and Sunday, it is thought probable, has done some damage to the Yankee batteries on Morris' Island. The blow of Sunday night was very hard at sea and on the coast. The fleet has remained inactive.

*Charleston and Charleston Arsenal*—The defence of this goodly old city of ours has now become historic. No place in ancient or modern times has ever been so long and so incessantly subjected to such a bombardment. Upon no fortress of the known world has so much metal been thrown as upon "glorious old Sumter"—now thrice "glorious" in her grand and defiant ruins. Upon no place ever fortified by man have so many heavy and such long range guns been brought to bear, for months, yet Charleston is still ours, and likely to remain so.

All honor to our commanding General and his gallant subordinates.

In this memorable defence our little Arsenal has played an important part, though limited in its capacities. We learn that since March last, it has melted up more than nine hundred tons of iron, and cast more than sixteen thousand projectiles, exclusive of grape and canister; upwards of seven thousand being 6, 8, 10 and 11-inch shot and shell. During the same time many of the heaviest guns have been banded there in a style not surpassed, if equalled, in the Confederacy, and some of the finest and largest gun carriages made that were ever turned out of any shop.

Nearly ten thousand small arms have been prepared for use, three million small arm cartridges have been made, and the quantity of metallic friction primers now daily turned out is two thousand, against one hundred in the beginning of the year.

We understand that Major MALLEY, the Superintendent of laboratories, pronounces the cartridges equal, and the primers superior to any manufactured in the Confederacy.

In the management of this Arsenal, during this trying period of the past eight or ten months, the commanding officer, Major J. T. TREZEVANT, has had the valuable aid and counsel of Captain JAMES HARDING and Lieut JAMES C. CALHOUN, and day and night these three officers, with the intelligent, skillful and energetic foremen of the different departments, have been constantly endeavoring to give as prompt response as possible to the urgent demands made upon them by the various forts.

Major TREZEVANT, we learn, has been ordered to Columbia, where he is constructing buildings for an Arsenal on some beautiful and advantageously located grounds, near the Greenville Rail Road Depot. He will be succeeded by Major N. R. CHAMBLISS, an accomplished officer, formerly connected with the Salina Arsenal.

The Defenders of Charleston.

A correspondent of the Savannah News wrote on the 24th instant:

As you have known for some days, the enemy is now shelling the city both by day and by night, his long range guns on Morris Island. As a consequence damage to the city has been but trifling, and the loss of life small. A kind Providence seems to extend its protecting wings over the devoted city, and under their shade the "Sister of Mercy" goes unharmed the rounds of heavenly charity, and the praying child throws his hoop in the street untroubled by the death rattles falling around him. Indeed, there is a fearful sublimity now exhibited daily in Charleston, which could but challenge the "heart feeling" even of a Yankee. An instance was related to your correspondent on yesterday, which illustrates the sublimity to which women can rise. A lady, dressed in deep mourning, was seated in the front veranda of her dwelling, engaged in sewing, when suddenly a Parrot shell came screaming up the harbor and burst with an unearthly sound just above and in front of the position where she was sitting, throwing its fragments in every direction. But this "Mother of the Gracht" remained calm in her seat, slowly and sadly raising her eyes toward the point where the shell had burst. She gazed for an instant, then calmly resumed her work. From her mourning apparel she had felt before the horrors of war. Perhaps her only son had fallen at Wagner, at Sumter, or on James' Island. Or perhaps "the loved one of her bosom" had fallen before the advanced Yankee, and now the Death Angel had no more terror for her. From his darkly plumed wing the death drops may fall thick and fast around her, but calm and unmoved she sits amid the reign of woe and the desolation of destruction. Nothing can remove her from the testing place of those who are "loved and lost." How vividly comes back to one's memory the stanza of a poet, whose name I have forgotten:

Not she, with treacherous lips, her Saviour stung;  
Not she denied him with unholy tongue;  
Who, when Apostles shrank, did dangers brave,  
Lest at the cross—and first at the grave.

The fact of the enemy's opening a steady and continued fire upon the city, is conclusive evidence that he has abandoned all hopes of ever getting possession of it. To take the city—to hoist his flag upon its towers—to revel in its halls—to tread with an iron heel upon its inhabitants, these are pleasures which the black-hearted Yankee could not, would not forego, as long as he had the remotest prospect of success. To do so would be a moral impossibility with him. And, therefore, the fact that he has abandoned all hope either of its evacuation or surrender, is apparent in his effort to destroy it. This he may do, but possess it he never will.

In speaking of the siege of Charleston I notice with deep regret that Carolina writers, particularly editors, are prone to ignore the presence of other soldiers here than those of their own State. While I would not "touch to wither" one leaf of the chaplets of glory which the sons of Carolina so justly wear, still I submit that the

Palm should be mixed  
Where Justice points it due.

The troops from Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia comprise two-thirds of the army around Charleston. As they have, with their brethren from South Carolina, held every post of danger, fought in every battle, and bled on every field during the entire siege, it is fair to presume that two-thirds of the casualties have been suffered by them. It is therefore but simple justice that some of the honors should be meted to them. As an instance of the labor done and suffering endured by other than Carolina troops, let me state that the 5th Georgia Regiment, Colonel C. H. Way, (now acting Brigadier-General,) has actually been under the enemy's fire since the middle of July—four months—with but few tents, and until very recently without a change of clothing, every other night in the cold, damp trenches. They now hold the most exposed and dangerous position on James' Island, and will hold it to the bitter end. We are invited guests, and as in the hour of danger we are always assigned to the posts of honor, so when the feast is ready, it is not right that the host should forget his guests.

Colonel Way, commanding Legare's Point, is winning a reputation of which he may well be proud. Since he has been on this detached duty, his regiment has been commanded by Captain G. W. Moody, a most gallant and reliable officer, who won his laurels in the siege of Battery Wagner.

The Charleston Courier.

1 December 1863, 1

From Atlanta.

MAILS FOR THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

ATLANTA, November 30.—A Press Association Courier will leave Meridian, Miss., on the 10th of December for the Trans-Mississippi Department. A limited number of letters will be taken at one dollar for each half ounce letter or less number. No money letters taken. Letters can be sent with postage, under cover, directed to W. BRWEE, Clarion Office, Meridian, Miss.

J. S. THRASER,

Superintendent Press Association.

We have passed through three eventful months since Gen. QUINCY ADAMS GILLMORE threw his first shell at the City of Charleston, exciting the fiendish hopes of Yankeeedom. General GILLMORE'S shells, in all, from the 22d August to this date, have killed one poor negro woman—a striking illustration of the assertion which has been made and amply verified that the negro suffers first and worst under all the experiments of the Yankees. No class in America has hitherto felt this cruel and remorseless war less than the servants of the South, and none are feeling it more than the helpless and deluded free negroes of the North. From the day when Abolitionism began its sapping and tinkering by the bold and reckless assertion that slavery was a sin according to the Bible, to the present hour, every attempt and effort made by the so-called friends and assuming champions of the negro have only tended to his injury and have only increased the incidental and other, wretched evils of servitude. What if the Yankees take and occupy Lookout Mountain? The sacred code which guarantees and recognizes the rights of the South in the interests and institution which now excites against her the hungry, howling hordes of Yankee miscreants, was uttered, not from "Lookout," but from Mount Sinai. Will the Yankees scale that?

1 December 1863, 2

**REMOVAL.**

**N. M. PORTER & CO.** HAVE REMOVED THEIR GROCERY BUSINESS to 600, Southeast corner King and Columbus streets, first street above Rail Road Crossing. 5 December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**LAUREY & ALEXANDER,** AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed from 38 Vendue Range to the CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY STREETS, (under the Merchants' Hotel) where they are prepared to carry on their usual business. 4 December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**DAVID BARROW** HAS REMOVED TO 586 KING STREET, between Spring and Columbus streets, where he offers BACON, RICE, SALT, TOBACCO, MACHINE OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, &c. 6 December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**GENERAL PRODUCE EDAN AND COMMISSION OFFICE, No. 436 KING STREET, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.**—The undersigned has removed his Office from 40 Broad-street to the building next to the Mercury Office—Near 436 KING STREET, up stairs, two doors North of Hudson-street. I. S. K. BENNETT, General Agent State of South Carolina. 6 December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**EDGERTON & RICHARD** HAVE MOVED FROM Broad to 29 BULL STREET, three doors West of Rutledge-street. 6 December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**THE UNDERSIGNED** HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and Residence to 26 ALEXANDER STREET. JOHN L. DAWSON, M. D. 2 November 30

**REMOVAL.**

**MRS. E. C. FINNEY** HAVING REMOVED FROM the Carolina Hotel, Broad street, to 8 Montague-street, between Corning and Pitt-streets, is prepared to accommodate a few DAY BOARDERS. 6 November 30

**REMOVAL.**

**WE HAVE REMOVED OUR OFFICE TO CORNER** of King and Ann-streets, over the Post-office. Entrance on Ann-street. HAYNE & MILES. 8 November 30

**REMOVAL.**

**JOSEPH A. THOURON,** AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT, has removed to Store 412 KING STREET, four doors above Burns' Lane, where he will continue the Auction Business. Returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a share of public patronage. Sales as usual every Tuesday and Thursday. Out door Sales attended to promptly. 7 November 30

**REMOVAL.**

**P. MILKAI,** WHOLESALK GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has removed from 193 East Bay to corner of King and Liberty streets, under the Old Fellows' Hall. Thankful for past patronage, he now solicits consignments of Country Produce of all kinds, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Flour, Corn, Liquors, &c. Liberal cash advances made on all consignments, and he pledges himself to make quick returns of sales at highest market price. 12 November 30

**REMOVAL.**

**JAMES W. BROWN,** AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, HAS REMOVED TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MEETING AND WENTWORTH STREETS, where he will continue the AUCTION BUSINESS. Liberal advances made on consignments. 12

# The Charleston Mercury.

1 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

One hundred and twenty-six rifled shots were fired at Sumter on Saturday night. Of these, fifty-nine missed. There was but one mortar shell, and that struck the fort.

But little was done on Sunday by either party. Only eight rifled-shots were fired at Sumter, of which four missed. This inactivity is to be attributed to the state of the weather, which was very wet and disagreeable, clearing up, however, about sunset.

There have been no casualties at Sumter for the last three days. Our batteries have, generally, kept up their usual fire.

**YANKEE RAID ON THE MAIN IN THE THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.**—Vague rumors were rife in the city all day yesterday of a Yankee raid against Pocotaligo. While most of the reports in circulation were exaggerated to a ridiculous extent, yet the statements current were not altogether without foundation. We have been at some pains to get at the facts in relation to the affair, and find them to be as follows: On Tuesday of last week a raiding party of Yankees, six in number, and accompanied by about 40 armed negroes, landed on the Main, near Cunningham's Bluff, west of Port Royal Ferry. Passing up through the woods to the Pocotaligo Station, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, they crossed the railroad and reconnoitered the position and strength of all the camps in that neighborhood, passing completely around them. On their way up to the Station they had left a few of their negro troops at Mr. DANIEL HEYWARD's plantation. On their return, arrangements having been made to that end, they carried off twenty-seven of Mr. Heyward's slaves, several of them, including the driver, being tied hand and foot, and in that condition put into Mr. H.'s wagon, and driven off. The bold Yankees composing the expedition reached their place of debarkation in safety. A few of our troops came up with them as they were about re-embarking, and fired into them, killing and wounding, it is supposed, several of them. They returned the fire, wounding three of our men. It is not to be denied that in this raid, trifling as was the force concerned in it, the enemy have gained all they expected to gain, and that the attempt of our troops in that neighborhood to cut off their retreat has been a failure.

**MAJOR ELLIOTT PROMOTED.**—The brave Major STEPHEN ELLIOTT has received the commission of a Lieutenant Colonel, and his promotion has been so richly merited as to give pleasure to the army, the citizens of Charleston, and to the whole country. Advanced from a captaincy for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Pocotaligo in the fall of '62, his repulse of the attempted assault on Sumter from barges with a force of riflemen, and his holding the post under this second severe and protracted bombardment, entitle him to the highest meed of praise. It is not unlikely that his unwearied energies and dauntless courage will receive still more distinguished marks of favor from Richmond. They will be well won tributes to merit.

**ICE.**—The heavy rain of Saturday and Sunday is followed by clear and cold wintry weather. The first ice of the season, within the city limits, was seen yesterday morning in all exposed places.

**THE MILLS HOUSE.**—Our Queen City by the Sea has long been noted for the elegance and luxury of its principal hotels, and prominent among these, for the past ten years, has been the Mills House, which was first opened to the public on the third of November, 1853, by Messrs. THOMAS S. NICKERSON and JOSEPH PURCELL. During the past few years Mr. PURCELL has been sole proprietor, assisted by Mr. GEO. R. WELLS, Mr. C. H. BURHANS and Mr. W. S. CARR, whose gentlemanly attentions have been appreciated by the many guests of the house.

The Mills House was closed on Saturday.

# The Charleston Courier.

2 December 1863, 1

## The Siege of Charleston,

### ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy between twelve o'clock Monday night and two A. M. Tuesday morning, fired eleven shells at the city, doing but little damage. In the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the enemy again opened on the city. Sixteen shells were fired. One white woman, a Mrs. Hawthorne, was severely wounded by a fragment of shell striking her on the left side of the head.

The firing of the enemy on the city elicited a brisk reply from Fort Johnson, Battery Simms, and our other batteries on James' Island. A lively artillery duel ensued between Gregg and our batteries, lasting until dark. There were no casualties on our side.

During Monday night but two rifled shots were fired on Sumter, both of which missed. On Tuesday eight mortar shells were fired, of which four missed.

It is believed by many that the enemy is about abandoning the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the results of their fire not being commensurate with the expenditure of material.

The Charleston Courier.

2 December 1863, 2

**WANTED TO HIRE, SIX COMPETENT  
MECHANICS, Blacksmiths and Carpenters. To  
those we recommend liberal wages will be paid. Ap-  
ply to Office of Chief of Ordnance, Department South  
Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Broad-street.  
November 21** \*6

**IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COMPANY  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.  
NOTICE - THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS  
Company will be Closed from first December to  
first January next. WM. C. BEE, President.  
November 30** 5



**REMOVAL.**

**J. R. REID** HAS REMOVED HIS BUSINESS (Lumber Store) to 607 King-street, West side, between North and South streets. December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**A. J. BALDWIN**, BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, has removed to his residence, corner Globe and Market streets, next Hall of Grace Church. December 2

**REMOVAL.**

**E. LALETTE & CO.** HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO ANN-STREET, North side, one door West of Meeting-street. December 2

**REMOVAL.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** HAVE REMOVED TO 254 KING-STREET, three doors South of Society-street. **RENNEKER & GLOVER.** December 2

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**

**DR. DONALD D. BAMS** HAS REMOVED TO THE Southwest corner of Radolfs and Thomas streets. December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**N. M. PORTER & CO.** HAVE REMOVED THEIR GROCERY BUSINESS to 600, Southeast corner King and Columbus streets, first street above Rail Road Cross-ing. December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**L. AUREY & ALEXANDER**, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed from 28 Vendue Range to the CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY-STREETS, (under the Merchants' Hotel,) where they are prepared to carry on their usual business. December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**DAVID BARROW** HAS REMOVED TO 586 KING-STREET, between Spring and Columbus streets, where he offers BACON, RICE, SALT, TOBACCO, MACHINE OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, &c. December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**EGGERTON & RICHARDS** HAVE MOVED FROM Broad to 29 BULL-STREET, three doors West of Rutledge-street. December 1

**REMOVAL.**

**MRS. R. O. FINNEY** HAVING REMOVED FROM the Croisa Hotel, Broad street, to 8 Montague-street, between Coming and Pitt-streets, is prepared to accommodate a few DAY BOARDERS. November 29

**REMOVAL.**

**WE** HAVE REMOVED OUR OFFICE TO CORNER of King and Ann streets, over the Post-office. Entrance on Ann-street. November 29 **HAYNE & BILES.**

**REMOVAL.**

**JOSEPH A. THOURON**, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT, has removed to Store 419 KING-STREET, four doors above Barras Lane, where he will continue the Auction Business. Returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a share of public patronage. Sales as usual every Tuesday and Thursday. Out-door Sales attended to promptly. November 30

**REMOVAL.**

**P. MULKAI**, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has removed from 103 East Bay to corner of King and Liberty streets, under the Old Fellows' Hall. Thankful for past patronage, he now solicits consignments of Country Produce of all kinds, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Flour, Corn, Liquors, &c., &c. Liberal cash advances made on all consignments, and he pledges himself to make quick returns of sales at highest market price. November 30

# The Charleston Mercury.

2 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy's bombardment of Sumter has evinced but little spirit for the last few days. On Sunday night one hundred and forty rifled shots were fired, of which seventy-four missed, and four mortar shells, all of which fell outside. During the night a negro was killed by a Parrott shell. Much signalling was observed between the fleet and Black Island; but as yet its meaning is not apparent.

On Monday twenty-two mortar shells were fired, of which eleven missed, and one rifled shell, which struck the fort.

Only two mortar shells were fired on Monday night, both of which missed. On Tuesday eight mortar shells were thrown, four of which missed.

There have been no casualties since Sunday night.

About half-past twelve on Monday night the enemy again opened upon the city. Eleven shells were thrown, three of which fell short. At twenty minutes after four on Tuesday afternoon this fire was renewed, and sixteen shells were thrown. By a fragment of one of them, a Mrs. HAWTHORN was mortally wounded.

The bombardment aroused most of the batteries on James Island, and a rain of shells was poured upon the obnoxious battery. The affair ended with a spirited artillery duel between Gregg and James Island.

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**CHEAP BEEF FOR THE PEOPLE.**—Our citizens generally have experienced the benefits derived from the foresight and subsequent exertions of the City Council, in appointing a Subsistence Committee and a Fuel Committee, by means of which thousands are weekly supplied with rations of flour, rice, rice flour and wood, at less than half the marketable price; and we are pleased now to notice that our City Fathers have commenced supplying good beef on the same liberal terms. On this day, for the first time, as will be seen by advertisement of the Council Committee, beef will be sold in quantities of three pounds to each applicant, at 75 and 60 cents a pound, as to quality; and this arrangement will continue at the stalls indicated until further notice.

It is to be hoped that Council and its Committee will be enabled to continue the good work to-day inaugurated for the general benefit, and we feel confident that if exertion and energy merit success, the Committee who have the matter in hand will accomplish it. But we know of the many impediments they have to surmount. The failure of contractors, delays of transportation, and, worst of all, the impressment of their live stock by unauthorized Government agents. Of these delays, however, due notice will be given.

3 December 1863, 1

**The Siege of Charleston.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH DAY.**

We have very little news to notice. Tuesday night the firing of the shells on Sumter totally ceased. Not a gun was fired. The firing was renewed, however, about six o'clock Wednesday morning, and continued brisk all day. The number of rifled shots fired was seventy-two, of which twenty-six missed; mortar shells seventy-three, of which thirty-eight missed, and from the Columbiads sixty-eight shots, of which fourteen missed. There were no casualties and no damage done to the works.

About two o'clock Wednesday afternoon the enemy again opened fire on the city, and threw six shells, but failed to effect anything. A concentrated fire from our batteries on James' Island was again brought to bear upon the Yankees, when they ceased firing on the city. Another brisk cannonading afterwards took place between the batteries on James' Island and Gregg, lasting until dark, resulting in no casualties on our side. The enemy also fired occasionally on Sullivan's Island, but did no damage.

Mrs. HAWTHORNE, the woman who was wounded Tuesday afternoon, was still alive up to seven o'clock Wednesday evening. Dr. Frost is the attending physician. Very little hopes were entertained of her recovery, as the base of the head is fractured, and the brain is ~~away~~ away. There have been no other shellings in the city.

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We call attention to the announcement of the Importing and Exporting Company, W. C. BEZ, President, offering their goods at private sale, and at regular prices.

The thanks of the Confederacy, but more particularly, perhaps, our own people, are due this Company for initiating so desirable a movement, which it is to be hoped they will be able to continue.

3 December 1863, 2

**NOTICE.**

**THE IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COMPANY,**  
W. O. BEK, President, having determined to place their Goods in the hands of consumers, from first hands, have made arrangements with Messrs. EDGERTON & RICHARDS, and STREET & WEST, for the disposal of the same at fixed prices.

**CARGO OF THE FANNIE.**

The Subscribers open, This Day, 3d inst, to sell at fixed prices, and private sale, the Cargo of the steamer Fannie, consisting of:

**BLACK BROADCLOTHS**

Brown and Colored Oxfords

Finish Mixed Meltons

Fancy Colored Cassimeres

Water Proof Tweeds

Fancy Colored Flannels

Black Alpaca

Black and White Prints

Black and Grey Prints

Madder Prints

Colored Merinos

Black Grape

White Linens

Bird's Eye Draper

White Longcloth

Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs

Bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs

Madder Handkerchiefs

Women's Hose

Men's Hoes

Boys' Hoes

Women's Merino Vests

Men's Merino Vests

Men's Pants

Boy's Merino Pants

Ladies' Black Lace Mitts

Ladies' Silk Gloves

Ladies' White Cotton Gauntlets.

**GROCERIES.**

CRUSHED SUGAR

Irish Whiskey

Cases Bordeaux Brandy (Rispall's)

Bass' Ale

Hibbert's Porter

Jamaica Coffee

Cotton Cards

French Calf Skins

Shoemakers' Tools.

**SHOES**

PAIR MEN'S SHOES

Pair Women's Shoes

Pair Misses' Shoes.

EDGERTON & RICHARDS,

STREET & WEST.

29 Bull-street, three doors West of Rutledge,

Second Tenement, Smith's Row.

The Savannah Republican, Augusta Chronicle, Columbia South Carolinian, and Sumter Watchman copy once each, and send bills as above.

December 3.

# The Charleston Mercury.

3 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

The enemy was silent throughout Tuesday night. On Wednesday he opened with renewed vigor upon Sumter, firing, in the course of the day, seventy-two galled shells, of which twenty-six missed; seventy mortar shells, of which thirty-eight missed, and sixty-eight Columbiad shells, of which fourteen missed.

A fire was directed in the morning at James Island, and in the afternoon six shells were thrown in the direction of the city without doing any damage. As on Tuesday, this attempt to bombard the town was replied to by our James Island batteries.

**FAMILY SUPPLIES.**—It is with great satisfaction we insert the notice of the Importing and Exporting Company (W. C. BEE, President), appointing agents to sell their goods at private sale, and, as we understand, giving consumers, families and individuals, goods at greatly reduced rates.

The State had a right to expect something reciprocal and beneficial to the people for the privilege granted by a very liberal charter. The parties should not act entirely and exclusively for their own benefit, and it is with gratification we find this Company recognizing the principle and greatly accommodating the general public.

We regard this act on their part as one of the highest liberality in its commercial objects, and eminent for its patriotism. It strikes a fatal blow to monopoly. An abuse of the auction system in the present peculiar condition of the country has afforded opportunity for running up prices. It is the highly praiseworthy object of the Company to place their goods in the hands of consumers from first hands. We trust success will crown their efforts. Messrs. EDGERTON & RICHARDS, and STREET & WEST, no less than the Company, deserve the thanks of the community.

**LA CRIOLA.**—JOSE JARA, of "*La Criola*" notoriety, having supplied the community for several years with a fine article of smoke, has recently been smoked out himself, and he, therefore, announces this morning his removal to No. 342 King street, east side. There are not many in Charleston who enjoy a good segar, who will not soon find out the new locality of "*La Criola*." The stock of choice imported segars always kept on hand by "JOE" is the very best evidence of an inefficient blockade.

4 December 1863, 1

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy, however, began at four o'clock on Thursday morning, firing from three one hundred pounder Parrotts and three thirty two shells from the Columbaids together, showing that the batteries fired simultaneously. Two of the one hundred shells were picked up and the charges drawn, and they were found to contain about a pound and a half of powder. No Greek fire has been discovered in any of the missiles lately fired. Our batteries on James' Island again opened effectively upon the enemy during the shelling of the city. The damage to the city was trifling. Fortunately no person was injured.

In the afternoon, the enemy again opened on James' Island, eliciting a spirited reply from our batteries. The firing was continued until dusk, when both sides ceased. No casualties were reported.

The night bombardment of Sumter has been discontinued altogether. There was no firing on the fort Wednesday night.

Eleven rifled shots were fired Thursday, of which two missed, and twenty-seven shots from the Columbaids of which one missed. The fact that the enemy are firing upon Sumter principally with Columbaids, after having pounded at it in vain with two and three hundred pounder Parrotts and rifled shots, would almost make it appear that he is ready to give up the job of taking the fort, and acknowledge his prodigious efforts a total failure.

The fleet has taken no part in the bombardment for several days, the Ironsides and four Monitors remaining still at their usual anchorage ground. Several of our batteries were engaged in practicing Thursday afternoon, and did some excellent shooting.

Private JAMES FOWLER, Company H, 27th S. C. V, was slightly wounded in the head, at Fort Sumter, Wednesday, by a fragment of shell.

4 December 1863, 1

The Store Rooms of the "Bea Company," opened on Thursday according to announcement in Ball's street, three doors West of Rutledge, were thronged by visitors, many of whom became purchasers. The rates of course could be called dear as compared with normal conditions and with peace prices and currency, but they are in many instances that were reported to us by purchasers, far below what has been commanded at auctions and what would be required under the auction system.

This Company deserves well for the attempt to give consumers a direct opportunity without the extravagant profits which the auction competitions—inviting as they did purchasers from all parts of the Confederacy, and many who had brought up our currency at hostile rates beyond our limits—necessarily produce. Readers seeking any supplies indicated in the list advertised, would do well to call promptly at this store. We renew a call for attention to the advertisement.

The Wayside Home, to whose claims and demands we elsewhere call attention, has been lately subjected to calls which have largely exceeded its supply of mattresses and sleeping accommodations. Any reader who can aid in loans, or sales, or contributions of this sort, will confer a great favor by reporting immediately at the Wayside Home, corner of King and George streets.

**Robbery**—On Wednesday night the store of Mr. C. MOMEKER, corner of Church and Elliot streets, was robbed of about \$500 worth of groceries. The perpetrators succeeded in scaling two walls, and by means of a ladder ascended to the second story window, which they broke open and entered. The articles stolen consisted of a quantity of sugar, bacon and rum.

4 December 1863, 2

**THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.**

The enemy seems to have abandoned, for the present, his night fire upon Sumter, no shot having been fired at the fort either on Tuesday or Wednesday night. On Wednesday morning, however, he opened upon the fort with some vigor, and kept up the bombardment at regular intervals throughout the day. Two shots were fired by a monitor. No report of the number of shots has yet reached us.

A fire was also directed at James Island. This was returned with spirit by our batteries at that point.

About three o'clock a. m. on Thursday morning, the enemy again renewed his fire upon the city. Thirty-two shells were thrown. Thrice they fell in clusters of three, proving that at least three guns were at work. Nobody was hurt.

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**WAYSIDE HOME.**—In consequence of the closing of the hotels, a great many officers and soldiers have been compelled to avail themselves of the accommodations of the Wayside Home. Admirable as these are, they are not sufficient for the increased demand. Beds and blankets are especially needed. Our citizens will do no more than their duty in supplying the wants of the institution. Two servants are also desired.

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It is stated that General BUCKNER's Chief Engineer, a Pole, named NOQUET, deserted and went over to the enemy some time before the fight for the possession of Mount Lookout commenced, and that his revelations of the weak points in our lines was possibly an essential contribution to the success of the enemy.



4 December 1863, 2

**REMOVAL.**

J. T. SNEAD HAS REMOVED HIS LADIES' GAITER MANUFACTORY from No. 274 King street to No. 19 JOHN STREET, one door east, of Meeting street (south side), where all orders will be attended to.

An assortment of LADIES' SHOES always on hand.

Agent for BERNHEIM'S BLACKING.

December 4

6\*

**REMOVAL.**

DR DESAUSSURE HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND residence to No. 4 Judith-street.

December 4

• 4

**REMOVAL.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS BAKERY TO THE CORNER OF CALHOUN AND ST. PHILIP-STREETS.

J. C. MARSHALL.

December 4

6\*

**REMOVAL.**

JOSE JARA HAS REMOVED HIS SEGAR AND TOBACCO establishment from No. 107, Market-street, to No. 842 King-street, east side, where he will be pleased to serve his old customers and other citizens.

JOSE JARA.

December 8

**REMOVAL.**

R. A. PRINGLE HAS REMOVED FROM No. 137 MEETING STREET to No. 24 ALEXANDER-STREET.

December 2

wf2

**REMOVAL.**

J. & J. D. KIRKPATRICK HAVE REMOVED FROM ATLANTIC WHARF to No. 24 ALEXANDER-STREET.

December 2

wf2

5 December 1863, 1

Stage of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There was no firing on Sumter Thursday night, nor no further shelling of the city, the enemy remaining quiet until Friday morning. Thursday evening the Fort Sumter Band mounted the parapet and discoursed some excellent music for about an hour, playing amongst other tunes for the benefit of the Yankees, "Dixie's Land". The enemy made no reply to this demonstration, not firing a gun.

About nine o'clock Friday morning Battery Gregg and the enemy's mortar battery opened fire on Fort Sumter, which was continued at irregular intervals throughout the day.

In the afternoon the enemy again opened fire on Simkins and our other James' Island batteries, from Gregg and the mortar battery, together with a thirty-pounder Parrott, which was unmasked Friday afternoon (in the midway battery) between Gregg and Wagner. The mortar battery and Wagner also opened upon Morris and Sumter. A steady reply was kept up by Fort Moultrie, Batteries Bee, Marion and Rutledge, from Sullivan's Island, and by Simkins from James' Island, and some splendid shots made through the course of the day.

The Yankees were busy Friday in the erection of a new battery upon the extremity of the Northeast point of Morris' Island, close to the water's edge, between Battery Gregg and the mortar battery on Cummings' Point. A working party were also observed at Wagner erecting a rear line of parapet above the Northwest face, it is supposed for the purpose of mounting more guns, bearing both upon the city and James' Island. No casualties were reported Friday. The fleet remains inactive.

Attention is invited to the notice of the Bee Company closing their warehouse until Monday, the 7th instant, when they will re-open with another full assortment of goods for the accommodation of the public.

Our Hotels.

Notwithstanding the absence of any great demand for hotel accommodation, so far as traveling custom is concerned, we, whose duties detain us in the city, miss the usual advantages and attractions of the social exchange and communication which were afforded by the two leading hotels, now closed, as we hope, but for a short term. They both had spacious and commodious parlors or sal-chambers, and were thus favorable resorts for all who had any intervals of leisure, or wished to see a friend without going far out of the way.

The Charleston Hotel, being an isolated building, had special advantages of air and access, and its spacious piazzas—to use the American term—with its iron-roofs and knife-proof columns, was a well thronged resort for loiterers or loungers, and all who were waiting for the news or something else.

This hotel, as our readers know, owed its reputation under the present regime to the late proprietor, DANIEL MIXER, who fortunately succeeded so well and was so long spared in managing his appointments that his death, a severe loss to his family and private friends, was not felt seriously by guests of the hotel. He left the managers and assistants who, up to the day of closing, fully and faithfully kept up the reputation and standard of the establishment, their skill and energy exposed even under the trying events and changes of war and blockade. This hotel was managed after the death of DANIEL MIXER, by his son, GEORGE G. MIXER, aided by Charles A. MILLER, WM. WHITE, W. D. PARKER and A. STICKNEY.

The "Mills House" is eligibly situated, and was specially erected and arranged and furnished for its purposes.

Its erection was a commendable example of local and permanent investment by an enterprising merchant and citizen, whose name was given to the house at the instance of many friends. It was opened and successfully conducted for some time by "our Tom" NICKERSON, now of Nickerson's Hotel, of Columbia, and an associate gentleman whose heart is in the right place, and about as large as the largest Bullock ever brought to market. The active assistants for some time have been W. S. CARR, GEORGE R. WELLS and C. H. BURNHAM, who, in their several spheres, or in all the elements of hotel attendance and cheerful accommodation, know as much and could do as much as any men of their inches.

We hope both of these hotels will soon be re-opened and will make arrangements not to open on the same day, for there will no doubt be some ceremonials of celebration at which we would be pleased to assist.

The Pavilion seems to have been shielded and extended so as to accommodate fully and satisfactorily the large number of new guests and visitors who have called on it. The house is thus daily growing in business, but we cannot think there is any room or need for additional growth or enlargement on the part of the host, BUTTERFIELD, or his Vice Chancellor HUNT.

5 December 1863, 2

**REMOVAL.**  
**E** VANS & COGSWELL HAVE REMOVED TO 221 KING-STREET, one door below Upper Church House. December 6

**REMOVAL.**  
**A** MARSHALL, BOOT-MAKER, HAS REMOVED from 87 Broad-street, to 122 St. Philip-street, (east side,) three doors South of Cannon-street. December 6

**REMOVAL.**  
**W**. B. MACMILLAN, MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' GAITERS, has removed from 29 Broad-street to 225 St. Philip-street (East side) three doors South of Cannon-street. December 6

**REMOVAL.**  
**A** MCKENZIE & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM the corner of Church and Chalmers streets, to 146 St. PHILIP STREET, three doors above Spring. December 4

**REMOVAL.**  
**T**HE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE to the CORNER OF KING AND ANN-STREETS, over the Postoffice. Entrance on Ann-street. December 4 MCCRADY & SON.

**REMOVAL.**  
**T**HE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS BAKERY to the corner of Calhoun and St. Philip-streets. December 4 J. C. MANSHALL.

**REMOVAL.**  
**D** R. DESAUSURE HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and Residence to 4 JULLIH STREET. December 4

**REMOVAL.**  
**J**OSE JARA HAS REMOVED HIS BEER AND TOMAOKO ESTABLISHMENT from 107 Market-street to 244 King-street, East side, where he will be pleased to serve his old customers and other citizens. December 3 JOSE JARA.

**REMOVAL.**  
**T**HE SUBSCRIBER CAN BE FOUND AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF KING AND ANN-STREETS, opposite the Postoffice. BETH SPENCER, Broker and Auctioneer. November 3

**REMOVAL.**  
**C**. PIENGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM 37 Broad to 31 BULL-STREET, four doors West of Rutledge-street. November 3

**REMOVAL.**  
**J**. R. READ HAS REMOVED HIS BUSINESS (Lace Store) to 101 King-street, West side, between Morris and Reid-streets. December 2

**REMOVAL.**  
**L**AUREY & ALEXANDER, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed from 28 Vendue Range to the CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY-STREETS; (under the Merchants' Hotel,) where they are prepared to carry on their usual business. December 1

**REMOVAL.**  
**D**AVID BARROW HAS REMOVED TO 588 KING-STREET, between Spring and Columbus streets, where he offers BACON, RICE, SALT, TOBACCO, MACHINE OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, &c. December 1

**REMOVAL.**  
**E**LGERTON & RICHARDS HAVE MOVED FROM Broad to 20 BULL-STREET, three doors West of Rutledge-street. December 1

**REMOVAL.**  
**T**HE CHICORA IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COMPANY have removed their Office to Judith-street, next door to Governor Alken's. December 3 A. S. JOHNSTON, President.

**REMOVAL.**  
**E**. LAFITTE & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO ANN-STREET, North side, one door West of Meeting-street. December 2 with 3

**REMOVAL.**  
**J**OSEPH A. THORSON, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT, has removed to Store 412 KING STREET, four doors above Burns Lane, where he will continue the Auction Business. Returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and solicits a share of public patronage. Sales as usual every Tuesday and Thursday. Our door sales attended to promptly. November 30

**REMOVAL.**  
**P**. MULKAL, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has removed from 193 East Bay to corner of King and Liberty streets, under the Old Fellows' Hall. Thankful for past patronage, he now solicits consignments of Country Produce of all kinds, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Flour, Corn, Liquors, &c., &c. Liberal advances made on all consignments, and he pledges himself to make quick returns of sales at highest market price. November 30

# The Charleston Mercury.

5 December 1863, 2

## **THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED, AND FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.**

The firing on Sumter commenced on Thursday at ten o'clock a. m. Twenty-seven Columbiad shells were thrown in the course of the day, only one of which missed, and eleven rifled shells, two of which missed.

There was, as usual of late, no firing on Thursday night. On Friday, the enemy kept up a steady fire upon Sumter and James Island, but we are unable to report the number of shots.

The only casualty of the week, at Sumter, was Private JAMES FOWLER, who was slightly wounded, on Wednesday, in the head by a shell.

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NEGOTIATION CLOSED.—By the last flag of truce steamer, Judge OULD received from General HITCHCOCK a reply to his fair and equitable proposition for an exchange of prisoners—the same heretofore submitted to General MEREDITH. The authorities at Washington have determined that there shall be no exchange until the Confederates concede that a “white man is just as good as a nigger”—and, of course, the proposition was rejected. Thus ends for the present, if not forever, all hope of an exchange.

7 December 1863, 1

The Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH DAY.

The firing continues about the same between the batteries, that of the enemy being principally directed from Gregg upon Fort Moultrie and from the mortars upon the James' Island batteries.

A shot from Fort Moultrie, about twelve o'clock Friday night, struck the Yankee calcium light displayed at Gregg, knocking it to pieces.

The enemy is still busy in the rear of Wagner, raising the battery and mounting more guns. They were also at work upon a new battery at Cummings' Point. During Friday forty-two rifled shots were fired at Fort Sumter, of which eleven missed; seventeen mortar shells, of which nine missed, and twenty-five shots from Columbiads, of which ten missed. Friday night forty-nine rifled shots were fired, of which twenty-seven missed, and six from the Columbiads, of which two missed.

During Saturday but six shots were fired at Sumter, of which two missed.

No casualties have been reported since our last. Sunday only an occasional gun was fired. A heavy blow prevailed at sea all day Sunday, which increased towards evening, forcing the fleet to seek shelter in Folly Inlet and Stono River. No further shelling of the city has taken place, and it is generally believed that the Yankees have done their worst.

Capture of Yankees on Kiawah Island.

Three Yankee prisoners, captured last Friday on Kiawah Island, were brought to the city Sunday evening in charge of their captors, and their names registered by Capt. W. J. GARR, Provost Marshal, on his books. The prisoners include Corporal OILS and two privates of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery.

The particulars of this brave and gallant exploit are as follows:

A few days since Private J. K. SANDERS, Company C, 6th Regiment S. C. V.; Private S. C. LARKIN and Private J. L. TAYLOR, of the Stono Scouts, started out on a reconnoitering expedition. They proceeded towards Kiawah Island. The first day three or four officers were discovered riding about the beach within rifle shot, but desirous of capturing them our men reserved their fire, and concealed themselves with the hope that the Yankees would approach still closer, when they could secure them as prisoners. This party, however, turned back.

The scouts then discovered that the Yankees had set a number of coon traps and made the island a regular place for coon hunting. On the third day, about four o'clock, they observed a wagon with some fifteen or twenty Yankees coming up the beach, and four mounted men, all heavily armed with sabres and revolvers. The scouts now ran along the beach for a distance of about three hundred yards, and again concealed themselves. The four mounted men rode along in advance of the wagon, one of them, a Sergeant, stopping and falling behind his companions to pick up shells. The other three kept on until near the place where our scouts were waiting for them.

One of the Yankees attempting to find out where he was got upon a Palmetto, attracting the attention of our men's horses. As the Yankees wheeled round to discover the cause of the disturbance, our men jumped forward, brought their rifles to bear upon the now terrified party, and ordered them to dismount and surrender. The Yankees immediately did as they were ordered, and delivered up their arms. The captors then double quicked the prisoners up the beach, turning off into the woods where the Yankee Sergeant who was also taken became stuck in the mud, and they were compelled to leave him.

Upon reaching what was considered a safe distance, having run over three miles, the prisoners were allowed to mount behind their captors, and in this way brought within our lines.

For this act of daring and gallantry the brave men above named have been allowed by the Commanding General to retain the horses and arms captured, and granted a furlough of thirty days.

7 December 1863, 1

**Yankee Hopes.**

The following, from the Philadelphia Inquirer, shows how the siege of Charleston is regarded by the enemy, and indicates the disappointment setting into hopelessness, which their failure to take the city has naturally produced:

**AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.**

As affairs now stand at Charleston, we believe that the capture or reduction of that city depends upon a nearer approach either of our land or naval forces. How the land forces can at present advance any nearer to the city is a matter of great doubt. Gillmore must hold Morris Island, as it is the key to the harbor, and absolutely essential to any further success in that vicinity. He must also keep possession of Folly Island, which is, as it were, his base of operations, and also the adjacent islands—Long Island, Coles, Kiawah, Seabrook, Black and Edisto, which immediately threaten it. That Gillmore has force enough to retain those positions is not doubted, but that he can, in addition to this, make an overland demonstration against Charleston, no one acquainted at all with the configuration of the country, and the resources of Beauregard with which to repel such an advance, can for a moment believe.

Gillmore has done all that is reasonable for us to expect of him with his present force. He has not only destroyed Sumter and shelled Charleston, but he has accomplished that which is even of greater injury to the South, namely, the perfect blockade of the harbor. He is also ready at any time to co-operate with any demonstrations by Dahlgren against either the obstructions in the channel or any of the fortifications in the harbor.

While, therefore, it is a pleasing variation of the monotony into which the siege has relapsed, to hear that Gillmore has again shelled Charleston, still it is upon Dahlgren that all future success in that locality must rest. For the past month he has been recovering his health, and we rejoice as much now to hear that we have our Admiral in good health as we lamented before because our Admiral was sick.

Now that Dahlgren's health is excellent, we naturally expect that an attempt at least will be made by him to force his way into the harbor of Charleston, or, at least, for him to proceed far enough to find out what kind of obstructions are in the channel, or whether there are any at all. Time

is not more precious anywhere to our success than at Charleston harbor. The rebels have been constantly erecting batteries under the very guns of Dahlgren's fleet. Last week, in the night, they opened with a battery of seven guns on Sullivan's Island, and shelled Gillmore's batteries on Cummings' Point most furiously. It is supposed that the rebels expected that an assault would be made upon Sumter. Accordingly, they kept up a furious cannonade upon Gillmore's batteries, while they landed a heavy force in the ruins of the fort.

The same night, also, the Monitor Lehigh ran around near Sullivan's Island, and being unable to get off, she was exposed to a heavy fire in the morning from the rebel batteries. Through the bravery, however, of a boat's crew from the Na-hant, she was finally extricated from her danger, and has since "gone to Port Royal for repairs." In fact, going to Port Royal for repairs has been a very favorite pastime with the monitors at Charleston. It might be a difficult question to decide whether the monitors will ever get as near to Charleston as they have to Port Royal. The people can also, without the slightest malice, ask Dahlgren whether he intends to permanently run the monitors aground, or send them at stated periods to Port Royal for repairs? The public demand a trial of the monitors, and can see no reason for the delay of the experiment.

There is, on the contrary, every reason why it should be made, and made soon. The rebels are strenuously fortifying every available point which commands the channel. Already Beauregard has increased, to a great extent, his forces in and around the beleaguered city. Gillmore, having performed his allotted portion of the siege, is ready and anxious to help Dahlgren to a trial of his. The commandants of the Monitors are all brave men; the crews are ready for an action so glorious. Everything and everybody seems to await upon Dahlgren. The people, recollecting the brilliant and dashy attack upon Sumter, have not come disgusted with this unseemly delay, which is weekly apologized for by "bad health," "best of terms with Gen. Gillmore," "Monitors at Port Royal for repairs," and something stirring from the fleet soon. Action is demanded. The country wishes to know whether it has been and is spending its money in the right class of iron-clads, or whether the monitors are two-thirds humbug for the reduction of fortifications.

**Grand Lodge of Ancient Freeasons of South Carolina.**

**GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freeasons of South Carolina, holden in the city of Columbia on the 17th of November, A. D. 1862, the following Preamble and Resolutions were presented by R. W. Brother A. G. Mackey, Grand Secretary, and unanimously adopted:

For the second time since the organization of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina has that body been called upon to express its sorrow for the demise of its young officer during the term of service for which he had been elected. EDWARD H. EDWARDS, the courteous and accomplished gentleman, died in 1853, soon after his third election to the Oratorical Chair. Just twenty years have passed, and we are again called on to mourn for another Grand Master, stricken down in the very strength of his manhood and the vigor of his intellect.

Another DAVID RAMSAY, late Grand Master of Masons of South Carolina, died on the 4th of August, 1863, in consequence of a wound received on Morris' Island. At first his friends were flattered with the expectation of his speedy recovery, but a fatal change in his condition took place in the second week, and he died of the evil effects of the inflammation of the wound; but in such a state of mental and physical prostration that he was unable, if he had desired, to leave any directions in relation to the administration of his office, or even to bestow a parting admonition and a final farewell upon the friends and brethren whom he had loved so well and served so faithfully.

Not, therefore, in anything that he said or did in the last days which preceded his dissolution, but in the more valuable and more enduring testimony of his previous life we were to look for any fitting memorials of our departed brother. His living acts, not his dying words, are to build in our hearts the sad monument to his memory.

One who knew him well and who had carefully watched the progress of his Masonic career, thus gives an epitome of his brief but brilliant career.

Brother David Ramsay was initiated into the sublime mysteries of symbolic Masonry on the 20th September, 1820, in Fulon Kilmewing Lodge, No. 4, in the City of Charleston, which Lodge he served with great fidelity in the offices of Junior and Senior Warden, during the years 1828 and 1829. In the latter year he was appointed to the office of Grand Pursuant to the Grand Lodge. His appearance in that body, at a time when some of the most important interests that had ever engaged the attention of the Masons in this State were in the course of discussion, gave him an instant opportunity of exhibiting to the Craft the strong, sterling manes with which he was wont to grasp a question, the depth of thought which he brought to bear upon it, and the eloquence of language with which he advocated the cause that he had espoused. The question of constitutional reform which then agitated the Grand Lodge, and which involved an entire change in the Masonic organization of the State, was one of deep interest to our departed brother, and, after mature consideration of the arguments on both sides, he at length adopted, and ever afterwards warmly, but kindly, maintained, the cause of reform, and to his labors in its behalf must we attribute an small share of the success which it ultimately achieved.

In January, 1840, he united with six other brethren in the formation of Franklin Lodge, No. 96, of which he was appointed the first Master. His brethren of the Grand Lodge respected his high talents, and in token of his previous services, elected him with great unanimity in November, 1850, to the office of Deputy Grand Master. In this office, one of honor rather than duty, he served until the ensuing November, 1861, when upon the resignation of Brother R. R. Caswell, he was promoted to the highest office in the gift of the Grand, and hailed as Grand Master of Masons in the jurisdiction. In November, 1862, he was re-elected, and was in the discharge of the duties of that high office when death put an end to his labors and his usefulness.

Brother Ramsay had no sooner made himself conversant with those elementary principles of Masonry which are to be obtained from the instructions of a symbolic Lodge, than he began to appreciate its sublime symbolism as an ethical science, and he proceeded to extend his investigation into its more elevated arena with that tenacity of purpose and determination of will which were peculiarly characteristic of his disposition. He accordingly became a Royal Arch Mason in Z-rubabel Chapter, No. 11, in 1856, and a Knight Templar in the same year in South Carolina Commandery, and subsequently completed the circle of the York Rite by receiving the degrees of Royal and Sacred Master, at the hands of a Sovereign Inspector of the Thirty-third.

In 1857, he was elected High Priest of his Chapter, which gave him, officially, a seat in the Grand Chapter of the State, in the proceedings of which body he took an active interest, and was elected in 1859 to the office of Grand Sentinel—a position which secured his perpetual membership. He was also honored in the year 1861 with the appointment, by the Grand Chapter of Scotland, to the post of its representative near the Grand Chapter of South Carolina.

Attracted by the philosophical character of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, he early sought for the illumination which is afforded by the teachings of that most profound and beautiful of all Masonic systems. Accordingly, in 1856, he received the degrees conferred in Pelican Chapter of Rose Croix Masons in this city, and was soon after elected its presiding officer—a position which he continued to hold until his death. In 1859, during the session of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in Charleston, he was initiated with the remaining degrees of the Rite, and was presented, as an honorarium or token of high Masonic respect, with the Thirty-third Degree and the rank of a Deputy Inspector-General; and when, in 1861, at the session in New Orleans, the Supreme Council had declared two vacancies in the membership of South Carolina, he was unanimously elected to supply one of them, and thus invested with one of the highest positions in the Rite.

The honors which were thus so willingly bestowed were but a fitting reward, and indeed a necessary consequence of the zeal and devotion with which our departed friend had from his first initiation pursued his investigations into Masonic history and science. His lectures before the Craft, the Lodge room, and the esoteric doctrines of the Order, were always listened to with enrapt attention, and the pages of the "Masonic Quarterly Review," which was one of the most prominent organs of the Craft, contain many evidences in the form of learned and eloquent essays, not only of his abillities as a man of letters, but of his profound learning as a Masonic scholar.

Such was the brother, whose career thus promises a glorious future, for himself and for our Order, had been prematurely and forever interrupted by the hand of death. In the loss of one so dear to us, what limit or moderation shall there be to our grief?

*"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut metus  
Tum charta capitis"*

It becomes us, therefore, as men admiring worth and talent, as Masons loving and cherishing the good and true that is in any of our brethren, to pause, here, in the midst of our vocations—to lay aside for a time all thought of the business of the present moment—and looking towards that Oriental Coast, where lately he was, and where now he is not, to drop the silent tear to his memory, and by some, however inadequate, token to express the sentiments of love which we entertained for him as our Brother and our Chief: Therefore,

**Resolved,** That as a memorial of our grief for the demise of our late Grand Master, Brother David Ramsay, the Jewels, Furniture, Stations, and Altar of the Grand Lodge be clothed in mourning during the remainder of this communication.

**Resolved,** That the Grand Secretary be directed to communicate a copy of this preamble and these resolutions to all the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and that they be also published in two of the public journals of the State.

And the Grand Lodge was then called from labor.

Extract from the Minutes.  
ALBERT G. MACKERY, Grand Secretary.

7 December 1863, 2

**THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH DAY.**

Several days have now elapsed since the enemy's last effort to bombard the city.

Our latest reports from Fort Sumter are as follows: On Friday forty-two rifled shots were fired by the enemy at the fort, eleven of which missed; twenty-five Columbiad shots, of which ten missed; and seventeen mortar shells, of which nine missed. During Friday night forty-nine rifled shots were fired, of which twenty-seven missed; and six Columbiad shots, of which two missed.

On Saturday only six shots were fired, two of which missed. No casualties had occurred in the fort up to Sunday morning.

There was very little firing on Sunday. The enemy seems now to be directing his fire more especially at Fort Moultrie and our James Island batteries than at Fort Sumter.

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THREE YANKEE PRISONERS, captured by some of our scouts on Kiawha Island, were brought to the city yesterday. One of them was a corpora and the two others privates, belonging to the Third Rhode Island Artillery.

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THE BLOCKADE IN FLORIDA.—The *Cotton States*, published at Gainesville, Fla., says a despatch received at headquarters, Lake City, states that Suwannee River is blockaded—steamer *Union* destroyed—*Illa* supposed to be—*Laura* at Clay Landing. Thus ends the blockade running for that port.



7 December 1863, 2

**OBITUARY.**

DIED, August 25, 1863, of typhoid fever, at Morton, Miss., Surgeon THOMAS L. OGIER, Jr., C. S. A., in the 26th year of his age.

Born and educated in Charleston, and having enjoyed peculiar advantages in the study of his profession both at home and in Europe, the deceased had commenced the practice of medicine but a few months previous to the secession of the State. Uninfluenced by personal considerations, he immediately entered upon active service as Surgeon of the 1st Regiment of Rifles, and remained with that command until it was disorganized. Having returned to his private practice, it was not long before he re-entered the service as Assistant Surgeon of the 24th Regiment S. O. V., in which command his skill and attention soon procured for him the position of Surgeon. Upon the removal of Gen. Gist's Brigade to Mississippi, he accompanied his regiment, with which he remained steadily in the field until a few days previous to his death.

Affectionate in disposition, firm in purpose, and of unblemished integrity, his memory will ever be fondly cherished by his family and friends. Assiduous in the performance of duty, of polished mind and engaging manners, he will be remembered as an honor to his profession and an ornament to society.

# The Charleston Courier.

8 December 1863, 1

## The Siege of Charleston.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

No change of importance has taken place since our last report. There was no firing on Sumter Sunday night. Monday morning Moultrie opened about ten o'clock upon the Yankees working on Wagner and at Cummings' Point. The enemy replied and a slow fire was kept up between the batteries throughout the day.

It is believed that a large number of the enemy's troops have left Morris' Island, or Hilton Head.

There has been no further shelling of the city.

Who Wants a Substitute?

Our veteran friend, EDMUND RUFFIN, has been for some weeks in Charleston. He feels an interest in Charleston, second only, if at all, to that felt by the best and wealthiest of our native and resident citizens. The word "interest," of course, will not be understood in a Yankee sense, for we are trying to quit all words and sources of words peculiar to the Yankees. Mr. RUFFIN owns no property in Charleston worth mentioning, beyond a few shells and trophies of that sort he has picked up. He has held for some time a musket, which he would still claim were there any use for it, in his hands. In the Yankee sense of the term interest—meaning always, with them, money or property, something that can be stolen, &c.—his heart should be in Virginia. We sincerely hope that his heart and its living casket, his genuine person, will be seen in Virginia again, on his own land and his premises, or what the Yankees can not carry away of them.

Having been for some weeks in and about Charleston, as we have reported, and becoming tired of the noise of drays and the musterings of home guards and other attractions of city life, Mr. RUFFIN resolved the other evening to spend a quiet night with a friend at a little distance. He concluded, having visited many planters and others all around, to devote this night to Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, on his island plantation called "Fort Sumter," where a large force has been employed for some time. We cannot, of course, intrude on the hospilities and courtesies of a visit from a Virginia gentleman so well known and esteemed as EDMUND RUFFIN to that ardent young planter, STEPHEN ELLIOTT, at his favorite mansion. His home was not exactly in the style of repair, nor was the land in the condition Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT would have chosen if opportunity of choice had been offered. These things, however, readily admit of explanation between such gentlemen, and the result was that, on returning to the city, Mr. RUFFIN was "highly delighted with his visit," as some of the newspapers said lately concerning one JEFFERSON DAVIS, who was looking around Charleston, and perhaps would have visited this Fort Sumter plantation of Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT, if Gen. COOPER or somebody at Richmond had not hinted that he was wanted at his Richmond residence.

It is pleasant thus to see the old Carolina and Virginia hospilities and courtesies so gracefully exhibited, notwithstanding the war, and if that arching, and digging, and shell-throwing, and in all ways, explosive Yankee GILMORE will do a decent thing for once, and call off those deluded rascals whose eyes and stomachs have suffered so much from the sand with which Morris' Island is so bountifully furnished, we doubt not Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT will waive rank and return the visit of EDMUND RUFFIN to either of his Virginia homes.

However, as that is a private affair, we pass it over, to remark that if any active young gentlemen wish to be relieved for a few weeks from the war, we think we can recommend substitutes—Any South Carolinian wishing to propose such an engagement, will address Mr. RUFFIN through the Compiler Office.

Any Georgian, for a like purpose, may address J. N. BURTON, through the Times office, of Columbus, Georgia. Young "gentlemen" are you

The Escape of Morgan.

The following particulars of the escape of Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN and six of his officers, from the Ohio Penitentiary, is from the Baltimore American:

MANNER OF ESCAPE—ARRIVAL AT TORONTO, CANADA. Philadelphia, November 30.—A special dispatch to the Evening Bulletin, from Cincinnati, to-day, says:

The six officers who escaped from the Penitentiary at Columbus, with Morgan, were Captains Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Haines, Hackersmith and Noyce. John H. Morgan on retiring exchanged with his brother Dick from the top cell to the lower of the tier of floors. The lower cell is thick, in which a hole was cut, running to the main wall around the Penitentiary. This wall was cut up, and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark and a heavy rain falling. Not the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, or of the route they had taken. The Governor has telegraphed all the military commanders in the State to arouse their several counties, and Col. Parrott, Provost Marshal General of the State, has notified every Provost Marshal within his jurisdiction to scour their several districts thoroughly.

The most plausible theory mentioned is that they escaped in time to take the Cincinnati train, via Dayton, which started from Columbus at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.

That their escape was connived at by sympathizers, there is little doubt. The manner of their escape was ingenious, but after all, simple enough, based upon the almost certain theory that they were correctly informed as to the ground they had to work through. They, by patient labor for nearly four weeks, by means of small pocket knives, cut through the floors of their cells, composed of about one foot of stone and brick, down into a four foot sewer.

Two weeks ago one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of the cells, giving as an excuse that the dampness was injuring their health. The unsuspecting guard granted their request, and the boards were used to cover up the holes they were cutting.

On the night of the final escape, on retiring to their several cells, Dick Morgan managed to change with his brother John from the lower to the upper tier.

After getting into the sewer, they crawled to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth, but found they could not escape by that route. They, however, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such an extent that they were forced to go further back into the yard. They then excavated the soft earth clear under the main wall, and so correctly was the distance calculated that they came out into the open roadway one foot from the foundation. One of the party, Captain Hines, was by trade a brick-mason, and seems to have had the management of the whole affair. A note signed by that worthy, written in a fine commercial hand, was left behind as follows:

"CASTLE MERION, CELL No 140,  
November 27, 1863.  
To Capt. Merion, Warden of the Penitentiary:  
Commencement, November 4th, 1863; conclusion, November 20th, 1863. Number of hours for labor per day, three; tools, two small knives. *Patience est amer mais son fruit est doux* (Patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet.)  
By order of my six honorable confederates,  
[Signed] "J. HENRY HINES,  
"Captain C. S. A."

Public opinion is divided as to where the blame rests; it is proper to state, however, that for the last two weeks several of the most prominent Copperheads of the State have been putting up at the principal hotels, laying their heads together, without any visible reason therefor.

MORGAN'S ARRIVAL AT TORONTO, CANADA. Toronto, November 30.—The notorious John H. Morgan, who lately escaped from the Columbus Penitentiary, arrived here by the Great Western

8 December 1863, 2

**THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-  
FIRST DAY.**

There was no firing at Sumter on Sunday night, and but little on Monday. About 10 a. m. the enemy opened his batteries at Cummings' Point, directing his shots principally at Sullivan's and James' Islands. This fire was returned with spirit by our batteries, Moultrie throwing some well aimed shells among working parties in the rear of Wagner. These parties were supposed to be engaged in mounting guns. The fleet continues in inactivity.

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**THE LATE RAID ON POCOTALIGO.**—Since mention was made in this paper of the bold and successful raid of a small band of Yankees and negroes in the direction of Pocotaligo, we have been placed in possession of facts connected with the affair, which, while they are not entirely of a character proper for publication, fully exonerate the brave officers and men who hold our outpost line in that quarter from any responsibility for the enemy's success on that particular occasion.

# The Charleston Courier.

9 December 1863, 1

## Siege of Charleston.


### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy's fire upon Fort Sumter appears to have ceased altogether. No shots have been fired at the fort since Saturday. Large parties of the enemy are observed at work riveting the batteries and also extending Battery Gregg to the Eastward. A number of wagons were also observed moving down the beach towards Wagner Monday afternoon, and at dusk two or three hundred Yankees proceeded towards Gregg and commenced work.

During the heavy blow of the last two or three days the pitching of one of the Monitors on picket duty revealed some timber work around her sides, supposed to be an addition lately built around the Monitor as a protection against torpedoes.

Our batteries have kept up a slow and steady fire on the working parties of the enemy, it is believed with good effect.

No further shelling of the city has taken place. The fleet remains in the same position.

 Owing to the greatly enhanced cost of all the elements requisite in the publication of the *Courier*, and the disturbed state of things incident upon the present condition of our country, we are compelled reluctantly to notify our subscribers that on and after the first day of January next, the subscription price of the *Daily Courier* will be Fifteen Dollars for six months, the *Tri-Weekly Courier* Eight Dollars, and that we will neither receive or renew subscriptions from that date for a longer period of time than six months.

Our advertising rates on and after *this date* will be at the rate of Three Dollars per square of twelve lines and under.

Subscriptions and advertising as heretofore will invariably be payable in advance.

9 December 1863, 1

*Take Care of the Boys.*—The City Council of Columbia are considering a Bill to provide for the arrest and proper treatment of disorderly or neglected boys.

The subject is forced on the attention of all observant citizens and all efficient officers in all of our cities, by the events of the war, and the growing indications of disorderly and unregulated conduct of boys.

*A New Military Department.*—Amid the reverses that have befallen the Confederate arms in East Tennessee, it is gratifying to learn that in West Tennessee an army is springing up like magic to resist the invading foe, and for the defence of West Tennessee, West Kentucky, and North Mississippi to the Tallahatchie river, to be known as the Department of West Tennessee, under the command of Col. R. V. RICHARDSON, a brave officer, who has achieved wonders in the Department since its first organization.

9 December 1863, 2

**The Engagement with the Monitors.**

The following interesting account of the engagement with the Monitors on the 16th November has been accidentally omitted. Notwithstanding the delay it will be found well worth perusal:

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, November 19, 1863.

*Editors Courier*—Having as yet seen no correct account of the engagement of the 10th instant between our batteries on Sullivan's Island and the Monitor float, and being at the time a spectator at Fort Moultrie, I beg leave to furnish your paper with the following brief statement of what occurred on that occasion: At 7 o'clock, A. M., a Monitor was discovered to be aground off Cummings' Point, outside of a line drawn from Moultrie to Gregg, and about 2000 yards distant from the former. Col. Butler, Commanding Artillery, at once had his batteries manned, and directed Capt. J. Valentine, Commanding Fort Moultrie, to open fire from his heaviest guns, which was promptly done, and soon seconded by the guns of Battery Rutledge. As soon as the range was well obtained, and the distressed Monitor had been several times struck, she raised her signal flags to the fleet, and was promptly assisted by three other Monitors, which advanced, as on the 8th of September, to within 1400 or 1500 yards of Moultrie, and endeavored, by opening a brisk fire in reply to divert the attention of our artillerymen from the one aground. This scheme, however, met with but poor success, as our gunners maintained almost an uninterrupted fire against their original victim, only condescending to notice the new comers whenever they attempted to give direct assistance. Thus for four hours a terrific fire was kept up on both sides, that of the enemy being entirely against Moultrie, and marked by considerable accuracy; a large proportion of shots fired either striking the fort or exploding over its batteries. The Companies immediately engaged were all of the First South Carolina Regular Infantry, acting Artillery, (Col. Butler,) and were commanded and stationed as follows: Company K, Battery Rutledge, Capt. C. H. Rivers, assisted by Lieut. P. Bacot; Company G, East Battery of the fort, Lieut. J. C. Minott; Company C, Centre Battery, Captain B. J. Witherspoon, assisted by Lieutenant E. V. Martin; Company F, West Battery, Lieutenant E. M. Whaley, and Company E, Mortar Battery, Lieutenant D. G. Calkoun. The casualties were slight in proportion to the duration and intensity of the engagement, there being but two painfully wounded in Company G, and one killed, in Company C. One gun was also dismounted in Capt. Witherspoon's Battery, but fortunately it was not a favorite or of much value. Apart from the accidents mentioned, no material damage was done the fort, and this must be in the main attributed to the untiring energy and skill of Capt. Thos. B. Lee, of the Engineers, whose services in that capacity entitle him to the highest praise. During the action Capt. Lee was every where to be seen examining his traverses and merlins after each shock, and has certainly the gratification of having seen them most satisfactorily tested. Lieuts. Minott and Martin, with their detachments, were twice partially covered with earth, caused by the explosion of 16-inch shells in the traverse separating their guns, but no injury was sustained.

The damage done the enemy is believed to be considerable, two Monitors at least having been seen to withdraw in a crippled condition, with their smoke stacks and turrets perforated. Gen. Ripley witnessed the fight, and expressed himself much pleased with the accuracy of fire from the batteries engaged. The enemy's land batteries also took part in the game, but received no attention in return. After the action had ended our James' Island batteries, also Batteries Bee and Marion, exercised themselves with a few shots by way of practice at the surroundings of old Sumter, and no doubt filled the Yankee mind with gloomy apprehensions in view of the second attempt to enter the arches of that devoted post. But, in spite of this solemn warning, the effort was made on yesterday, at three o'clock, A. M., and resulted as usual whenever irrational zeal gets the better of sound judgment. The particulars of the attack have not yet reached this side of the harbor, but it is more than probable that our Yankee brethren across the way are satisfied of our early acquaintance with the naked fact of their having crossed the channel:

SPECTATOR.

# The Charleston Mercury.

9 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy has not fired upon Sumter since Sunday. His shots on Tuesday were principally directed at Fort Johnson and Sullivan's Island, which returned the fire with spirit. At the same time, our pestilent neighbors have been hard at work in strengthening still further the fortifications on Morris Island. They are reveting their batteries, and extending Gregg to the eastward. On Monday evening, about dusk, two or three hundred men could be seen coming down towards Gregg. Wagons, also, have been observed moving along the beach in the direction of Wagner.

The monitors are still inactive. The pitching of one of these vessels revealed lately some timber work about the hull. It was found impossible to make out, even with the aid of a glass, the nature and strength of this contrivance, but it is supposed to be a guard against torpedoes.

### THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Bishop DAVIS sets forth, for the congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina, on Thursday, 10th—being the day appointed for Fasting and Prayer by the Governor of this State—the same services which were set forth by him for August 15th, as then appointed by the President of the Confederate States, with only these exceptions: In the place of the Epistle, substitute St. James, 1st chapter, from 21 to 7th verse, and of the Gospel St. Luke, 12th chapter, from 20th to 39th verse. These services were published in the daily papers of Charleston and Columbia, and in the *Southern Episcopalian*.

FAST DAY INTERMISSION.—AS Thursday next, the 10th instant, is to be a day of Fasting and Prayer, there will be no issue of this paper on Friday morning. Notices intended for Friday should be handed in for insertion in to-morrow's paper.

### A CARD.

MESSRS. EDGERTON & RICHARDS HAVING TEMPORARILY discontinued their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, their Foreman, Mr. Y. YGLESIAS will continue the same at No. 358 KING STREET, nearly opposite the Wayside Home, until the above firm resumes business.

The subscriber will be happy to see and accommodate the old customers and friends of the firm. All orders entrusted to his care will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

December 8

Y. YGLESIAS.

6\*



High of Charleston

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

The enemy, between four and five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, again opened fire from three guns on Gregg and Wagner batteries with the Sullivan's and James Island batteries opened a hot fire in return, blowing the enemy's battery. Eight shells were thrown into the city. The damage was inconsiderable. No person was injured.

Affairs at Fort Sumter continued quiet Tuesday night, the enemy not firing. The Yankees, however, continue busy cutting, hauling, placing the sods on Gregg and Wagner, and giving them their finishing strokes. Our batteries keep up a constant fire on the enemy's working parties. Only six shots were fired at Fort Sumter from Gregg Wednesday, one of which missed. The fleet remains inactive.

On Wednesday morning a large steam transport, a schooner and a gunboat passed Southward. It is thought that only a small garrison of the enemy, sufficient to work the batteries, has been left upon Morris' Island.

The enemy again opened fire on the city about ten o'clock last night, which continued up to the hour of closing our report, at eleven o'clock.

Absenteeism from the Army.

Deora Courier.—What means this culpable apathy on the part of the Government in regard to absentees from our army? Every paper almost in the Confederate terms with accounts of numbers of this class of our people among us. Every village, every neighborhood, can furnish its quota of such delinquents.

And strange to say, the larger number of them are officers, principally of the lower grades, from Captains down. It is not often that you meet with a poor private soldier who is amenable to this charge; they are kept to their place. But this little striped and epauletted squad are to be found everywhere, and at all times.

This ought not to be permitted. If superior officers do not manage these officers better, the communities in which they are found should take the matter in hand, and indignantly scout them from their midst.

You may meet these officers at almost every corner, and at all times of the day and night, and if you happen to be acquainted with them—which is by no means a flattering fact—and inquire about their health, coolly the unblushing man very complacently informs you that he is "quite well"—"never enjoying better health," &c. Seeming to be totally forgetful that his "good health" is a self-conviction, either of his thoughtlessness or his cowardice.

For it must be evident that his enjoying good health is the best evidence of his capacity to be on duty, and his absence from such duty, under such circumstances, presupposes either thoughtlessness of his responsibilities, or a cowardly reluctance to assume and discharge them. I am sorry to say that I am acquainted with several individuals of this species, and occupying this equivocal position. And I am free to say that such officers should be stricken from the rolls of officers and placed in ranks forthwith.

Their commands should be permitted to present such grievances for correction, and both themselves and the country be rid of such abuses and excesses to the service. These men occasionally visit the army, their regular place is out of it; if not at home, certainly at some other safe retreat, where thoughtless women flatter their effeminate weakness, and emasculate their naturally puerile energies. Patriotism, they have none; for that sentiment would stir up pride, if not valour, and shame would prompt what courage lacked, in any such vision as that of the patriot.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, December 7, 1863.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Columbia, December 5, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit herewith copies of a communication of December 4, from Major J. A. Nierber, State Engineer, correcting a misapprehension in my message of 30th November, 1863, of his communication to me of November 21, transmitted to your bodies. It appears that his first communication had in view my submitting to your bodies the question of allowing him the pay of Major of Engineers, according to Army regulations. I recommend that the allowance be made. The skill and energy of this officer in the discharge of his duties are too well known to need any commendation from me.

I also transmit copies of the report of General W. G. DeSaussure, to whom was committed the settlement with the Confederate Government of certain claims of this State.

M. L. BONHAM.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Bill to incorporate the Charleston Importing and Exporting Company was read the third time, and its title changed to an Act.

Message No. 7 of His Excellency the Governor was then received, and was read by the Speaker.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Columbia, December 7, 1863.

Mr. Spratt and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

In answer to your resolution of 5th inst, requesting me to inform your body why the quota of troops from the city of Charleston, under the President's call for 3000 six months troops, have not been furnished, and what steps if any, have been taken to bring said quota into the field, I transmit the report of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, with the accompanying documents, which will furnish all the information asked for.

M. L. BONHAM.

Mr. B. F. PERRY introduced the following resolution, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow:

Resolved, That hereafter it will be expected of the Judges and Chancellors of this State to hold their courts as required by law, and hear all cases ready for trial, or where there is no just grounds for continuance.

Mr. BOATWRIGHT introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Medical Committee to test and examine the whiskey for medicinal purposes, now being distilled by the agent employed by His Excellency the Governor, for the use of the State, and report whether, or not, in their judgment, it is suitable for such purposes.

Mr. J. T. LOWRY introduced the following resolution, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be authorized and required to have the negroes on the coast defences from Division No. 1, (and other Divisions,) who have been detained a longer period than two months, to be forthwith discharged, and that his Excellency be authorized to have impressed the full amount of labor from owners of slaves who have refused or have failed to supply their quota of labor.

House adjourned.

# The Charleston Courier.

10 December 1863, 1

HEAD'RS 10TH AND 19TH REG'T. S. C. V.,  
Near Dalton, Ga., December 3, 1863.

*Editors Courier*—Allow me to return, through your paper, the sincere thanks of my command to the ladies of Darlington District, for the following donations, forwarded through the Rev. W. D. Rice, viz: 40 pair socks, 20 pair drawers, 18 shirts, and a lot of meal, bacon, hams, rice, peas, soap, pepper, &c. We are glad to be remembered by the ladies of Darlington. May they ever rest fully assured that a brave people can never be conquered while they have the cordial support of their mothers, wives and sisters.

J. F. PRESSLEY,  
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

*What the Soldiers Want*—The following is an extract of a letter from Camp 1st S. C. V., near Orange C H, Va.:

A very large portion of our army, not expecting a fight, have without waiting for orders, built themselves comfortable quarters. The first winter we were in service the men had almost in every instance to be driven and compelled to build their quarters. Now, from the experience of the past two winters, and what they had to go through, and the weather they were exposed to, they need no orders, but are anxious to go to work, and be under shelter before the bad weather sets in. I sincerely hope that the winter will be a mild one, and that our armies will remain quiet, for there is no telling the sufferings and hardships to be endured during our active campaigns in the winter. The ordinary duties in camp and picket duty are of themselves very severe and hard upon us, but they cannot be avoided. I am afraid that our army will suffer a great deal this winter for want of a sufficient number of blankets, socks, and underclothes. I hope the people at home will be able to do something for us, for the supply of such things received from the Government is quite limited, and the underclothing and socks are of not much account. Had it not been for the state of affairs at Charleston, I intended to ask some aid from some of the friends of my company, who have already been so kind to us, but I am afraid the present state of things there will prevent my getting any assistance. If I could get some of our kind lady friends to knit our brave boys some socks (few of them have any,) and make for them some underclothes, it would help them a good deal, and prevent suffering and probably sickness, and may even save some brave fellow's life. Such aid our brave soldiers certainly deserve and highly appreciate, and any time or money appropriated to such a noble purpose is worthily spent. Probably among your lady friends and others who may be friendly disposed to me, my company or our cause, (the latter I know they will have) you may be able to do something for the small but gallant and noble band I have left. I can assure you what ever may be done will be greatly appreciated—not only by me, but by every one of us. Make an effort, and see what you can do.

# The Charleston Mercury.

10 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

On Wednesday, the enemy, with the exception of six rifled shots at Sumter, one of which missed, remained quiet until the afternoon, when, between the hours of four and five, he made another attempt to bombard the city. Eight shells were thrown without doing any material damage. This, as usual, aroused our batteries, which opened vigorously upon the point from which the enemy was shelling, and soon silenced his fire.

The Yankees continue to show themselves at Gregg and Wagner, and the work of cutting, hauling and placing sods goes on with undiminished industry.

The fleet is still idle. On Wednesday morning a large steam transport, a schooner and a gunboat were observed proceeding southward.

At about ten minutes before ten o'clock, p. m., they again opened upon the city.

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THE ANGEL OF THE CHURCH.—We are pleased to have the privilege of presenting this beautiful poem to our readers. It will not be necessary for us to designate the author, who will be recognized at once by the masculine strength of his nervous verse, and the initials of his well known and honored name.

The central idea of the poem, which, it will be seen from the preface, was suggested by the Hebrew belief in an Angel of the Church, has the merit of originality; and it is as happily conceived as it is felicitously executed. We commend the verses to all lovers of poetry as appropriate reading for the solemn day on which they appear.

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FIRES.—The alarm of fire which took place early on Wednesday morning, arose from the burning of a kitchen on Meeting street, a few doors above Society. The progress of the flames was soon arrested by our active firemen. Another alarm, which occurred at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, was caused by the firing of a chimney at the corner of Morris and Felix streets.

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CITADEL SQUARE CHURCH.—There will be services at this Church to-morrow morning at half-past ten o'clock. Seats free. All soldiers are cordially invited to attend.

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GOVERNORS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The following is a list of the Governors of the several States composing the Confederacy:

Alabama.—THOMAS H. WATTS.

Arkansas.—E. FLANNAGIN.

Florida.—JOHN MILTON.

Georgia.—JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Kentucky.—RICHARD HAWES.

Louisiana.—HENRY W. ALLEN.

Mississippi.—CHARLES CLARK.

Missouri.—T. C. REYNOLDS.

North Carolina.—ZEBULON B. VANCE.

South Carolina.—M. L. BONHAM.

Tennessee.—ROBERT L. CARUTHERS (not yet inaugurated).

Texas.—PENDLETON MURBAH.

Virginia.—WILLIAM SMITH (from January '61)

# The Charleston Mercury.

10 December 1863, 2

**THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON.**—A father writes to his son in Richmond one of the incidents of what has become every-day life in Charleston. It would have sounded strangely enough three years ago:

I enclose a part of a butterfly and some earth. Both are memorials of the remarkable escape from one of the enemy's shells which were thrown into our part of the city on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, p. m. It fell within three feet of your old mamma, just as she was going to get some peppers out of our vegetable garden. It came right up and down—being nearly spent in force—dropped perpendicularly by the gate, and did not explode, or do any damage whatever, beyond just lifting the gate, by the compression of the air, off the hinges and dropped it flat on the ground. The butterfly is the only victim of its anger, and I plucked it out of the large crevice made in the earth by its immense weight. The earth is from the floor of our piazza, which was covered from the steps near our kitchen door up to the street door. I was much moved in feeling and with unspeakable thanks to the Almighty Deliverer for his gracious protection of us all.

The poultry generally rushed towards me in going out into the yard after it struck the earth; poor dumb creatures, conscious, instinctively, of their danger, and looking up to me as if I could save them. The earth is rent from the gate up to the pavement near the kitchen as if an earthquake had rent it around and about. The shell lies imbedded now in the ground; but Major Blanding is to send one of his men to-morrow and dig it out, remove the fuse, and prevent its explosion. There were sixteen shells thrown on Saturday into the city, most of which were in our portion of it.

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**THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.**—The army correspondent of the *Chicago Journal* thus speaks of the Southern women:

I shall never be done admiring the patriotic faith and undying devotion of the loyal women of the land, but I must tell you that the rebel women of the South are worthy in everything but the sacred cause of their Northern sisters. There is nothing they will not surrender with a smile; the gemmed ring, the diamond bracelet, the rich wardrobe. They cut up the rich carpets for the soldiers' blankets without a sigh; they take the fine linen from their persons for the bandages. When 400 of Longstreet's men came up to Nashville, prisoners of war, about the roughest, dirtiest, wildest fellows the sun ever shone on, and a flight of stairs in the building they occupied fell, killing and wounding a large number of them, you should have seen the fair young traitresses come forth from the old aristocratic mansions, bearing restoratives and delicacies in their hands, mingling in the dingy crowd, wiping away the blood with their white handkerchiefs, and uttering words of cheer; should have seen them doing this, with hundreds of Union soldiers all around, and smiling back upon the blackguards of rebels as they left. But in all there was a defiant air, a pride in their humanity strange to see. Of a truth they carried it off grandly. And almost all those girls were in mourning for dead rebels, brothers, lovers, friends, whom these same girls had snored into treason and driven into rebellion, and billowed all the South with their graves, and the least they could do was to wear black for them and flout black from the window blinds. Clothed be their souls in sackcloth! I said they were worthy of their sisters of the North, in all but a righteous cause, but I said wrong. There is a bitterness, there are glimpses of the Pethoneer, that makes you shrink from them. But they are fearfully in earnest; they are almost grand in self sacrifice.

12 December 1863, 1

**Siege of Charleston.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.**

The usual firing between the enemy's batteries and our own was kept up Wednesday night and Thursday. But one rifled shot, which missed, was fired at Sumter Thursday.

The enemy has shelled the city at various intervals since last report, and again failed to inflict any considerable damage. The number of shells thrown on each occasion has averaged from three to five. Between three and four o'clock Thursday morning, three shells were fired, and the same number between twelve and one o'clock, and three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

Thursday night the enemy again commenced about nine o'clock, and threw four or five shells into the city. About ten o'clock Friday morning, and also in the afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the enemy again renewed his fire on the city.

About nine o'clock Friday morning a fire broke out in the Southwest angle of Fort Sumter, which burnt some of the outer timber works and destroyed a small quantity of ammunition. Several casualties were reported to have occurred, but no particulars were received up to the hour of closing our report. No information had been received as to the origin of the fire. A later official report, however, says no material damage was done to the fort.

During the progress of the fire the enemy opened heavily on the fort, and was replied to by Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands with vigor. A heavy fire was kept up all day until dusk, when both parties ceased firing.

The enemy continues his work on Wagner and at Cummings' Point, frequently driven away, however, and seriously interrupted, by the fire from our batteries.

There was no other change of importance.

The President said four months ago, that if the absentees would return to camp we should equal the enemy in numbers in Tennessee. It is now said that sixty per cent. of Gen. BRAGG's army was absent when the recent fights occurred. A lamentable story, truly. Whose fault is it? The dead, and the maimed, and sick, and wounded, are necessarily absent; but why are there any other absentees? Simply because the laws of war are not enforced. Enforce them rigorously and to their utmost extent, and the army will be greatly increased.

**A Deserter Shot.**—On Wednesday an individual named J. F. ZERRER, who had been arrested as a deserter from the Eight Regiment S. C. V., was shot, and died in about ten minutes afterwards. The deceased, with several other prisoners, was being conveyed to jail by the Provost Marshal's guard. When near Magazine-street he attempted to make his escape by running away. He was hailed and ordered to halt; but paying no attention to the order, one of the guard fired his rifle over deceased's head with a view to intimidate and arrest his progress. The prisoner, however, kept on, when he was a second time fired at, the ball striking him in the back and passing through his body, inflicting a wound which caused his death, as above stated.

When arrested and brought before the Provost Marshal, the deceased produced a paper stating that he was sutler of the 8th Regiment, and giving him permission to transact his business as such. On further examination by Capt. GAYER, Provost Marshal, he stated that he had not been with his regiment for over four months, and on being charged with desertion, denied that he was then a member of the regiment. Captain GAYER then informed him that he was liable to conscription, and as the proper officer could not be communicated with at that time, his only alternative was to send him to jail until he could be transferred, and the guard was ordered to take him in custody.

A Jury of Inquest was empannelled Thursday morning, by Magistrate DINGLE, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The Jury exonerated the guard from all blame, having only discharged their duty.

It is to be hoped that this affair will serve as a warning, and that we shall not have occasion to record a similar case. However unpleasant or inconvenient, it is the part of a good citizen to obey the laws enacted for the safety of the country.

The guard in this case, we learn, did their best to avoid the last extremity in the performance of their duty, which they are compelled to carry out at all hazards, according to their instructions, and the deceased in attempting to resist did it at the hazard of his life.

The Charleston Courier.

12 December 1863, 2

HEADQUARTERS CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., }  
December 10, 1863. }

**GENERAL ORDERS No. 276, PAR. VIII.**  
**P**URSUANT TO ORDERS No. 276, PAR. VIII,  
received from the Secretary of War, the under-  
signed hereby assumes command of this Arsenal. All  
existing orders will remain in force until further or-  
ders. N. E. CHAMBLISS,  
December 12 6 Major Commanding Arsenal.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE }  
RICHMOND, December 1, 1863. }

**GENERAL ORDERS No. 157.**  
**I** THE PROVISIONS OF PARAGRAPH I, GENERAL  
Orders, No. 67, current series, are hereby extended  
so as to include officers of the Commissary Department,  
and such agents of that Department as have been ap-  
pointed by the Secretary of War.

1. When a soldier, ordered before a "Board of Ex-  
aminers for Conscripts," or a "Hospital Examining  
Board," in pursuance of Paragraph III, General Orders,  
No. 141, current series, is unable to appear by reason of  
physical disability, he will forward to the enrolling  
officer a certificate to this effect, signed by his attending  
physician, which certificate will also embrace a full and  
accurate statement of the case. The enrolling officer  
will submit the certificate to either board, who, in con-  
ference with him, will make upon it such recommenda-  
tion as may be warranted by the facts ascertained and  
the character of the parties. This recommendation,  
with the statement, will be forwarded as directed in the  
paragraph above quoted.

By order. S. COOPER,  
December 12 3 Adjutant and Inspector General.

# The Charleston Mercury.

12 December 1863, 1

## REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF ALONZO J. WHITE & SON MOVED FROM NO. 58 EAST BAY STREET TO SOUTHEAST CORNER MEETING AND CHARLOTTE STREETS.

WE HAVE MOVED OUR OFFICE FROM NO. 58 EAST BAY STREET to southeast corner of Meeting and Charlotte streets, immediately opposite Oltadel.

December 12 8 ALONZO J. WHITE & SON.

## REMOVAL.

I. E. HERTZ HAS REMOVED HIS COUNTING HOUSE to the building at the northwest corner of Mary and Meeting-streets.

2

December 12

## REMOVAL.

EVANS & COGSWELL HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 641 KING STREET, one door below Upper Guard House.

December 5

6

## REMOVAL.

J. T. SNEAD HAS REMOVED HIS LADIES' GAITER MANUFACTORY from No. 274 King street to No. 19 JOHN STREET, one door east of Meeting street (south side), where all orders will be attended to.

An assortment of LADIES' SHOES always on hand.

Agent for BERNHEIM'S BLACKING.

December 4

6\*

## REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS BAKERY TO THE CORNER OF CALHOUN AND ST. PHILIP-STREETS.

J. C. MARSHALL.

December 4

6\*

## REMOVAL.

JOSE JARA HAS REMOVED HIS SEGAR AND TOBACCO establishment from No. 107 Market-street, to No. 342 King-street, east side, where he will be pleased to serve his old customers and other citizens.

JOSE JARA.

December 8

## REMOVAL.

P. MULKAI, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has removed from 198 East Bay to corner of King and Liberty-streets, under the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Thankful for past patronage, he now solicits consignments of Country Produce of all kinds—Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Flour, Corn, Liquors, &c., &c. Liberal cash advances made on all consignments; and do pledge himself to make quick returns of sales, at highest market price.

12

November 30

## REMOVAL.

MADAME FAVIER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO her patrons and friends that she has removed from Broad to WARREN-STREET, three doors west of King-street, where she will be pleased to receive them, on and after Tomorrow (Sunday, 29th), at the following hours:

BREAKFAST—from 7½ to 9 o'clock, a. m.

DINNER—from 1½ to 3 o'clock, p. m.

November 28

## REMOVAL.

E. M. WHITING, CORONER AND MAGISTRATE, HAS removed his Office to northeast corner of KING AND JOHN-STREETS.

November 25

# The Charleston Mercury.

12 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

The operations of the enemy on Thursday were confined, so far as regards Sumter, to a single shot.

Since our last issue the enemy has several times shelled the city. At no time, however, was the fire long continued. A few shells were thrown, at the hour of ten, on Thursday morning; again in the afternoon; also between the hours of eight and nine p. m.; at one, six and ten a. m. on Friday morning, and at irregular intervals throughout the day we received additional tokens of Yankee affection. Little damage was done.

On Friday morning a fire was observed at Sumter, but, except that it was accidental, we can give no details of the matter. Some loose cotton and some exterior wood work was consumed; there were also a few casualties. The enemy, concluding that something was wrong, at once opened fire upon the fort, but his fire was somewhat kept under by our batteries, which replied with great vigor.

*(Later—Midnight.)*

We learn that the casualties at Fort Sumter, mentioned above, were 10 killed and about 80 wounded. Among the killed are Capt. FROST, A. C. S., and Serg't SWANSON, Co. K, 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery. Capt. GAILLARD's Company lost 3 in killed and 2 wounded.

Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT was slightly wounded in the head by a piece of brick, but not to such an extent as to cause that gallant officer to relinquish his command. P. O. ELLIOTT, of the Signal Corps, is among the wounded. The strength of the fort is by no means impaired by the accident. Its resistive power is still as strong as usual, and the confidence of the garrison remains unshaken.



The Charleston Mercury.

12 December 1863, 2

HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. O., }  
DECEMBER 10th, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 37.]

PURSUANT TO ORDER NO. 276, PARAGRAPH VIII,  
received from the Secretary of War, the undersigned  
hereby assumes command of this Arsenal. All existing  
orders will remain in force until further orders.

December 12 63 N. B. CHAMBLISS,  
Major Commanding Arsenal.

14 December 1863, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy, in the action of Friday, upon the discovery of the fire, opened, for the time it lasted, the heaviest fire upon the fort yet experienced, directing their shots upon the angle from which the flames were issuing. Two hundred and twenty-five rifled shots and mortar shells were fired, to all of which the brave garrison were unavoidably exposed in consequence of the dense smoke and great heat of the place. Notwithstanding this, the only casualty by the enemy's fire was that of Lieut. Col. FROST, who was slightly wounded by a Parrott shell knocking off some bricks, one of which struck him in the head and another in the foot. His wounds, we are happy to state, have not incapacitated him from duty, and he still remains in command.

The total number of casualties by the deplorable occurrence was, we are informed, eleven killed and forty wounded. We have been unable as yet to obtain a full list, the official report not having been received at Headquarters up to eleven o'clock last night.

Among the killed are Capt. FROST, A. O. S., of Lucas' Battalion, and son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Judge FROST; Sergeant SWANSTON, of Company K, First Regiment S. C. Artillery, and three Privates of Captain GAILLARD'S Company of Regulars. Several of the dead bodies have not yet been recovered. The fire was not completely extinguished until Sunday morning, the wood having then burnt out.

The strength of the fort has not been diminished, and with the exception of some inconvenience in the way of quarters it is as good as before the fire. The origin of the fire was purely accidental. Most of the casualties occurred from the explosion of a small magazine in the West angle, containing sulphur and ammunition.

Since Friday the enemy has ceased fire altogether upon Sumter, and the firing between the batteries has been much less than usual.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock Saturday night the enemy opened spiritedly from four Parrott guns, simultaneously, on the city. Twelve shells were thrown; several of them, it is reported, containing Greek fire, which burned for about ten minutes after the explosion of the shell. Very little damage was done, and no person injured.

Sunday afternoon between two and three o'clock four more shells were thrown into the city, which did no damage whatever. Our batteries have kept up a steady reply to the enemy when shelling the city. Since the above report there has been no further firing between the parties up to the hour of closing the report.

Major WM. CAMPBELL PRESTON, of Columbia, S. C., a son of Col. JOHN S. PRESTON, has been appointed Chief of Artillery for Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

The barbarians who have been besieging this city continue at intervals their barbarous attempts to shell the city. We cannot be expected to give particulars of such disgusting practices, but for the gratification of distant readers, we are thankfully enabled to state that no life has been lost and no personal injury sustained through the last week. The damage done to property could be repaired at a cost much less than has been expended in powder and shells for inflicting it. No doubt the Yankees on earth have chuckled with sardonic delight at the thought of Greek fire in Charleston, and the Yankees in Hell are congratulating themselves on the worthy efforts of their friends on earth.

If Yankeeedom represents her enlightened Christian people and power, will any one tell us whereabouts on the map we can find a savage country?

The Charleston Courier.

14 December 1863, 2

**GLASS-BLOWERS WANTED.—PER-**  
**MANENT.** Employment will be given to persons  
skilled in **GLASS-WORK.** Any applicant in service  
will please state the Regiment and Company to which  
he is attached. Apply to **FRANCIS D. LEE,** Captain  
Engineers. +18 December 7

**HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON AR-**  
**SENAL,** SOUTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 14,  
1863.—WANTED, ONE EXPERIENCED COLLIER, to  
superintend burning Charcoal for this Arsenal.  
December 14 8 o'clock N. R. CHAMBLISS,  
Major Commanding.

# The Charleston Mercury.

14 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY- EIGHTH DAY.

We have endeavored in vain to procure a list of last Friday's casualties at Sumter. Since then there has been no fire directed at that fort, and but little firing from any point in the harbor. On Saturday night, between the hours of eight and nine, the enemy opened upon the city, throwing, in a very short space of time, twelve shells, without doing any material injury. Four more shells were thrown into the town a little after two o'clock on Sunday afternoon. It is thought that the enemy now has at least four guns bearing on Charleston.

THE LENGTH of the concluding portion of the President's Message, which appears in to-day's paper, reduces our space for general news, etc., to a very narrow limit.

FIRE.—About half past 8 p. m., on Saturday night, a fire was discovered in one of the workshops of Mr. EASON, at the corner of Columbus and Nassau-streets. The building in which the fire originated, and which was almost totally consumed, was of brick, and consisted of two stories, the upper being used as a carpenter shop, and the lower as a blacksmith and boiler shop. When first seen the flames were issuing from the roof, just under the eaves.

Several circumstances induce the belief that the fire was the work of an incendiary. There had been no fire or lights in the carpenter shop, in which the fire began, for some time previous. The fires of the blacksmith shop had been extinguished at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The first engine which arrived on the spot was found to be without its pump valves, giving rise to the suspicion that the machine, being the one nearest to the foundry, had been tampered with.

In the carpenter shop there was a large supply of various patterns. These, with many valuable tools, were all destroyed. The loss, which falls, we believe, entirely on Mr. EASON, is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. There was no insurance.

The shops in which the Government work is done sustained no damage.

WE HAVE RECEIVED, from Mr. JAS. B. BARKLEY, one hundred dollars for the crew of the *David*, one hundred dollars for defenders of Fort Sumter, one hundred and fifty dollars for the Wayside Home, and one hundred and fifty dollars for the Free Market.

MAJOR WM. C. PRESTON, of Columbia, has received an appointment as Chief of Artillery on General JOHNSTON'S staff, with the rank of Major.

# The Charleston Mercury.

14 December 1863, 2

[EXTRACT] HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 11, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 126.]  
I. BEFORE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL CONVENED  
at Charleston, S. C., by virtue of General Orders No. 102,  
Current Series, from these Headquarters, and of which  
Court Colonel ALFRED RHETT is President, were arraigned  
and tried:

\* \* \* \* \*  
11. Private O. C. HEUSTON, Co. "I," 1st S. O. Artillery.  
CHARGE—*Desertion.*  
Specification.—In this, that he, the said Private O. C.  
HEUSTON, a substitute of Co. "I," 1st S. O. Artillery, P. A.  
O. S., then stationed at Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C.,  
having obtained leave of absence for twelve (12) months on  
or about the morning of the 23d August, 1863, did not  
return to his company at the expiration of the said leave,  
but was arrested on or about the 10th September, 1863,  
and lodged in Charleston Jail at the instance of Mr. T.  
J. O. WOODWARD, while attempting to hire himself as a  
substitute in another company and regiment.  
To which Charge and Specification the accused pleaded  
"Not Guilty."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.  
The Court, after mature deliberation, finds the accused as  
follows:  
Of the Specification of the Charge—"Guilty."  
Of the Charge—"Guilty."  
And the Court does, therefore, sentence the said Private  
O. C. HEUSTON, Co. "I," 1st S. O. Artillery (two-thirds of  
the Court concurring therein), to be shot to death with  
musketry, at such time and place as the Commanding  
General may direct.

12. Private JACOB LOVETT, Co. "A," 1st S. O. Ar-  
tillery.  
CHARGE—*Desertion.*  
Specification.—In this, that he, the said Private JACOB  
LOVETT, of Light Co. "A," 1st Regiment S. O. Artillery, P.  
A. O. S., did desert from the Camp of his Company at  
Seabrook's Place, James Island, S. C., on or about the 30th  
day of August, 1863, and did remain absent until arrested  
and confined in the jail of Marion O. H., S. C., by the  
Sheriff of Marion District, about the middle of September,  
1863.  
All this on James Island, S. C., and Marion District, S.  
C., on or about the dates above specified.  
To which Charge and Specification the accused pleaded  
"Not Guilty."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.  
The Court, after mature deliberation, finds the accused  
as follows:  
Of the Specification of the Charge—"Guilty."  
Of the charge—"Guilty."  
And the Court does, therefore, sentence the said Private  
J. D. LOVETT, Co. "A," 1st S. O. Artillery (two-thirds of  
the members of the Court concurring therein), to be shot  
to death with musketry, ten days after the promulgation of  
this sentence, or at such time and place as the Command-  
ing General may direct.

\* \* \* \* \*  
II. The proceedings and findings in the case of Private  
O. C. HEUSTON are approved, except the words in the Spe-  
cification "while attempting to hire himself as a substitute  
in another company and regiment." The sentence is  
approved, and will be duly executed two (2) weeks after  
the reception of this order by the District Commander.  
In the case of Private JACOB LOVETT the proceedings and  
findings and sentence are approved, and the sentence will  
be duly executed two weeks after the reception of this  
order, under the direction of the District Commander.

\* \* \* \* \*  
By command of General BEAUREGARD.  
(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,  
Chief of Staff.  
Official: P. K. MOLONY, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS  
SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.,  
JAMES ISLAND, December 12, 1863. }

[GENERAL ORDER No. 41.]  
IN PURSUANCE OF GENERAL ORDERS NO. 126, DE-  
PARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, Private O. C. HEUSTON,  
Company I, and JACOB LOVETT, Company A 1st S. O.  
Artillery, will be executed on James Island, at 12 m., on  
Saturday, 26th Instant.

By command of Brig. Gen. HAGOOD.  
P. K. MOLONY,  
Captain and A. A. G.  
December 14 3.

14 December 1863, 2

**OFFICIAL NOTICES.**

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 11, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 126.]  
I. BEFORE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL CONVENED at Charleston, S. C., by virtue of General Orders No. 102, Current Series from these Headquarters, and of which Court Colonel ALFRED RHETT is President, were arraigned and tried:

\* \* \* \* \*  
5. Private BOX ROBERTSON, Co. "D," 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery,

CHARGE 1st—Desertion.

Specification—In this, that he, Private BOX ROBERTSON, Co. "D," 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, did leave his Company, then stationed at Battery Ramsay, Charleston, without permission, on the night of the 17th of September, 1863, and was arrested in Colleton District, S. C., on the night of the 20th of September, 1863.

All this at Charleston, S. C., and near McCarmel Camp Ground, Colleton District, on or about the above mentioned dates.

CHARGE 2d—Mutiny.

Specification—In this, that he, the said Box ROBERTSON, Co. "D," 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, did, on or about the night of the 20th September, 1863, in company with his brother, Private JOHN R. ROBERTSON, and Private JOSEPH BAXTER, of the same Company, resist a lawful guard sent to arrest him, knowing at the time that an officer was present with said guard.

All this near McCarmel Camp Ground, Colleton District, S. C., on or about the time above specified.

To which Charges and Specifications the accused pleaded "not guilty."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.

The Court, after mature deliberation, finds the accused as follows:

Of the Specification of the 1st Charge—"GUILTY."

Of the 1st Charge—"GUILTY."

Of the Specification of the 2d Charge—"GUILTY."

Of the 2d Charge—"GUILTY."

And the Court does, therefore, sentence the said Private Box ROBERTSON, Co. "D," 1st S. C. Artillery (two-thirds of the said Court concurring in the sentence), to be shot to death with musketry, ten days after the promulgation of this sentence, or at such time as the Commanding General may direct.

\* \* \* \* \*  
II. In the case of Private Box ROBERTSON, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed two weeks after the reception of this order, under the direction of the District Commander.

\* \* \* \* \*  
By command of General BEAUREGARD,  
THOMAS JORDAN,  
Chief of Staff.  
Official: S. CORDES BOYLSTON, A. A. G.

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,  
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA.,  
CHARLESTON, December 18, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.]  
I. IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDERS FROM DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, of the 11th December, 1863, Private BOX ROBERTSON, of Company "D," 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, P. A. C. S., will be "shot to death with musketry," at the Race Course, near Charleston, at 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863.

\* \* \* \* \*  
By command of Colonel RHETT,  
S. CORDES BOYLSTON,  
December 14 8 A. A. G.

# The Charleston Courier.

15 December 1863, 1

## Siege of Charleston.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There has been no firing on Fort Sumter since our last report, and nothing unusual on our own side or on the part of the enemy on Morris Island.

Of the accident at Fort Sumter we have received some further particulars, with the list of casualties, which we give below.

From the official report, it appears that a small magazine in the Southwest angle of the fort, containing about one hundred and fifty pounds of powder and a quantity of small arms, and other ammunition, exploded about half-past nine o'clock Friday morning. The explosion ignited all the materials in the room attached, killing or wounding all those in the immediate vicinity. The wounded were burnt with greater or less severity. The passages were instantly filled with dense volumes of smoke, introduced by a blast of great strength. This prevented any prolonged or successful attempt to extinguish the fire.

A boat from the Navy, with a supply of water buckets was promptly sent to the assistance of the garrison and rendered all the aid in their power.

The behaviour of the garrison under the trying circumstances deserves the highest credit.

Mr. W. R. CATHCART, Telegraphic Operator, whose adjoining quarters were completely enveloped, on attempting to make his way out, was knocked down from suffocation, but managed afterwards to return and secure his instruments. Captain JOHNSON, Engineer, was every where doing every thing possible to relieve the men and keep the fire from spreading.

Lieut. HARRIS, of the Twenty fifth S. C. V., showed great coolness and gallantry in rescuing burning bodies from the smoke and flames.

Captain M. H. SELLERS, of the same Company, was also conspicuous, and rendered great assistance to Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT in managing and preserving as much order as possible. Many other incidents occurred, exhibiting the most undaunted bravery in the midst of the distressing circumstances by which they were surrounded.

The following is the official list of casualties.

**Killed**—Capt. Edward Frost, A. C. S., Lucas' Battalion; Sergeant Hammond, White's Battalion of Artillery; Sergeant Jobb King and Private Thomas McElroy, of Beauregard Light Infantry, Company E, 25th S. C. V.; Private R. Douglass, Company F, 25th S. C. V.; Sergeant Robert Swanston, Privates B. Sill, A. Surten, Company K, 1st S. C. Artillery; Private W. J. Lee, Company I, 19th Georgia; Private R. Jones, Company H, 19th Georgia; Private J. T. Ford, Company G, 27th Georgia.

**Wounded**—Lieut. Col. Elliott, in head and ankle, slightly; Captain Wm. Mazyck, Privates C. F. Vochles, J. Brenard, B. Foutwell, T. Callahan, H. Hutson, D. H. Claxton--all of Company E, 25th S. C. V.; Privates C. Postick, D. Avinger, E. Speigner, M. W. Shuler, P. H. Taylor, R. D. Zimmerman, W. C. Zimmerman, H. Shirer and L. W. Dantzler, of Company F, 25th S. C. V.

**Casualties in 19th Georgia**—Privates E. Bink, Company B; N. C. Jones, H. C. Adair, Company H; J. B. Buckman, Company G; J. M. Haddleton, Company E; N. F. Smith, Company G; W. B. Scatterwood, Company I; Sergeant Reid, Company K.

**26th Georgia**—Privates Elisha Harris and A. W. Wells, Company E; B. F. Brooks, Company K; J. S. Price, Company C; W. B. Chandler, Company I; J. M. Carney, Company A; B. F. Watson, Company D.

**27th Georgia**—Sergeant J. C. Calhoun, Privates W. Dunning, W. F. Danan, J. Hodge, Company A; Private J. Hemphill, Company D.

**1st S. C. Artillery**—Privates I. Marshall, J. Leach, Company K.

Perceval Elliott, of Signal Corps.

RECAPITULATION.	
Killed.....	41
Wounded.....	41
Total.....	82

**Loss of the Yankee Monitor Weehawken.**—Twenty eight Lives Lost.—The following official dispatch, giving an account of the loss of the Yankee Monitor *Weehawken*, published in the Yankee paper at Port Royal, South Carolina, was received at Headquarters, Monday morning:

Pocomoke, December 14, 1863.—Brigadier-General Thomas Jordan—The Free South just received by flag of truce, reports the sinking of the Yankee Monitor *Weehawken* in a gale off Charleston harbor on Monday, December 7. Twenty eight lives were lost.

(Signed)

W. S. WALKER,  
Brigadier General.

15 December 1863, 2

**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

**T**HE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-  
ING under the Firm of SALCEDO & JARA, was  
dissolved on the 30th of November last. The subscri-  
ber will continue the business on his own account.  
All having demands against the concern will render in  
their accounts immediately, and those indebted will  
make payment to the undersigned. JOSE JARA,  
December 15                   †<sup>1</sup>                   342 King street.



# The Charleston Mercury.

15 December 1863, 2

**H** E A D Q U A R T E R S O F A R S E N A L  
A R S E N A L , D E C E M B E R 1 4 , 1 8 6 3 . — W a n t e d — O N E  
E X P E R I E N C E D C O L L I E R , t o s u p e r i n t e n d b u r n i n g c h a r -  
c o a l f o r t h i s A r s e n a l . N . R . C H A M B L I S S ,  
D e c e m b e r 1 4 3 M a j o r C o m m a n d i n g .

# The Charleston Mercury.

15 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

The following is the account we get of last Friday's mishap at Sumter:

At half-past nine a. m., the magazine in the southwest angle of the fort accidentally exploded. By this catastrophe a portion of the small arms ammunition, and of the ammunition for the howitzers, amounting to about one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, was destroyed. All the occupants of the magazine were immediately killed, and those in the vicinity were either killed or burned in a greater or less degree. The material of the structure immediately gutted, and the neighboring passages being filled with a dense smoke, it became very difficult to make any prolonged exertions to extinguish the fire. A boat was sent from the gunboats, with water buckets, to the assistance of the garrison.

The telegraph office was removed from a dangerous neighborhood to another locality. This was done by Mr. CATHCART, the operator, in a manner worthy of commendation. Capt. JOHNSON, of the Engineers, was everywhere, doing all that a man could do. Lieutenant HARPER, Company F, 25th S. C. V., very gallantly rescued several victims from the embers. Captain SELERS, of the same corps, also rendered material assistance.

While the fire was at its height, the enemy opened upon the fort. One hundred and forty-three rifled shots were fired, of which eighteen missed, and seventy-seven mortar shells, of which fifteen missed.

We append to our report a list of the casualties.

There was no firing on Monday, and the harbor was generally quiet. A despatch received during the day states that the fort had suffered no material injury from the fire.

## KILLED.

Captain Edward Frost, A. C. S.  
Sergeant Hammond, White's Battalion Artillery.  
Sergeant John King, Co E, 25th S C V.  
Thomas McElroy, Co E, 25th S C V.  
B Douglas, Co F, 25th S C V.  
Sergeant Robert Swanton, Co K, 25th S C V.  
Private P Bill, Co K, 25th S C V.  
Private A Sarten, Co K, 25th S C V.  
W J Lee, Co I, 19th Ga.  
R Jones, Co H, 19th Ga.  
J T Ford, Co G, 27th Ga.

## WOUNDED.

Lieut Col Elliott, slightly in the head and ankle.  
Captain Wm Mazyck, Co E, 25th S C V.  
Private C F Vochles, Co E, 25th S C V.  
J Brenard, Co E, 25th S C V.  
B Trottwell, Co E, 25th S C V.  
T Callahan, Co E, 25th S C V.  
H Hudson, Co E, 25th S C V.  
D H Clayton, Co E, 25th S C V.  
C Pestick, Co F, 25th S C V.  
D Avinger, Co F, 25th S C V.  
E Spelgner, Co F, 25th S C V.  
M W Shuler, Co F, 25th S C V.  
P H Taylor, Co F, 25th S C V.  
R D Zimmerman, Co F, 25th S C V.  
W C Zimmerman, Co F, 25th S C V.  
H Shirer, Co F, 25th S C V.  
B Bunn, Co B, 19 Ga.  
N C Jones, Co H, 19th Ga.  
Elisha Harris, Co E, 6th Ga.  
J B Buckmann, Co G, 19th Ga.  
B F Brooks, Co K, 6th Ga.  
J M Haddleston, Co E, 10th Ga.  
W Dunning, Co A, 27th Ga.  
N F Smith, Co E, 19th Ga.  
J Hemphill, Co D, 27th Ga.  
A W Wells, Co E, 6th Ga.  
J Hodge, Co A, 27th Ga.  
J S Price, Co C, 6th Ga.  
W B Chandler, Co G, 6th Ga.  
W B Beatherwood, Co I, 19th Ga.  
H C Adair, Co H, 19th Ga.  
J M Carney, Co A, 6th Ga.  
Sergt Reid, Co K, 10th Ga.  
Sergt J C Calhoun, Co A, 27th Ga.  
Private W J Danan, Co A, 27th Ga.  
L Marshman, Co K, 1st S C A.  
J Lecch, Co K, 1st S C A.  
L W Danzler, Co F, 25th S C V.  
B F Watson, Co D, 6th Ga.  
Percival Elliott, Signal Corps.  
Killed, 11; wounded, 41. Total, 52.

16 December 1863, 1

**Siege of Charleston.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH DAY.**

The enemy again opened on the city between eleven and twelve o'clock, Tuesday morning, and fired fourteen shells, but did very little damage. Our batteries replied vigorously, keeping up constant fire on the enemy during the shelling of the city. Some few buildings were struck, but no person injured.

There has been no firing on Fort Sumter since our last report, and no new movement of the enemy on Morris' Island or of the fleet observable.

In the list of casualties by the late explosion at Sumter, we omitted the name of Sergeant JOHN E. PRINCE, of the Beaufort Light Infantry, 25th South Carolina Volunteers, who was among the wounded.

We beg correspondents to note these indispensable conditions: They must write legibly upon one side only of the paper. They must take their chances of a hearing, conditioned not only upon the general merits of their article, but also upon our ability to print it in respect to other topics which should have precedence. It would be totally impossible for us to print *all* original contributions which come to hand, even if disposed to do it. Our limits are small and we must also exercise our own poor judgment of what the public would prefer to find in them.

Thirdly and lastly, we cannot undertake to hunt up and return rejected communications.

We have continued reasons for thankful acknowledgments of the mercy and favor bestowed on us at home and our brave defenders in camp, in the unusually mild winter weather.— Let all who have means improve the opportunity and show their gratitude by providing bountifully for the comforts of all who may or will be exposed to any change of weather.

# The Charleston Courier.

16 December 1863, 1

## Robberies.

Robbery has become so frequent lately, particularly in the lower part of the city, as to give rise to numerous complaints from our citizens. Houses and stores appear to be burglariously entered, the premises rifled, and the plunder taken off, seemingly with the greatest apparent ease and without fear of detection.

During last week several cases were reported to us where the perpetrators had broken open stores with axes, saws, and other instruments, the noise of which would appear to make it possible for them to escape without discovery.

The wholesale house of Mr. W. H. EASTERBROOK was robbed last Wednesday of a quantity of bacon, whiskey and other articles, amounting in value to about \$2500. The robbers gained admission by cutting a hole in the front door with a small hand saw, and removing the lock, after which they emptied a barrel and several demijohns of liquor into their own vessels, and left with their other plunder, closing the door after them. From appearances they evidently at first tried to batter in the back door with an axe, but failed.

Last Friday night the boot and shoe store of Mr. J. STRUBER, on King-street, was broken into and entered from the back part. Thirty-four pair of boots and shoes were stolen, some of them in the last, which were also carried off. In this case the thieves left, taking their departure through the front door into King-street, after removing the lock by taking out the screws. The victim of the robbery thinks they could easily have been discovered, as the bundles they took with them could not but be unusually large, and attract suspicion at that time of night (about twelve o'clock) when the robbery was committed. Mr. STRUBER estimates his loss at about \$4000.

On Sunday night the establishment of Mr. L. I. WOOLFE, on King-street, near Society, was broken into, the robbers entering through a side window. About \$3000 worth of liquor was taken. Every bottle, demijohn and barrel on the premises were emptied of their contents.

In addition to the above we learn of the forcible entrance and robbery of several houses on East Bay Battery and in Water-street—among them the residences of Hon. I. E. HOLMES and Mr. STREET. It was reported to us that in the case of Mr. HOLMES the robbers broke in upon him while he was in bed, and threatened him with violence in case he attempted to make any resistance.

Another grocery establishment, at the corner of Anson and Market-streets, was robbed Monday night of about \$3000 worth of groceries. We did not learn the name of the proprietor who sustained the loss.

A bold theft was also perpetrated last week in the Clerk of Council's office, at the Orphan House. During the temporary absence of Mr. BIRTH, the thief entered, broke open his desk by means of a panner, and abstracted from it about \$100 in city change bills, which had been kept on hand for convenience in giving change during the delivery of wood tickets.

A shoemaker in Wentworth-street, a little below St Philip, was also robbed Monday night of all his stock of boots and shoes on hand, except one pair of shoes left for mending. The loss to this individual is exceedingly hard, being the hard earnings of constant labor for several years.

It is to be hoped that some of the robbers will be ferreted out and made an example of.

The Charleston Courier.

16 December 1863, 2

**OFFICE CAPTAIN OF POLICE, ORPHAN  
HOUSE, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 16, 1863.—**  
Picked up in the street, by a colored person, and left  
at this Office, A COAT, which the owner can get by  
proving property. C. B. SIGWALD.  
December 16 4 Captain of Police.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 December 1863, 2

**THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH DAY.**

The fire upon Sumter seems, for the present, to have ceased altogether. Everything was quiet on Tuesday until a few minutes after eleven, a. m., when the enemy opened with his Parrott guns upon the city. Our batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands immediately responded with great spirit, and, under their concentrated fire, the enemy, after throwing fourteen innocuous shells, were forced to desist.

During the rest of the day the harbor was undisturbed by either party.

General BEAUREGARD, accompanied by Colonel HARRIS, his accomplished Chief Engineer, and other officers, paid a visit of inspection, last evening, to Fort Sumter.

We are desired to add to the list of those wounded by the explosion at Fort Sumter, the name of Sergeant JOHN E. PRINCE, of the Beauregard Light Infantry, Captain W. B. MAZYCK, 25th S. C. Y.

# The Charleston Mercury.

16 December 1863, 2

## DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

**T**HE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the Firm of SALCEDO & JARA, was dissolved on the 30th of November last. The subscriber will continue the business on his own account. All having demands against the concern will render in their accounts immediately, and those indebted will make payment to the undersigned.

December 16

1

JOSE JARA,  
342 King street.

# The Charleston Mercury.

16 December 1863, 2

BURGLARIES.—The past week has been the Saturnalia of thieves. We have heard of four robberies within a very few days. On last Friday night the Shoe Store, next to the Restaurant of Mr. WOOLF was forcibly entered, and stripped of its whole stock of shoes and shoe leather. Two nights afterward WOOLF's Restaurant was broken into by a jolly party, who did not leave a drop to drink or a morsel to eat in the place. A house in Wentworth street has also been robbed of some of its furniture. But the most impudent achievement of this kind occurred on Sunday night. The Chamber of the Clerk of Council is over the Guard House. To enter it, it is necessary to pass through the Mayor's Room. Yet, even this chamber, on the night above mentioned, was visited by a thief, its desk forced open, and the money within it—fortunately only a small amount collected from the sale of wood tickets—carried away. Many other similar deeds have lately been perpetrated, the particulars of which have not reached our ears.



17 December 1863, 1

**Siege of Charleston.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH DAY**

We have nothing unusual to report for Wednesday. A few shots were exchanged during the day between the batteries, the enemy showing no further disposition to disturb the quiet at Fort Sumter. Affairs at the fort since the late sad accident begin to assume a more cheerful aspect.

General BEAUREGARD, with Col. HARRIS and Col. RHARR, paid the fort an official visit of inspection Tuesday night, and found the gallant Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT and his men industriously engaged, and in good spirits.

Col. RHARR has visited the fort every day since the fire, and has been very busy in getting new supplies to the garrison.

A heavy gale from the Northeast sprung up Wednesday, which increased towards night. Most of the enemy's vessels have taken shelter in Stono and Folly Inlet, the Monitor moving up towards the latter.

The enemy between eleven and twelve o'clock last night opened fire upon the city.

Our batteries replied with great vigor, and a very heavy cannonading is going on at 12 o'clock—the hour of closing our report.

# The Charleston Mercury.

17 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY— FIRST DAY.

The quiet of the harbor was, for the most part, undisturbed on Wednesday. Our batteries, indeed, kept up a slow and intermitted fire on Morris Island, but no vigorous demonstration was made on either side.

The report from Sumter is encouraging; representing the fort to be in good condition for defence.

There was no further bombardment of the city yesterday until about 11, p. m., when the enemy threw a number of shells into the city. Our batteries opened briskly in reply, and the bombardment still goes on as we go to press.

**GALLANT AFFAIR ON ALSTON'S ISLAND.**—A correspondent writes us an interesting account of a recent brilliant exploit of the 21st Battalion Georgia Cavalry, on the 5th instant. He says: "The enemy landed on Alston's Island fifteen men, who raised a flag and marched across the island with a guide moving some distance in advance. When they discovered our cavalry approaching they retreated to a dense thicket, which skirts the foot of the sand hills on the creek side, and there awaited the charge of our cavalry, which of necessity had to be made under a heavy fire from the enemy's gunboat, not more than half a mile distant. The charge also had to be made over a high, bold sand hill. Captain HARRISON, with twenty men of his command (Company B), made the charge. The horses were checked at the crest of the hill by a volley of musketry from the thicket, not more than thirty or forty feet distant. Captain HARRISON gallantly charged down the hill, reiterating the command, 'charge,' when those of our men who could not force their horses down the hill threw themselves from their saddles and charged on foot. By this impetuous attack the enemy were prevented firing a second volley, although they had re-loaded their rifles, and a moment more might have been fatal to many of our men.

"Of the enemy, fifteen, including two Lieutenants and a Paymaster, were captured; two of their privates were wounded, one mortally. The loss on our side was one man killed, and one fine horse. Captain BOWEN, Company D, charged the barges in the face of a brisk fire from the blockader, but the sailors, lying in their boats, made off. Captain HARRISON took from the enemy rifles, pistols, cutlasses, and a boat flag. The Yankees threw some of their arms into the creek, and they could not be recovered.

"Killed, private GRAY; severely wounded, privates KIRBY and HEIDT. Surgeon FLAGG dressed their wounds immediately, and reported them doing well."

# The Charleston Courier.

18 December 1863, 1

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## Siege of Charleston.

### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST DAY.

During Thursday but very little firing between the batteries took place. Affairs at Fort Sumter remained perfectly quiet, the enemy not having renewed his fire upon the fort since the heavy bombardment on the day of the accident.

The spirited reply from our batteries Wednesday night cut short the enemy's firing on the city. But four shells were thrown, none of which did any damage.

There was no change in the position of the enemy's fleet.

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**Yankee Items from Beaufort, S. C.**

We take the following items from the abolition paper, "The Free South," of December 13th, published at Beaufort:

About two weeks ago, a small boat from the main land, containing several men, landed on Morvan Island, near the plantation formerly owned by John M. Fripp. It is supposed their object was to obtain some intelligence in regard to the line of signal stations on St. Helena and other islands. They captured a colored man who had just finished milking his jacket and pail of milk were found by the fence. They then moved up toward the cotton house, but were frightened off by dogs. It is thought they were gentlemen formerly residing on these islands, and doubtless would have liked to burn the well filled cotton barn of Mr. G. M. Welles, now occupying the premises. A warm welcome will be ready for them should they come again.

A few days ago, about 10 A. M., two men were seen prowling suspiciously along the banks of a creek near St. Helena Village. An aged colored man hastened to report "rebels" in sight. Two young men, (colored) armed with muskets, started in pursuit. The strangers made a hasty retreat into the bushes, but were soon discovered and ordered to surrender, which they immediately did. By direction of James Lynch, Missionary at the village, they were marched to the Signal Station and delivered to the Lieutenant in command. The prisoners proved to be conscripts who had deserted from regiments stationed at this post. They were subsequently brought to Beaufort and handed over to the Provost Marshal.

The following named negroes of Beaufort and vicinity, have subscribed the sum of sixty dollars for the purchase of a sword for Colonel T. W. Higginson, 1st South Carolina Volunteers:

Henry Bram, Robert Small, Adam Hubanks, Jackson Bram, Campbell, Stephen Morris, Abram Jenkins, Harper Washington, R. McCurvey, E. Lawton, Abram Middleon, Clemand Green.

A ladies fair is announced to be held with the following interest: "Committee of Arrangements:"

Mrs. S. Bram, Beaufort House.  
Mrs. R. McCurvey, Charleston, S. C.  
Mrs. H. Haynes, Beaufort, S. C.  
Mr. Win. F. Ennory, New York.  
Mr. W. Fuller, Butler 1st B. C. V.  
Sergeant McCall, 1st B. C. V.

From the military news column, we copy the following:

From the Army of the Potomac the news is not so cheerful. General Meade had advanced some miles toward Orange Court House, where he came up with the enemy strongly entrenched and in great force. After visiting the enemy lines he was satisfied that the enemy had anticipated his movements and secured a position unassailable by the force at his command. His army was then ordered to recross the Rapid Ann and occupy Frederickburg and the line of the Rappahannock. One important advantage has been gained by his late forward movement—a much shorter line of communication with his base of supply. The line was formerly seventy miles long; it is now but thirteen of rail road. The old depot of Aquia Creek will now be used. Upon receipt of this news gold advanced four per cent.

It is said that Meade will be displaced, and Dan Sickles take command of the army. In the several fights and skirmishes of the advance and retreat we lost about 1000 men, inflicting an equal loss on Lee, with the addition of 2600 prisoners.

**YANKEE SALE OF LANDS IN ST. HELENA PARISH, S. C.**

LINCOLN'S instructions to the United States District Tax Commissioners for the disposal of lands in South Carolina, to the highest bidder, occupy over two columns of the *Free South*.

According to the preamble, the Commissioners in February and March last sold at auction and struck off to the United States, certain lots and parcels of lands situated in the Parish of St. Helena, South Carolina, for the direct taxes unpaid and charged on the same. The Commissioners, it appears, did not bid them themselves, and bought in the private property at a sum equal in each case to the tax penalty, costs, and ten per cent. interest on the tax charged on each lot or parcel of land respectively.

LINCOLN authorized them to have all these lands, except such as are particularly excepted, surveyed, advertised and sold at public sale in parcels not to exceed three hundred and twenty five acres to any one pur-

The plantations on St. Helena Island, known as Land's End, and the BEN. CHRISTIAN place, are directed to be laid off and divided into town lots, not exceeding five acres each; all said lots not needed for Government purposes to be sold at public sale for cash.

The following tracts of land are reserved for the use of the United States for war, military, naval, revenue and police purposes.

On St. Helena Island, Eddings' Point, St. Helena-Ville Co's Pine Land, Land's end and the Ben Chaplin Place.

On Coosaw Island—Coosaw.

On Ladies' Island—White Hall and Laurel Fay.

On Port Royal Island—The Hermitage, the Cottage, the Old Fort, the Farm, Pigeon Point, the Campbell Place, the Bell Place, Magnolia and the Middleton Stewart Place, and on Parry's Island the Means' Place.

Also, on Hunting Island and on Phillip's Island, the Woodland tracts deemed necessary for the use of the United States.

One or more school farms of 100 acres each are to be selected from the following tracts:

On St. Helena Island—The Oaks, Indian Hill, the Thomas James Fripp Place, Cedar Grove, the McTuren's Lands, Frogmore, the Frank Pritchard Place, the Oliver Fripp Place, the Wallace Place and Eddings' Point, and the whole of the Thomas P. Chaplin Place, the Grove and the Baker Place.

On Coosaw Island—Coosaw.

On Ladies' Island—Orange Grove, White Hall, the James Chaplin Place, including the Barby Chaplin lot, Pleasant Point, the John Johnson Place, Springfield, the Williams' Place, and the Capers' place.

On Port Royal Island—The Cottage, the Old Fort, Swamp Place, Half Way House, Gray Hill, the Middleton Stuart Place, Oak Mulligan, Little Baynard, the Rhett Place, Laurel Bay, and the Thompson Place; and on Parry's Island, the Fuller Place and the Means' Place.

The lands so set apart are to be let and leased for a period not exceeding five years, on such terms as the Commissioners shall deem proper. The sums collected are to be appropriated to the education of colored youths and such poor white persons as may apply for the benefit thereof.

All parts of the following tracts of land, not otherwise appropriated, are excepted and reserved out of the lands directed to be sold:

On St. Helena Island—The Oaks, Oakland, Indian Hill, Eddings' Point, the Thomas James Fripp Place, Cedar Grove, Hamilton Fripp Place, McTuren's Land, Hope Place, Woodstock, Frogmore, Frank Pritchard Place, Jane Pritchard Place, Foot Place Oliver Fripp Place, Wallace Place, Fenoua Place, Coosaw and Coon Island.

On Ladies' Island—Orange Grove, Hazel Farm, White Hall, James Chaplin Place, Pleasant Point, John Johnson Place, Springfield, Laurel Bay, the Williams' Place, Capers' Place.

On Port Royal Island—The Farm, Old Fort, Polly's Grove, Bell Place, Campbell Place, Swamp Place, Half Way House, Gray's Hill, Magnolia, Middleton Stewart Place, Oak Mulligan, John F. Chaplin Place, Oakland, Little Baynard, Joricho, Oswald Place, Ellis Place, Rhett Place, Laurel Bay.

On Parry's Island—Elliott Place No. 1, Elliott Place No. 2, Elliott Place No. 3, and the Means' Place.

The Commissioners are further authorized to transfer the property from the masters to the negroes in the following manner:

You are further directed to issue certificates for the said lots and parcels of land to the heads of families of the African race, one only to each preferring such as by their good conduct, meritorious services or exemplary character, will be examples of moral propriety and industry to those of the same race for the charitable purpose of providing homes for such heads of families and their families respectively, so as to give them an interest in the soil, and to form an industrial settlement of worthy persons of said race; they, the said heads of families paying to the Commissioners such sum not less than \$1.25 per acre, as the said Commissioners shall designate and determine as proper to be charged for said lands for charitable purposes.

No bid for less than \$1.25 per acre made at the public sale is to be received. The dwellings, out-building, &c., are to have a separate valuation.

So it would seem from the above, that the Abolition crew intend nothing less than a permanent settlement in a New South. The prospect of its being restored at some future time to its rightful owners appears to be not even thought of, no allusion or provision being made in the instructions for any such probable event.

# The Charleston Mercury.

18 December 1863, 2

## **SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DAY.**

The enemy on Thursday threw a few shells at Little and James Island, while our batteries in turn occasionally bombarded Morris Island with considerable spirit. Except for this interchange of courtesies, the day was a very quiet

one. At eleven o'clock on Wednesday night four shells were thrown into the city, without doing the slightest damage.

**REGRET** to learn that a son of Mr. Wm. J. L., about five years of age, was terribly injured, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Charlotte St. in Columbia, from the effects of which he died during the night. His arm and legs were severed from his body. Dr. McCANTS, a physician of Columbia, who was present at the time of the accident, rendered every assistance, and remained with him until he died.

**STORE ROBBERIES.**—The Store of Mr. THOS. E. W., in King street, near Calhoun, was forcibly robbed, on Wednesday night, and six boxes of goods carried off.

A gentleman, while passing through Gadsden St., was knocked down by several men, and robbed of over four hundred dollars.

Stage of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy, between ten and eleven o'clock, Friday morning, opened an ineffectual fire upon the city from one gun mounted upon the Moultrie Battery on Cummings Point. Five shells were thrown, all of which fell short.

Batteries Bee, Morrie, Rutledge, Sinkins and Cheves, responded, and kept up a brisk fire on the Yankee gunners for about two hours.

About half past three in the afternoon, the enemy again opened on the city from one gun at Battery Cummings, and fired five more shells, doing little or no damage. Batteries Bee, Rutledge and Sinkins replied.

The enemy fired a few shells in return from Battery Gregg at our batteries on James Island.

Some firing was heard throughout the day in Sion.

The Yankees are still engaged in erecting and building obstructions to the approaches of their batteries on Morris Island, interrupted and annoyed by our fire. The number of shells fired by the enemy on Friday is reported at sixteen; ten on the city and six on James Is. and S.

The fleet remains inactive. A sloop of war and two gunboats were observed to leave the fleet inside the bar on Friday afternoon and sail South. The number of vessels reported inside the bar on Friday evening was twenty-nine, including the Ironsides, four monitors, the flag ship, one gunboat, two mortar hulks, one propeller transport, three tugs, three barks, ten schooners and three brig; in Sion sixteen, Folly River nine, Lighthouse Inlet twenty three, consisting of four river steamers, three tugs, hospital boat, derrick boat, two brig and eleven schooners.

General Beauregard and the Campaign.

General BEAUREGARD has entitled himself to the gratitude and admiration of his country by his magnificent defence of Charleston. Under his auspices it has withstood, triumphantly such a combination of naval and military engineering as was never before brought to bear upon any fortified place. The defence of Charleston stands without a parallel. The boasted skill of the best engineer in the United States army, the terrific armaments with which his fortifications were supplied, and the naval monitors which co-operated with the land forces, have for more than four months expended all their power upon the Palmetto City, and still its flag floats in proud defiance, and the New York Times now virtually admits that Charleston cannot be taken!—What a lame and impotent confession of all the gigantic efforts and prodigious expensings of the vindictive foe!—What! Charleston cannot be taken! The hot-head of the rebellion! The nest of treason! The accursed city! For nearly three years the object over whose attainment Yankee malice has gloated, and which it has rained fire and iron upon day and night, to an incessant storm, for four months! Where is your Swamp Angel! Where is your Greek Fire! Where are your Monitors!—Where is your Gatling! And, after all, to find out that Charleston cannot be taken. That even Fort Sumter cannot be taken! That all the enormous mass of iron hurled upon it has only made it stronger and more impregnable! We can almost hear the Yankees quashing their teeth and yelling in impotent rages as Charleston looks serenely down upon the baffled malice of these fiends in the shape of men.

Good reasons have these wretches to hate the name of BEAUREGARD! He has been their evil genius from first to last. The Swamp Angel has had to succumb to the Guardian Angel of Charleston, and looks up at his master as LUIGI may be supposed to have looked up at the purer and more powerful spirit who hurried him homeward from the battlements of Heaven to his proper place. From the time the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter to the present hour, BEAUREGARD has inflicted such mortal blows upon Yankee pride and vanity that they can never forgive him till the o'ack of doom—Fort Sumter, which with a few feeble guns he snatched from the Yankees in two days, they have not been able to regain with the most powerful armaments in the world in four months. At Manassas he punctured the grandest military gas bag of the age, and sounded the key note of the grand march of Southern victories. All honor to the glorious soldier. In the grand galaxy of Southern heroes his star will shine forever in unsurpassed brightness and majesty.

Let Charleston rejoice, but let her never relax her vigilance. The Yankee serpent is scathed, not killed. The price of her security is eternal watchfulness—Providence has signally rescued her from the malice of the invader, let her prove herself worthy of that interposition by continuing to work out her own salvation with redoubled energy and eyes that never sleep.

Lieutenant-General Wm. J. Harder.

General HARDER is a native of Appling, in the State of Georgia. He graduated at West Point in 1839, served under General TAYLOR in Florida, as Lieutenant commanding the 2d Dragoons, and also under Gen. SCOTT, in Mexico, being present at all the great battles, and so distinguished himself for skill and gallantry, that he was twice brevetted. He was subsequently commissioned in view of Europe for the purpose of perfecting tactics, and we have the result in his well known work on the subject. He was next appointed commandant at West Point, and occupied that position when Fort Sumter surrendered in 1861. On the happening of this important event, he resigned from the United States service, returned to Georgia, and was placed next in command to Gen. TWISS. Shortly afterwards he was appointed by President DAVIS senior Colonel in the regular service of the Confederacy, and placed in command at Fort Morgan in Alabama. He had not occupied this position many months when he was appointed Brigadier and sent to Arkansas, where he organized the troops in that State. In October, 1861, he marched with the army he had organized, to Bowling Green, and earned parental laurels at Corinth, Shiloh and Farmington, when he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In October, 1861, he fought at Perryville with such distinguished valor that he was made Lieutenant-General.

From this brief record of his services as a military man the public will be justified in placing the utmost confidence in his judgment, skill, and military ability of Gen. HARDER. He is said to possess other qualities of the highest order. An officer who has served with him is reported to have said of him, that he is as noted for his suavity of manners, as for skill and courage as a soldier. In all the relations of life, his conduct is characterized by generosity, and by the exercise of all those kindly sympathies which make the soldier and the gentleman.

The Montgomery Advertiser adds: Gen. HARDER, when a young Lieutenant in the Florida war, married Miss EMILY BARNETT, of St. Augustine, the third daughter of a wealthy planter of East Florida. She died nine years ago, having died the victim of a wife and mother with exemplary fidelity. The little city of St. Augustine should indeed be proud of the General's wife has given to the war, either by birth, education, or marriage, to the persons of such brilliant character, as KIBBY SMITH, WILLIAM LORING, and WM. J. HARDER, who is destined, we trust, to win immortal honor in the great campaign of the West.

# The Charleston Courier.

19 December 1843, 1

**Arrest of Robbers.**—CHARLES DAVIS, WILLIAM APPLETON and SAMUEL ROBERTS, three soldiers, together with three females, Mrs. GORMAN, Mrs. BARNETT and Mrs. FINCOAN, as accessories, were brought before Magistrate SCHRODER on Friday morning, by Detective Officer DAN'L TWOHILL, charged with being concerned in the robbery of a tailor's shop, during the fire on last Saturday night. The shop, kept by two colored men named MIFKIN, in the upper part of the city.

The stolen articles, consisting of a large quantity of clothing, mostly officers' uniform coats, were found in the possession of the females, who stated that they had been left with them by the soldiers above named for alteration and repairs.

All the stolen property, with the exception of one coat was recovered. At the examination the soldiers confessed having committed the robbery, and with having entered the premises by picking the lock. The females were charged with having received stolen goods. The whole party was committed to jail to stand trial at the next term of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas in January next. DAVIS, APPLETON and ROBERTS are old offenders, having been arrested, tried and convicted on several previous occasions for burglary and highway robbery.

The arrest of the parties reflects the highest credit upon Detective TWOHILL, who has been unwearied in his exertions in tracing out and bringing the robbers to trial. His success is attributable solely to his own individual, fearless and energetic discharge of duty.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 December 1863, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-  
THIRD DAY.

On Friday morning, between the hours of ten and eleven, the enemy threw four shells towards the city, and six more in the afternoon, between three and four. As usual, no damage was done. At each attempt our batteries opened with great effect upon the enemy, and soon put a stop to his fire.

"All is quiet" at Sumter. The Yankees still continue their work of revetting and constructing the approaches to their works on Morris Island.



# The Charleston Courier.

21 December 1863, 1

## Siege of Charleston.

### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

Saturday night, between twelve and one o'clock, the enemy again opened on the city and fired twelve shells, with very little effect. Our batteries kept up a spirited reply.

Sunday afternoon twenty more shells were thrown at the city, the enemy firing from three guns simultaneously. A hot fire was returned from our side, and continued until the enemy ceased firing.

Fort Sumter has remained unmolested since our last report, and everything there is now working as smoothly as usual.

The Monitors were moving about quite actively for a short time Sunday afternoon, returning to their usual anchorage without firing a gun.

A schooner was observed Saturday along side the Ironsides, supposed to be transferring supplies to the latter.

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Attention is called to the auction sale of a Foundry and Machine Shop this morning. The shop has been doing a large amount of fine work for Government and the public, and is well worth the attention of mechanics. The sale is unavoidable in consequence of the proprietors, Messrs. HALL & HASKINSON, being ordered to join their Companies.

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We have good reasons for believing and announcing that E. P. CURTIS, who kept a fancy store for some years in King-street, near the bend, is now playing the role of a spy and detective agent for LINCOLN in New York.

We make this notice to warn any friends and readers who have indulged confidence in him and may be corresponding with him.

It is now a time for special vigilance as to all communications through the lines, and as to the character and motives of all who seek to leave our limits.

Our exchanges having circulation among our friends at home or abroad will do good service by noticing this and any other instances of suspicious absence or departure.

# The Charleston Mercury.

21 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

The reports from Sumter for the last two days present everything as perfectly quiet.

The enemy still continues to work upon his series. At twelve o'clock Saturday night he opened upon the city, firing twelve shells within a space of an hour.

Nothing further occurred worth mentioning, till between the hours of three and four, Sunday afternoon, when fire was again opened upon the town. Twenty shells were thrown, three of which sometimes falling together.

Our Island batteries returned this fire, and also the fire of Saturday night, with great vigor and effect.

Some movements were observed among the monitors on Sunday morning, but the vessels came at last to an anchor without any definite demonstration.

# The Charleston Courier.

22 December 1863, 1

## Siege of Charleston.

### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.

The only firing on the part of the enemy on Morris' Island, since Sunday afternoon, has been two shots which were fired at Fort Moultrie about half-past ten Monday morning. Battery Rutledge replied and kept up a steady fire for several hours upon the enemy at work on Gregg and Wagner. Most of the Yankee's work, to avoid the annoyance caused by our batteries, is executed at night. They are extending the flanks of Battery Gregg, and adding Battery Wagner.

Monday afternoon some heavy firing, lasting about half an hour, was heard in the direction of Black Island, the cause of which we have not learned.

All is quiet at Fort Sumter, and the garrison in the highest spirits in anticipation of a merry Christmas.

Saturday and Sunday nights the enemy displayed a calcium light from Battery Gregg, reflected towards the city, from half-past one to half-past four.

An armed brig from the North was seen to come inside the bar Monday afternoon. Several vessels, mostly schooners, supposed to be supply boats, passed the bar going South.

The number of vessels inside the bar Monday evening was 27; in Stono 19; Folly River 10; Light House Inlet 19; off the bar 7—all of about the same character as heretofore reported.

GILLMORE's iron band continue their serenades under the windows of General BEAUREGARD's official residence, but that General, obstinately deaf to Yankee music, will not come out. The enterprising performers waste a vast amount of material which would be valuable if applied to better uses.

An old tub formerly known as the steamer *Chatham*, was lately captured by the Yankees in attempting to run, or walk, or creep out against the blockade of Savannah. Would it not be cheaper and better to send Cotton to the Yankees directly under a flag of truce? They would, perhaps, receive it in consideration of our courtesies to their prisoners.

# The Charleston Mercury.

22 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city on Sunday afternoon ceased at five p. m. From that hour no more shells were thrown by either side until ten a. m. on Monday, when Battery Cummings opened on Moultrie. Battery Rutledge replied, and the fire from the enemy's battery ceased.

At a quarter to four Rutledge also ceased firing, having thrown thirty-six shells, while the battery at Cummings' Point had only thrown two.

A fire was also maintained by our batteries towards evening, for a short time, upon Black Island.

Nineteen vessels are reported in Stono, ten in Folly River, nineteen in Light House Inlet, twenty-seven inside and seven outside the bar.

The enemy is at present principally employed in surring the slopes of Wagner, and extending the flanks of Gregg. The work at the latter fortification is mostly done at night.

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**TOURNAMENT AND BARBECUE—ST. PETER'S GUARD.**—Captain SMART's fine cavalry company complimented the ladies of Hardeeville and the vicinity with a handsome entertainment, near their camp, on Wednesday, 16th instant. There was tilting at the head and ring; a cavalry drill, and also a drill on foot, as light infantry. The dinner was amply provided, a good many extra sized turkeys and geese meeting their fate in advance of the usual Christmas killing. The feature of the occasion, however, was the presence of a large party of ladies, many of whom had journeyed for thirty miles to be with the gallant swordsmen. It is almost needless to say that not a few of the gentle visitors were surprisingly beautiful, and the only accident that occurred was occasioned by a dashing cavalier rashly venturing a glance at a most lovely girl while giving point at the ring—he not only lost his aim, but almost his seat, and came off from the contest a little damaged, but in no wise cured of his habit of gazing at the beautiful.—Among the military guests present were Colonel C. J. COLCOCK and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. JOYNSON, 3d S. C. Cavalry, and others from the neighboring camps.

The St. Peter's Guard is made up of a fine body of young men from St. Peter's Parish and Lower Barnwell, and are in excellent training.

The Charleston Courier.

23 December 1863, 1

**Siege of Charleston.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.**

The enemy fired six more shells at the city between one and two o'clock Tuesday morning. Our batteries replied as usual.

About one o'clock a Yankee barge was discovered within, it is supposed, about two hundred yards of Fort Sumter taking soundings. It is reported also that the Monitors moved up in the direction of the fort, believed to be with the intention of protecting the barge during its operations. Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands, together with one of our gunboats, opened fire. The barge retired about four o'clock to Morris' Island.

There was no firing of importance during the day. The fleet remained quiet.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 December 1863, 2

**THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-  
SEVENTH DAY.**

The enemy, between two and three o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, threw six shells into the city. It is almost superfluous to add that nobody was hurt.

At one o'clock, a. m., of the same day a Yankee barge was observed within a few hundred yards of Sumter, and was employed until four in making soundings. It is also reported that the monitors at the same time rounded the point, and advanced a little way into the harbor, as if to protect the barge. Upon being fired at by Moultrie and our gunboats, they withdrew.

The rest of the day passed in quiet.

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# The Charleston Courier.

24 December 1863, 1

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## Siege of Charleston.

### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There was no firing from the enemy during Tuesday night or Wednesday. The quiet of Sumter remained undisturbed. The enemy were hard at work making some changes on Battery Gregg, the nature of which has not transpired. Fort Moultrie directed a brisk fire at the working parties which was renewed at intervals through the day.

The firing heard so plainly in the city Wednesday morning and which some believed to be the enemy shelling the city, was from one of our gunboats practising up Cooper river. The fleet remained in its usual position, not firing a gun.

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Will our reserved friends use a little more reserve in the display and disposition of their bayonets? If a regard for the eyes and flesh of quiet citizens and the good women who go forth to visit the hospitals will not prevail, we beg them to remember that it is an elementary rule of arms that the bayonet should not be fixed except while actually on post or sentinel duty, and that a man carrying a gun with bayonet at random and at large, as a Yankee would carry a jack knife, is not often mistaken for a soldier.

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24 December 1863, 1

**The Bureau of Labor.**

We have before us the first annual report of W. M. SHANNON, Esq., Superintendent of Slave Labor, as presented to the General Assembly. Filling a responsible and in some respects odious post, Mr. SHANNON has faithfully endeavored to discharge its duties without any unnecessary harshness of construction or application. Unlike others who have been clothed with high powers of impressment, or of exceptional control over private rights and privileges of citizenship, he has not sought to "magnify his office" and to make it uselessly and grievously offensive. If time and opportunities permit we may refer to his report. At present we do so briefly, and only in view of our duties to the public and to the community. While candidly and emphatically uttering not only our own convictions but the judgment of the community concerned, as to the mode and temper in which Mr. SHANNON has discharged his duties, we must state that great and general and earnest complaints have been uttered in reference to his department. We make no imputation or implication as to motives—we deal with facts, and only with them so far as they may be needed for a prevention of evils, or for a palliation if prevention or removal is impossible.

From Mr. SHANNON'S report we take the following extract, showing, as we have asserted, his faithful efforts in his office, and the fact that grievous causes and occasions of complaint had existed in places not directly under his control. Mr. SHANNON reports:

I have the gratification to report, that under the charge of Mr. R. L. Singletary, Chief Superintendent, Col. J. J. Ryan, Superintendent on Sullivan's Island, and Mr. John W. Lewis, Superintendent on James' Island, every branch of this department, within their control, has greatly improved within the two months past. Weekly reports are required, and promptly furnished by every officer having charge of the negroes, of their health, rations, medical attention, police and discipline, and everything is conducted with system and an anxious desire to do justice to the slaveholder; occasional instances of neglect occur, but when reported by me they are promptly investigated, amended if possible, and, where it is too late for that, guarded against for the future. It has hitherto been difficult and tedious to procure satisfactory evidence of the death of negroes, in order to secure pay for their value from the Confederate States; at my instance, an order has been issued, requiring the surgeons to send up certificates in all such cases, containing all the necessary evidence and particulars of the death.

The reports from all quarters indicate that as

to rations, police regulations, medical attendance, &c, every possible care is used to secure the comfort and well being of the negroes; and I am satisfied from official information, as well as from personal observation, and that of my agent, that much misinformation exists, and much unfounded complaint is made on this subject.

I regret to say that recently much and serious sickness has prevailed among the negroes on Sullivan's Island.

It is my duty to repeat that the pay department of this branch of service is still in utter, and my observation prompts the belief, inextricable confusion; payment is made for the hire of the negroes, when made at all, upon time tables, kept in the Engineer's Department, and these time tables are searched in vain for the names of many owners whose negroes have been in service on the fortifications repeatedly. Under the management of Mr. Singletary, there is little room for the Engineers to make mistakes in their time tables; whether they have improved or not, however, I am unable to say, as I have not yet had an opportunity of examining any of them since he has been connected with the department.

Sufficient assurance is here given that the Superintendent is laboring to do his duty faithfully. Let all facts and instances of apparent or supposed neglect be reported to him with proper authentication.

The question remains, however, and recurs, "was this impressment necessary?"

Is it not a wasteful and impolitic mode of obtaining labor? Would any good farmer undertake to make a crop, or any responsible, experienced contractor, like Captain R. L. SINGLETARY, undertake to make a rail road with impressed labor changed every thirty or sixty days? Would not hiring or even purchasing have been cheaper and more expeditious? Should not the call have been made first on regions and sections where the slave labor was not safely and profitably employed in agriculture?

These and other questions are forcibly suggested even on the supposition that slave labor was necessary—but has that been settled?

When was it decided by our soldiers that it was not as honorable to work as to fight for the country and the cause? When was it officially announced that a soldier or officer in charge of points needing working defence had nothing to do but to indulge in fu-loungts, or other pastimes until the enemy appeared, leaving all work to impressed or hireling labor? Have not some of the best fights of the war been made for, and near and behind works put up by the hands of the men who defended the lines?

These questions deserve consideration.



24 December 1863, 1

*Negro Revolt at Fort Jackson.*—A friend at Mobile sends the following bit of cheering news to the *Appeal*, which, if true, is important as well as encouraging. The dispatch is dated at Mobile, December 20:

*Editors Appeal.*—Col Reed, of the 12th Arkansas, captured at Port Hudson, has just arrived at Jackson. He made his escape from New Orleans on Monday last, and says the negroes had rebelled in Fort Jackson and liberated the Confederate prisoners, and had killed twenty-four out of thirty Yankee officers. The Federals had sent gunboats down, one of which had been sunk — Col Reed states this officially, and that the negroes held the fort. M.

24 December 1863, 2

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., December 23, 1863. }  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 282.]

**VII.** IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SOLDIERLY qualities and accomplishments of a brave officer, unfortunately slain during the illustrious defence of Fort Sumter, the work on James' Island hitherto known as the Martello Battery, will hereafter be designated as BATTERY HARLESTON.

By command of Gen. BRAUERGARD.  
JOHN M. OTEY,  
December 24 3 Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 19th, 1863. }  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 278.]

**I.** FOR THE MORE PROMPT RETURN TO DUTY of men in Hospitals, and to prevent the loss of men from their Companies, when sent to Hospitals, the following instructions will be closely observed by all Medical and other Officers sending sick or wounded officers and men to Charleston for treatment:

All sick or wounded officers and men sent to the city of Charleston, will be sent direct to the Wayside Hospital, and from that Hospital the distribution of the sick and wounded to the various City Hospitals will be made; and in no instance will a sick or wounded officer or soldier be admitted into any other Hospital, until distributed by the Surgeon in charge of the Wayside Hospital; except in a very extreme case, and then immediate notification of the fact, stating the Company and Regiment of the soldier so received, will be made to the Surgeon in charge of the Wayside Hospital.

II. The transfer of soldiers to Interior Hospitals will be made only by the Surgeon of the Wayside Hospital.

By command of Gen. BRAUERGARD.  
JNO. M. OTEY,  
December 21 6 Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 19, 1863. }  
[GENERAL ORDERS No. 129.]

**I.** NO PREVENT IMPOSITION IN OBTAINING FURLOUGHS, when in reality the furlough should be an extension of a furlough, and to secure the prompt return to duty of soldiers absent without leave, the following instructions are issued for the future guidance of Medical officers and Hospital Medical Boards:

1. No soldier will be received in future, in any Hospital in this Department, unless said soldier is provided with his "Descriptive List," except in very extreme cases; and should a sick or disabled man be sent to a Hospital without his Descriptive List, the fact will at once be reported to these Headquarters.

2. When a soldier is granted a furlough by a Medical Examining Board, it is hereby made the duty of the Senior Surgeon of the Board to have said furloughs written out on the Descriptive List of the soldier, and in no case will any deviation from this order be made.

3. No non-commissioned officer or soldier will be furloughed by a Medical Examining Board, who is not provided with a Descriptive List; and in case a soldier enters a Hospital without his Descriptive List, the Surgeon in charge will immediately take charge of the man, and send him to the nearest Provost Marshal to be sent to his Company under guard—said soldier not receiving a furlough, except when it is obvious that humanity demands it.

4. Hospital Boards of Examiners are again reminded that they have no authority to grant extensions of furloughs. Boards can only recommend.

By command of Gen. BRAUERGARD.  
(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.  
Official: Jno. M. Otey, Assistant Adjutant General.  
December 21 6

# The Charleston Mercury.

24 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY- EIGHTH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy has not fired either upon Fort Sumter or the city, and the quiet of the harbor has been unbroken, save by occasional shots from Fort Moultrie at Cumming's Point, where the Yankees seem to be making some changes in their extended works on the site of Battery Gregg.

The firing yesterday forenoon, which was mistaken by many for a renewal of the bombardment of the city, was merely the artillery practice of our gunboats on Cooper River.

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MASONIC.—At the Annual Communication of Union Kilwinning Lodge, No. 4, A. F. M., held at Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening, 17th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year:

Brother ALFRED RAOUL, W. M.  
Brother RICHARD E. SOREVEN, S. W.  
Brother ROBERT LEBBY, Sr., J. W.  
Brother GEORGE H. WALTER, Secretary.  
Brother JOHN P. MATHESON, Treasurer.  
Brother E. AUSTIN, Tyler.

25 December 1863, 1

**Siege of Charleston.**

**ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH DAY.**

The only firing since our last has been from our own batteries, which has been kept upon the enemy's working parties on Gregg and Wagner. The enemy have refrained from firing for the last three days. During Thursday no particular movements of the enemy on Morris' Island were observed. The fleet maintained the usual position. The number of vessels inside the bar was twenty-eight, consisting of the *Ironsides*, four Monitors, four gunboats, two mortar-boats, three tugs, and fifteen sailing vessels; off the bar, four blockaders, one tug and one schooner; in Lighthouse Inlet, twenty-eight vessels and steamers.

The enemy opened on the city between twelve and one o'clock. Our batteries replied as usual, with great spirit.

**Later from New Orleans.**

**FORT JACKSON STILL IN POSSESSION OF THE  
MUTINEERS.**

MOBILE, December 24.—Captain ADELS, of the captured steamer *Alce Vistan*, who was released, has arrived here from New Orleans. He reports that two white regiments were sent down to Fort Jackson, but that they had not recovered the fort and were still fighting on Saturday.

The Charleston Courier.

25 December 1863, 2

MARRIED, at the Sand Hills, near Augusta, Ga., on  
the 17th inst., by the Rev. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Minister  
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, C. S. A., to Miss ISABELLE E.  
daughter of Major JOHN G. BARNWELL, all of Beaufort,  
S. C.

25 December 1863, 2

**THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH DAY.**

We have nothing of importance to report since Wednesday night. There was no firing on the part of the enemy during Thursday, and no perceptible change in the position of affairs on Morris Island. Our batteries continue to annoy the Yankee working parties at Gregg and Wagner.

The fleet consisted of the *Ironsides*, four monitors, four gunboats, two mortar hulks, three tugs and fifteen sailing vessels inside the bar; four blockaders, one tug and one schooner outside, and twenty vessels and steamers in Light House Inlet.

Two of the monitors come up on picket duty nearly every night, approaching within about fourteen hundred yards of the fort.

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**CHRISTMAS DAY.**—In accordance with custom, the employees of this office will enjoy a holiday to-day, and no paper will be issued to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

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**CHRISTMAS DINNER—WAYSIDE HOME.**—All soldiers in the city, with or without furloughs or passes, will find a Christmas Dinner prepared for them at the Wayside Home, from 12 to 3 o'clock, free of charge.

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28 December 1863, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

Since our last report the enemy has opened heavily upon the city from five guns, three at Battery Gregg, one at Cummings' Point, and one at the Mortar Battery, East of Gregg. The shelling commenced about half-past twelve o'clock Thursday night, and closed shortly after twelve on Friday. One shell was fired Friday afternoon making the total number fired during the time, one hundred and thirty-four.

At intervals the enemy maintained a more rapid fire than at others, throwing three and five shells alternately in quick succession. A few houses were slightly damaged. An old gentleman named WILLIAM KIMMERTON, 83 years of age, who was sitting by the fire on his hearth, had his right leg shot off below the knee. His sister-in-law—a Miss PLANK—also sitting by the fire, had her right foot severely crushed by a fragment of shell. These were the only casualties. At last accounts, Sunday evening, both of the sufferers were doing well.

Our batteries opened a vigorous fire in return, but without the usual effect, owing, doubtless, to the extended and additional preparations made by the enemy for the protection of their gunners, during their silence last week. The enemy's design was evidently to annoy and give us the relish of a Christmas bombardment.

Since then only four shells have been fired at the city, which were thrown between three and four o'clock Sunday morning.

The only firing throughout Sunday was from our own batteries, which kept up a steady fire on the Yankee working parties at the extreme end of Cummings' Point, believed to be engaged in the erection of another battery.

About half-past six o'clock Friday morning the city was startled by the roar of heavy and rapid artillery firing in the direction of Stono. A great many reports were circulated during the day in relation to the cause of the firing, but the facts, which we have derived from the highest sources, are as follows:

An artillery and infantry force of our troops had been ordered up on John's Island to reconnoitre the position and number of the enemy at Legareville, and to ascertain the propriety of an attack on that post, as well as on the gunboats, the *Pawnee* and *Marblehead*, which were generally stationed near that place. Preparations were accordingly made, our batteries got in readiness, and everything made ready and in position by daylight Friday morning.

At the appointed time our batteries opened upon the gunboat *Marblehead*, lying about three hundred yards from the village landing. The enemy's force on land was discovered in a strong position on a little island with a narrow defile leading to it. Col. PAOK, of the Virginia battery, determined on making a bold attack on the enemy's land force, with a field battery and the infantry, and awaited the opening of our heavy batteries to drive away or sink the *Marblehead* at the wharf before commencing the attack.

About twenty minutes after our siege batteries opened the gunboat commenced to return the fire, discharging whole broadsides at each fire. Our fire was kept up for about an hour, but without any other perceptible effect than damaging the vessel in the gunwale. In the meantime, she was reinforced by the *Pawnee* and a mortar boat, which ran up the Kiawah and opened fire on the flank and rear of our lower

batteries, rendering it necessary for our forces to fall back a short distance.

The loss on our side was Private W. H. ANGRUM, of the Palmetto Guard, killed on the field, and five others severely wounded, two supposed to be mortally (since dead). Eight artillery horses and one ambulance mule were killed. There were no casualties to the infantry. The killing of the artillery horses compelled our troops to leave behind two howitzers, which were, however, recovered and brought in at a later hour in the evening.

The expedition, although perhaps not accomplishing its full object, or meeting the sanguine expectations entertained of it, was well planned, and has given our troops a trial which will yet, it is confidently predicted, lead to important results.

Nothing has occurred since Friday to disturb the quiet at Fort Sumter, save the explosion of an old shell which slightly wounded Privates TAKENOUT LEAVER and JOSEPH LEXX, of Company K, First South Carolina Artillery.

On Saturday the enemy on Morris' Island hoisted a new flag at the middle battery on a signal being given from a steam whistle from the fleet. It is somewhat ominous and significant that the Yankees, in their first effort, raised the flag union down, which created no inconsiderable confusion among them. When about half ways up, the flag was lowered and again raised union up.

The embrasure formerly occupied by the ten inch Columbiad at Battery Gregg has been closed up. A large Parrott is the only heavy gun now bearing on Sumter from Gregg. The embrasure for this gun has been so extended as to give a very large field for firing.

Shocking Accidents by the Explosion of Shells.—

On Sunday two accidents of a calamitous nature occurred from the attempts of inexperienced persons to draw the charge from unexploded shells. Mr. YANCOU O'NEILL, a very worthy man, foreman of the South Carolina Rail Road Blacksmiths Shops, residing in Nassau-street, in attempting to remove the powder from an eight inch shell, with a piece of wire, ignited the fulminating substance, when the shell exploded with dreadful effect, taking off his left leg and left arm, crushing his thigh and severely wounding him in the head. He lingered in great agony until evening, when he expired.

About one o'clock Sunday afternoon another shell exploded from a similar cause. Two men, one named JOHNSON and another, name unknown, were at work upon the shell with a coal chisel and hammer. A policeman, who was standing near by, warned them of their danger, to whom, however, they paid no attention. The policeman had not gone far before a loud report was heard, and the shrieks of the men calling for assistance. JOHNSON'S right leg was taken completely off, besides sustaining several other injuries. His companion had his right leg and arm both badly shattered.

A carriage was procured and the two unfortunate men conveyed to a hospital. Their condition is represented as very critical. Considering the frequency of these accidents it is surprising that more caution is not observed.

By an order of the Commanding General, any person having in their possession an unexploded shell may have the charge drawn by sending it to the Arsenal. We trust we shall not have to chronicle any more of these distressing occurrences.

**Large Fire.**

At an early hour Friday morning, fire broke out in the three story brick building, North side of Broad-street, near Church, owned by and adjoining the large Grocery store of Messrs. KLINE, W. KLINE & Co. The premises, with the exception of the second story, was formerly occupied by Mr. A. J. BURKE, as a Printing establishment. The second story was used by J. B. CANNELL, and J. NATHAN, Esqrs, as Law offices. The fire communicated to the adjoining building on the East, the lower story formerly kept by B. FORD as a boot and shoe store, and the upper stories as Law offices by Messrs. BROWN & PORTER, and others. The premises were owned by Dr. JOS. S. INGLISH. These two buildings were entirely consumed.

During the progress of this fire another was discovered at the Southwest corner of Church-street and St. Michael's alley, which destroyed a range of four very old buildings, besides the Charleston Cotton Press, the kitchen and out-buildings attached to the old bathing establishment on Church-street, also the building occupied by the German Turner's Association as a Hall situated in the alley between Church and Meeting-streets, belonging to Mr. J. J. MULLAN.

The house of Mrs. ANN H. BROWN, No. 43 Tradd-street, sustained some damage by the sparks igniting and burning the roof.

The residence of Mr. A. J. BURKE, No. 39 Tradd-street, also roof was severely injured, but was extinguished without material damage.

A house on the North side of Tradd-street, near Meeting, was also on fire, but it was extinguished with trifling damage.

The loss by the fire is estimated at a moderate calculation at between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The most serious is the Cotton Press owned by Mr. WM. H. WALKER, who also owned the house adjoining which was consumed. The other three buildings in the range mentioned above, were the property respectively of WM. CALLAHAN, Mrs. LOVEGREEN and J. POZNANSKI.

The property known as the bathing establishment formerly occupied by Mrs. BARR, belonged to Mr. DANIEL HORNBRECK. We have not been able to learn the amount of loss covered by insurance.

The alarm was first given by Captain HALE, of the Observatory, but from some mistake the bell was not rung or the alarm extended for fully three-quarters of an hour afterwards, in consequence of which some of the engines arrived at the place without sufficient force to work them. Capt. W. J. GAZER, Provost Marshal, who was in attendance, immediately sent and obtained the assistance of a detachment of men from Col. ROBERTS'

regiment of reserves, and also dispatched a messenger to Col. HARR, who repaired to the spot, and ordered a detail of men from the First S. C. Regular Artillery. These, together with the firemen, succeeded in checking the progress of the fire, and preventing what it was apprehended would be an extensive conflagration.

Notwithstanding the great danger to which they were exposed, the firemen and military kept to their work until the fire had been subdued, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. E. FOURGRAUD, Acting Chief, and others having the direction of affairs. Some few casualties occurred from the falling of a portion of the walls in Broad-street, and flying bricks.

The following are the names of those injured:  
*German Fire Engine Company*—John Doscher, severely; Chas. Berger and Henry Funk, slightly.  
*Charleston Fire Company*—T. Murray, wounded in the leg.

Private: T. Leddy, of the Police, wounded in the leg, &c.

*Captain Powell's Company of Reserves*—Sergt. W. P. McClimans, slight, in the arm; Privates Elijah Leithgen, thigh, severe; Thomas Brown, hip and neck, severe; Walter Meadows, thigh, severe.

The origin of the fire has not as yet been positively ascertained, but it is generally attributed to incendiarianism. Captain HALE reports distinctly seeing a man applying a torch to the German Turner's Hall, and notified the Police to that effect.

An officer had occasion, a few days since, to go into the Wayside Home. Dismounting near a policeman who was on duty there, he asked very courteously, "Will you, sir, be so kind as to watch my horse for a few minutes, if I hitch him here?" The reply, not very politely given, was, "No sir, I can't do anything of the sort." The officer took his horse off to a stable and returned.

It is very well for any officers who have suffered from interference with their horses, or from loss of bridle, saddle, &c., to know this fact and not to rely on the eyes of policeman, who have too many other engagements.

Gentlemen who visit the postoffice on horseback can scarcely dismount and leave their horses long enough to go into the office without having their horses mounted and ridden by some boys who congregate there for this and other purposes of mischief.

The boys who have no parents at home, able or willing to take care of them, will soon demand the attention of the city. Their education will go on, in some way or other. It is for the city fathers, and good citizens to decide whether they shall continue to receive only the street education which promises to train them up as loafers, loungers, rioters, burglars, or offenders in other ways.



28 December 1863, 1

The first victim—and so far, the only victim—of an affair on John's Island, which is reported elsewhere as having occurred on Friday, was WILLIAM HEYWARD ANGRUM, a private of the Palmetto Guard Artillery, Captain B. C. Wess. He was about completing his nineteenth year, and was a young soldier of bright and generous promise, worthy of the blood of WILLIAM WASHINGTON, which coursed through his veins. When wounded, his gunmates and friends hastened to him to offer relief and assistance. His only words to them were: "Comrades, leave me and save your guns. If it's God's will, I am ready to die."

The officers who are charged with our fortunes and with the lives of such men, must see to it that such sacrifices are not offered in vain.

*The Churches in Charleston.*—Reviewing the proceedings of the South Carolina Conference lately in session in Sumter, S. C., the *Southern Christian Advocate* says:

Another matter which afforded especial pleasure was the generous tender to the Conference of the use of its large Zion (colored Presbyterian) Church in Charleston, for the benefit of our colored congregations in that city. It was accepted and missionaries appointed to take charge of the united congregations. Another union, which we hope may result in permanent relations, was suggested and cordially responded to by the Conference, which places the Methodist Protestant Congregation of Charleston under the temporary pastoral care of our preachers in that city. If the war serves the purpose of breaking down the barriers that have separated Christian communities, it will have effected one good purpose.

28 December 1863, 2

*Important from Louisiana—The Mutiny at Fort Jackson Confirmed.*—We had an interview this morning with a gentleman just through from the Trans-Mississippi Department, who brings confirmation of the report by telegraph of the mutiny at Fort Jackson, and turning over the fort to the Confederates confined there.

The intelligence was brought out by Captain Louis J. Girard, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. Gardner's Staff at Port Hudson, and James A. Fisher, Captain 1st Tennessee Battalion, to whose thoughtful courtesy we are indebted for copies of the New Orleans Picayune and True Delta of Thursday evening.

These gentlemen succeeded in effecting their escape from New Orleans, and are rejoiced to be once again in "Dixie." They are expected to reach Mobile by to-morrow. They say that the news was not allowed to be published in the New Orleans papers, but that it was undoubtedly true.

The New Orleans papers sent us are as usual barren of news; we may, however, at more leisure find something worth copying.

The gentleman who handed them to us says that the negroes in the Federal service at Natchez were becoming insubordinate, and that they had been taken off guard and white men put in their places, for fear they would follow the example of their sable brethren at Fort Jackson.

He also brought some very encouraging reports of movements in progress and projected, which are "contraband" for the present. If the information is reliable we shall hear "stirring" news from the banks of the Mississippi before long.

We may mention here an important rumor—which we give for what it is worth—that a French corvette had sunk a Federal gunboat near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The gunboat overhauled and fired into a schooner loaded with Cotton, sailing under the French flag. The corvette resented the affront, and fired into and sunk the offending gunboat.

P. S.—Since the above information was received we have another dispatch confirming the news published yesterday, and giving more particulars of the affair. It would appear from this that the Federals had not retaken the fort on the 14th, it having been taken on the 9th. We have also reports of an engagement progressing between Banks and Taylor at or near New Iberia.

[Mobile Register, 22d inst.]

# The Charleston Mercury.

28 December 1863, 2

**EXTENSIVE FIRE.**—At an early hour on Friday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building on Broad street, next to the premises of Messrs. KLING & WICKENBURG, and owned by that firm. The premises had been occupied by Mr. A. J. BURKE as a printing office, excepting the second story, which was used as an office by J. B. CAMPBELL, Esq. The fire soon spread to the house next east, owned by Dr. JOSEPH S. INGLESBY, and occupied by Mr. B. FORD, as a shoe store, and the upper story as the law office of Messrs. BAQWELL & PORTER. Both these buildings were completely destroyed. Soon afterwards a fire was discovered at the corner of Church street and St. Michael's Alley, and the five adjacent buildings, including the Charleston Cotton Press, owned by Mr. W. H. WALKER, were speedily consumed. The German Turner's Hall in the rear, between Church and Meeting streets, and the kitchen and out-buildings of the old Bathing House, were also burned. The house No. 43 Tradd street, owned by Mrs. ANN M. BROWN, was badly damaged in the roof by the fire.

The loss by this fire is roughly estimated at \$150,000. Four of our gallant firemen—Messrs. JOHN DÖSCHER, HENRY FUNK and CHARLES BURGER, of the German Fire Company, and T. MURRAY, of the Charleston Fire Company—were wounded by falling bricks. Four of Colonel ROBERTS' Regiment of Reserves—Sergeant W. P. McCLIMANS, Privates E. BALLINGER, THOMAS BROWN and W. MEADOWS—whilst assisting the firemen, were also wounded.

**RAISING THE KROKUK.**—WHITNEY, the original contractor of the iron-clad battery *Krokuk*, and one of the contractors to raise her, left Baltimore a few days ago for Charleston, to assist in the operation of raising her. The preliminary efforts were successful. If the vessel will permit it, after being raised, she is to be taken to New York or Port Royal for repairs.

**GENERAL JOHNSTON'S ARMY.**—As Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON arrived at Dalton, Ga., on Monday last, and immediately assumed command, we suppose the Army of the Tennessee may hereafter be referred to as General JOHNSTON'S Army. The army is said to be in excellent condition.

**DOINGS OF THE YANKERS OFF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.**—The *Free South*, published at Port Royal, South Carolina, gives the result of the tax sale of lands on Hilton Head Island the previous Tuesday. Nineteen parcels, of from three hundred to two thousand acres each, near eighteen thousand acres in all, were purchased by the United States at an aggregate price of \$24,000. Six other parcels were sold to individuals, the highest at less than \$20 an acre. The *Free South* says:

Most of the valuable locations were needed for military and naval purposes, or were woodlands, needed for fuel and timber by the army. The island is inferior for agricultural purposes, and its liability to incursions from the enemy made a residence on isolated plantations not very desirable, consequently prices did not range so high as might have been expected.

The same paper says that a flag of truce, requested by the rebels, was recently carried by Major Trowbridge, First South Carolina Volunteer (colored), who was sent by Captain John C. Calhoun, of the Fourth South Carolina. The *Free South* says this is the first time the rebels have held any communication with officers belonging to the colored regiments.

Col. Higginson sent North, by the *Arago*, the skin of one of the bloodhounds killed by Capt. Bryant's party on the mainland last week. It is to be stuffed and mounted, and is to form one of the attractions of the approaching fair of the Sanitary Commission in Boston.

The correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, writing from Charleston harbor the 8th inst., says:

"The reports sent North by the New York correspondents on Folly Island, to the effect that Admiral Dahlgren has nearly decided not to operate with the iron clads again in Charleston harbor, but will send them South, perhaps to Mobile, are entirely false. The Admiral is preparing for a great movement, and the iron clad will not leave this department until the old flag once more waves over Charleston or its ruins. Admiral Dahlgren is very active just now, and there are many movements going on in the fleet which the Folly Island correspondents knew nothing of. In due season the naval black dogs of Liberty will be barking away well up in the harbor of Charleston."

The "rebel" rams still remain under the protection of the guns of Fort Johnson, and above the harbor obstructions.

# The Charleston Mercury.

28 December 1863, 2

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 23, 1863.  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 122.]

VIII. COMMANDING OFFICERS OF POSTS, AT WHICH or from which details of soldiers employed at work on the fortifications, will be required to expend such working parties at least once a day, to the end that the labor may be done by the men with zeal and industry.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

December 23. JOHN M. OTEY,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 23, 1863.  
[GENERAL ORDERS No. 135.]

III. BEFORE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, CONVENED at Charleston, S. C., by virtue of General Orders No. 104, purporting series, from these Headquarters, and of which Court Colonel ALFRED RHETT, its President, was arraigned and tried:

Musician HENRY DUNNON, Co. "I," 1st S. O. Artillery, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Specification.—In this, that he, the said Musician HENRY DUNNON, of Co. "I," 1st S. O. Artillery, P. A. C. S., then stationed at Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C., did leave said post without permission on or about the night of the 29th of August, 1863, and did remain absent until delivered over at Marion O. H., S. O. on or about the 29th of September, 1863, to Lieut. HENRY W. DESAUSSEUR, 1st S. O. Artillery, by the Sheriff of Marion District, S. C., who had arrested him on or about the night of the 29th of September, 1863, while attempting to make good his escape, and had lodged him in the jail of said District. To which Charge and Specification the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

### FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The Court, after mature deliberation, finds the accused as follows:

Of the Specification of the Charge—"Guilty."  
Of the Charge—"Guilty."

And the Court does, therefore, sentence the said Musician HENRY DUNNON, Company "I," 1st S. O. Artillery; (two thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein); to be shot to death with musketry at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct.

IV. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court Martial, in the case of HENRY DUNNON, are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed two weeks after the reception of this order by the District Commander.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

(Signed)

THOMAS JORDAN,

OFFICIAL: Chief of Staff.

P. N. PAGE, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.,  
JAMES ISLAND, December 26, 1863.  
[GENERAL ORDERS No. 44.]

IN PURSUANCE OF GENERAL ORDERS, No. 135, Department Headquarters, Musician HENRY DUNNON, Co. I, 1st S. O. Artillery, will be executed on James Island, at 12 m., on Friday, 31st prox.

By command of Brig. Gen. HIGGINS.

P. N. PAGE,

December 26

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Capt. and A. A. G.

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (GA., AND FLA.),  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 23, 1863.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 258.]

VII. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SOLDIERLY qualities and accomplishments of a brave officer, unfortunately slain during the illustrious defence of FORT SUMMITT, the work on James Island, hitherto known as the MARTELLO BATTERY, will hereafter be designated, as BATTERY HARLESTON.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

JOHN M. OTEY,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

December 24

HEADQUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA (GEORGIA AND FLORIDA),  
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 19th, 1863.  
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 273.]

I. FOR THE MORE PROMPT RETURN TO DUTY of men in Hospitals, and to prevent the loss of men from their companies when sent to Hospitals, the following instructions will be closely observed by all Medical and other officers sending sick, or wounded officers and men to Charleston, for treatment.

All sick or wounded officers and men sent to the city of Charleston, will be sent direct to the Wayside Hospital, and from that Hospital the distribution of the sick and wounded to the various city Hospitals will be made; and in no instance will a sick or wounded officer or soldier be admitted into any other Hospital, until distributed by the Surgeon in charge of the Wayside Hospital, except in a very extreme case, and then immediate notification of the fact stating the company and regiment of the soldier so received, will be made to the Surgeon in charge of the Wayside Hospital.

II. The transfer of soldiers to Interior Hospitals, will be made only by the Surgeon of the Wayside Hospital.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

JOHN M. OTEY, A. A. G.

December 21

# The Charleston Mercury.

28 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

The Christmas of 1863 will long be remembered by those who passed the day in the City of Charleston. For hours before the eastern sky was streaked with the first grey tints of morning, the cold night air was rent by other sounds than the joyous peals from the beltry and the exploding crackers of exhilarated boys.

At one o'clock, a. m., the enemy opened fire upon the city. Fast and furiously were the shells rained upon the city from five guns—three at Battery Gregg, one at Cummings' Point and one at the Mortar Battery. The shelling was more severe than upon any former occasion, the enemy generally throwing from three to five shells almost simultaneously. Our batteries promptly and vigorously replied to the fire, but without their usual effect in checking the bombardment, which was steadily maintained by the Yankees during the remainder of the night and all the following morning, until about half-past twelve o'clock. Up to that hour no less than 134 shells had been hurled against the city.— There was no more firing until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when one more shell was fired. On Sunday morning about three o'clock, four shells were thrown in quick succession. There had been no further firing up to a late hour last night.

The damage, we are glad to say, bore no proportion to the severity of the bombardment. Several houses were struck, but in most instances the tremendous missiles buried themselves harmlessly in the earth. There were but two casualties: Mr. Wm. McKnighton, aged 83, while sitting by his fireside, had his right leg taken off by a shell, another fragment of which crushed the foot of his sister-in-law, Miss PLANK. Up to last evening both sufferers were doing well.

At Fort Sumter all has been quiet since our last report. An old shell exploded on Christmas day, wounding Privates THEODORE CAULT and JOSEPH LEE, of Company K, 1st S. C. A.

Our batteries kept up a steady fire Sunday afternoon on a Yankee working party at the extremity of Cummings' Point. The enemy have closed the embrasure at Gregg, formerly occupied by our 10-inch Columbiad. They have now at Gregg but one gun (a heavy Parrott) bearing upon Fort Sumter, but they have constructed the embrasure of this piece with a view to giving it a very wide field of fire. On Saturday evening our lookouts noticed that at the signal of a steam whistle a large Yankee flag was run up at their middle battery. In their first attempt to hoist it the "old flag" went up *union down*, a mishap which evidently caused much confusion amongst the crowd present.

On Friday morning, about daylight, in the midst of the shelling, our citizens were startled by the report of heavy and rapid artillery firing in the direction of Stono. Many conjectures were made and various rumors circulated. The facts, however, as we have learned them, are as follows: An artillery and infantry force was ordered up Thursday evening to proceed to John's Island for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's position at Legareville, and, if possible, to drive away or sink the gunboats generally lying in Stono near that place, and also, if deemed feasible, to capture the garrison and post at

Legareville.

Accordingly, every preparation for the expedition having been made, the batteries were got in readiness and everything in position by daylight Friday morning. At the hour fixed, our batteries opened with spirit upon the Yankee gunboat *Marblehead*, lying about three hundred yards from the wharf of the village landing. The Yankee garrison at Legare's was found to be strongly posted on a little island, with a narrow detile leading to the village. Col. PAGE, of the Virginia brigade, resolved to make an attack on the enemy's position with the field artillery and the infantry, and awaited the driving away or sinking of the *Marblehead* by our siege guns from the wharf. The gunboat received our fire in silence for about twenty minutes, and then opened with full broadsides. Our batteries continued the engagement about an hour, but failed to drive her away.

The *Pioneer* and a mortar boat, during the action, ran up the Kiawah River, opening a heavy fire on the flank and rear of our lower batteries, and compelled our troops to fall back a short distance. The loss on our side was Private W. H. ANCRUM, of the Palmetto Guard; killed on the field, and five others severely wounded, two of them mortally, and since dead. The last words of the gallant young ANCRUM were an exhortation to his comrades to press on and save their pieces, regardless of himself. Eight artillery horses and one ambulance were killed. No casualties occurred among the infantry.

In consequence of the loss of our horses, two howitzers were left behind, which were afterwards brought in, at a later hour in the evening. The expedition was well planned, but partly miscarried from unavoidable contingencies. Our troops, however, have been stimulated by the trial, and will yet show what they are able to accomplish whenever they are called upon for action.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENTS.**—Two terrible accidents occurred Sunday morning from the explosion of shells while the unfortunate victims were endeavoring to draw the contents. The first one resulted fatally. Mr. FRANK GILES, a well known and highly esteemed citizen, foreman of the South Carolina Railroad blacksmith shops, residing in Nassau street, was in the act of drawing with a wire the powder from an eight-inch shell, when it exploded, taking off his left leg and left arm, besides dreadfully mangling his thigh and severely injuring him in the head. He lingered till about four o'clock in the evening, when he expired.

The other explosion occurred about one o'clock, at the corner of Church street and St. Michael's Alley. The sufferers in this case were observed by a policeman, engaged with a hammer and chisel in endeavoring to cut away the cap. He warned them of their danger, to which they paid no attention. In a few minutes afterwards the shell exploded, cutting off the right leg of one man, named JOHNSON, and shattering the right leg and arm of the other, whose name we did not learn.

They were both conveyed to a hospital in a critical condition.

These examples should be a sufficient warning to others in the handling of such dangerous missiles.

# The Charleston Courier.

29 December 1863, 1

## Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

The enemy fired five more shells into the city between ten and eleven o'clock Monday morning, causing very little damage, and no injury to persons.

There was a great deal of signalling Sunday night between the fleet and the enemy on Morris' Island, but no movement of importance noticed.

Affairs at Fort Sumter still continue quiet.— Only one light gun at Gregg is now bearing upon the fort.

No firing of consequence took place throughout the day.

Mr. Wm. KNIGHTON mentioned in our report of casualties caused by the enemy's fire on Friday, has since died from the effects of his wounds.

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*The Substitute Law.*—Congress has not only in both Houses repealed the substitute law, so as to prevent the reception of any more substitutes in the army, but the action of the House of Representatives indicates a determination to dig it up by the roots. By a vote of four to one, the House resolved that a person otherwise liable to military duty, shall no longer be exempt by reason of having provided a substitute. It declared also that the substitute should not be discharged, and rejected a proposition to refund to the principal any portion of the money paid for his substitute.

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*A Daring Outrage.*—About half past 9 o'clock, Monday night, Mr J. J. STROUB, keeper of Magnolia Cemetery, was knocked down at the corner of Spring and Rutledge-streets, by four men, and robbed of everything he had about his person. The robbers succeeded in getting about two hundred dollars in money, a double case gold watch and a number of keys.

Mr. STROUB states that he was proceeding along quietly going to the Cemetery, when the ruffians, who from their dress and appearance seemed to be members of an artillery company, surrounded him. One of the party caught him round the neck while another knocked him down, the others gagging him. He was rendered speechless for some ten or fifteen minutes.

After stripping him of his property, the parties, Mr. STROUB afterwards learned, crossed the bridge in great haste. The guard at the bridge stated that four men had passed over with tickets dated the 29th.

# The Charleston Mercury.

29 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

We have had nothing of special interest to note since our last issue. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday morning five shells were thrown into the city. No one was injured.

At Fort Sumter all is quiet. Colonel ELLIOTT, commanding, reports that the enemy has now but one light gun bearing upon the fort. All day Monday signalling was noticed going on between the Yankees on Morris Island and the fleet outside. The number of vessels inside the bar, etc., is about the same as usual.

THE TELEGRAPH, yesterday, brought us the painful tidings of the death of Mr. TOBIAS CAMBRIDGE TROTT, the well known and esteemed book-keeper of THE MERCURY Office. He died at his residence, Columbia, on Sunday night, after a few days' illness, of typhoid fever. He was in his thirty-first year.

Thus suddenly, in the prime of life, has a generous and true hearted associate passed from our midst. To us, who knew him well, and for years had been accustomed daily to greet his cheerful smile, his loss is indeed a rude shock. Having become connected with the office of this paper when quite a boy, he had clung to it with singular zeal and fidelity through all the chances and changes of eighteen years, rising, step by step, to the responsible position from which the hand of the Destroyer has just snatched him.

We may truly say that he had no enemy. Affectionate in disposition, just and accurate but liberal in all his dealings, he won the regard and confidence of every one with whom he was brought in contact. His many friends, while cherishing his memory, offer their warm sympathies to the interesting family, thus so suddenly deprived of its head and protector. Rest to his ashes.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The down train from Columbia on Sunday evening met with a very serious accident in the neighborhood of Hopkins' Turnout. It appears that while the train was going at its usual speed, one of the rails broke, which threw the Conductor's car and two coaches off the track, rolling them down a slight embankment into the ditch, and tearing up several yards of the track. In proportion to the magnitude of the accident, the casualties were very small. Three or four persons were bruised, but the only serious injury was sustained by Mr. AVELINE, who had one of his legs broken. The track was soon put in repair, and the cars ran as usual yesterday evening.

30 December 1863, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The enemy fired ten more shells at the city between two and three o'clock Tuesday morning, five of which fell short. During the day some heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stone and Secessionville, the cause of which was not ascertained. About six o'clock Tuesday evening the enemy re-opened fire on the city, and kept it up until seven o'clock. Twelve shells were thrown, with about the usual effect, the damage being comparatively trifling.

Our batteries kept up a constant fire on the enemy throughout the day, and ceased firing at night.

Affairs at Fort Sumter continue quiet. There was no change of importance among the vessels of the fleet.

Outrageous.

The Savannah Republican says:

We learn that on Saturday last, an enrolling officer had his squad of men at the Theatre front entrance, with fixed bayonets to prevent any one from leaving without first giving proof of their not being subject to conscription. Gentlemen with ladies in charge were required to account for themselves. The pressure of the retiring audience through the only front door allowed for egress, was so great as to force back the guard, when the officer was heard to say, "Why do you not charge?" To which one of the guard replied, "Do you wish us to charge upon women and children?" The excitement among the ladies produced by this remark and rejoinder, was somewhat alarming, causing several to swoon. Many ladies and children had to pass across the stage to get out at the back door. Why this assumption of authority, at such a place? Are there no other means of ferreting out conscripts, without imperiling women and children, in assemblages of this kind? We regret exceedingly to have occasion to notice such a procedure, but must protest against this or any similar outrage, and trust that the matter will be fully investigated by the proper military authority.

The name of the officer in charge of that guard should be published.

It is indeed "outrageous" and intolerable at a time when enlisted soldiers, and recruits and volunteers are roaming idly all over the country, and offices of ease are filled by able-bodied men, such efforts should be made under pretext of enforcing the law, but really calculated, if not designed, to force a reactionary and repulsive movement of citizens.

Men who are dodging and skulking do not go generally to theatres or other public places. If an enrolling officer, acquainted with any city or community, will go to work quietly and decently and visit out-of-the-way places, or auction rooms, he can find the dodgers.

What would be gained if these over zealous and obtrusive officers could drag out every man to the army? If discipline was not enforced better than it has been, one half of them would soon be home again, or somewhere out of the camps—and if all were dragged out and kept out the country would soon be starving and otherwise suffering for the want of labor at home. With all deference to the gentlemen who make a great parade and show of authority and zeal in forcing men where they will not go themselves, we say confidently that no country could give a week with all its male population in camps, and yet this is what some of them seem to desire. Give us the names of those men who thus abuse the laws and outrage the rights and feelings of citi-



30 December 1863, 2

The Eclipse in Fernandina.

A correspondent of the Gainesville (Fla) Cotton States writes:

I have lately conversed with a person who has recently escaped from Fernandina, and have gathered from him the following facts, which may prove of interest to many refugees from the "Island City."

The town would scarcely be recognized by any of its former citizens. Most of the fences have been used for fuel, the weather-boarding of the unoccupied buildings has shared the same fate, while the shattered windows, and doors and broken plastering tell a mournful tale of ruin and wanton destruction. The flower gardens are barren wastes, while the beautiful grove around the Park has been leveled. The Patton House, Maj. A. H. Colles' residence, and a dwelling house near the Presbyterian Church, have been destroyed by fire. The Baptist Church has been converted into a theatre, the Presbyterian Church into an Academy of Science, where sundry Connecticut "school marms" are engaged in the laudable occupation of teaching the youthful Ethiopians to sing hosannas in praise of freedom and "Mass Lunkum." Sammie, of Jacksonville, and another Yankee of the name of Reed, are the Commissioners for the confiscation and sale of real property. Robinson, of Jacksonville, is the Provost Marshal, and Helper, a brother of the author of the famous "Compound," is the general overseer of the contrabands.

Most of the property abandoned by the "secesh," both real and personal, has been disposed of at auction. Judge Livingston's and Mr. Dawson's residences were sold at \$5 each, and are occupied by Yankee teachers. Mr. Yulee's brought \$200, and was purchased by the Colonel of the 11th Maine. Mrs. Mendenhall's was bought at \$101, by a negro woman named Raebael, belonging to Mrs. Crichton, of St. Mary's. Dr. Lesesna's was bought at \$80, by a Mrs. Call, a baker, from Jacksonville. Col. Coachman's was purchased at \$200, and is occupied by Commissioner Reed. The brick block, containing Savage and Wilson's stores, was purchased by Robinson, of Jacksonville, for the sum of \$400. All the iron, trucks, wheels, tools and other materials of the Florida Rail Road Company, were bid off to Robinson at \$500, and shipped by him to New York. They were seized on their arrival in that city, by the Yankee Government, and sold at \$10,000. The above prices indicate that the present occupants of Fernandina do not regard the tenure of their ill-gotten property as altogether valid and permanent.

An attempt has been made to cultivate Cotton upon the Island, which resulted in a signal failure. The negro fellows are organized into a regiment, five hundred strong, and are principally employed on Fort Clinch, which now mounts sixteen guns. A battery, commanded by negroes, has also been erected in front of General Finegan's dwelling. The white troops are encamped on the bluff, between Colonel Dell's and Duncan Bryant's. Swann's and Coachman's stores are occupied by the commissaries. Colonel Dell's dwelling is used as a hospital for the white, and the Pioneer Hotel is a hospital for the negro troops. Much sickness has prevailed—many have died, and at times there have not been more than ninety men fit for duty.

The harbor has again been supplied with buoys.

Friable, Mearns, Brint, Donley, Appel, Ross, and Andrew Wightman, all former residents of Fernandina, have been very active in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and in furnishing information.

It will be well to remember the names of these individuals, as a day of retribution will eventually arrive—and then—

Arnett and Varrow are dead. Phelan, in token of appreciation of his unswerving efforts to supply the Yankees with spiritual consolation, has been decorated with the order of the "ball and chain," and sent off to recruit his health in the salubrious atmosphere of Hilton Head.

30 December 1863, 2

**THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.**

The enemy continues his daily and nightly bombardment of the city. On Tuesday morning, between two and three o'clock, the firing recommenced, ten shells, in all, being thrown. A little before seven o'clock in the evening twelve more were fired, causing, as usual, no damage worth reporting.

Our batteries kept up a slow fire upon the enemy's works all day long. Some firing was heard in the direction of the Stono, but we have no information as to the cause.

We failed last night to receive our usual daily report from Fort Sumter. The enemy's fleet has not changed position.

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ATTENTION is called to the advertisement from the Engineer Department for one thousand laborers wanted to work on the fortifications. See advertisement.

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31 December 1863, 1

## Siege of Charleston.

### ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy fired seven shells at the city between five and seven o'clock Wednesday morning, with the usual results. No person was injured.

The firing heard Tuesday, and reported to be in the direction of Stono, was from our batteries at Secessionville, and Battery Tatum, which opened about twelve o'clock on a Yankee river steamer passing through the creek running from Lighthouse Inlet to Folly River. The Yankee batteries on the South end of Morris' Island and the North end of Folly Island, together with a battery on Black Island, and one gunboat in Stono, opened fire in return upon Secessionville. The cannonading was kept up briskly for about two hours. There were no casualties on our side.

The Yankees are reported actively engaged throwing up a heavy work on the end of Long Island reaching the creek from Secessionville to Folly River and opposite Secessionville. A derrick boat was also observed at the Inlet on Tuesday, and the Yankees engaged in landing heavy guns from a schooner upon Oyster Point.

One of the Yankee gunboats in Stono shelled John's Island for a short time on Tuesday. They succeeded in carrying off the two howitzers left behind by our troops last Friday, and incorrectly reported by passengers as having been recovered. One of the limbers was left behind.

The enemy are again busy at Gregg. On Wednesday morning the embrasure for the 10-inch Columbiad bearing on Fort Sumter was reopened. It is believed that the old fort will soon be treated to another storm of shells.

Since Tuesday afternoon the enemy, with two barges, have been dragging the channel off Morris' Island, opposite Battery Wagner, with the supposed object of raising the sunken *Wachaw*.

The firing from our side during Wednesday was from Batteries Marion, Rutledge, Simkins and Cheves upon Cummings' Point and Battery Gregg; the Secessionville Batteries and Battery Tatum firing upon Black Island.

On the part of the enemy Cummings' Point returned the fire of the Sullivan's Island Batteries, while the Lighthouse Inlet Batteries, with the batteries on Beach Island, replied to our firing from Secessionville.

There has been no change in the fleet. The vessels reported inside the bar Wednesday evening were the *Iron Sides*, four Monitors, three gunboats, two mortar boats, sixteen sailing vessels and two tugs; off the bar three blockaders and one schooner, and fifteen vessels of different size and character in Lighthouse Inlet. In Stono, Wednesday, there were three gunboats, three steamers, thirteen schooners and one tug.

Miss PLANE, the lady reported as injured from a shell on Christmas morning, died on Wednesday from the effects of the injuries received.

*The Siege of Charleston.*—The following dispatches appear in the *Baltimore American*:

*Charleston, December 19.*—Gen. Gillmore again shelled Charleston on Thursday night, throwing a number of shells into different parts of the city, and it is believed, doing much damage. All the rebel batteries opened fire, and a heavy bombardment ensued for several hours. The storm is wearing away the rebel obstructions. Yesterday a large number of heavy timbers, bolted together with iron, came down with the tide. They were secured and towed into shore by our tugs. The amount of timber was so large that it is believed the obstructions must be seriously damaged. There is no other news of importance.

*New York, December 19.*—By the arrival of the *Arago* it is stated that a recent heavy gale swept away nearly all the rebel obstructions, and their remnants line the shore. The entrance to the harbor is now believed to be clear, and it is supposed our navy will take due advantage of the fact.

31 December 1863, 1

The Georgians in Fort Sumter.

Capt. J. H. Riser, Georgia V. Linnans,  
Janet, 1863, S. C., December 18, 1863.

Having just returned from Fort Sumter, at which place I was on duty, when the late disaster occurred, I take this as the earliest practicable opportunity of giving your readers a brief statement of the affair, in which I hope in some measure to do justice to the members of my brigade, (Gen. Colquitt's) who were on duty with me and who have not been mentioned in the Charleston papers, only in announcing their deaths and wounds, the names of some of whom are incorrectly stated in the Charleston papers.

On last Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, I was sitting on my bunk in the bomb proof on the North side of the fort and near the Northwest angle, surrounded by a detachment of a hundred men from the same brigade, when a sudden explosion took place near the Northwest angle and on the West side, sending a strong current of air up the bomb proof which we occupied, throwing down every man who was on his feet; this was followed immediately by a hot sulphurous smoke and steam, which no creature could long breathe and live. Some of the men were excited and commenced running over others in their efforts to escape, in the direction of the Northeastern angle, where some openings had been previously made in the bomb-proof by the enemy's projectiles. I succeeded in calming the men by telling them that the danger was over for the present, and for them to make their way out quietly through the dark and intricate passages to the first opening into the parade ground, by which means all who were in that department escaped unharmed, but we all lost everything except what we had on our persons, and several of the men lost their hats, they being blown off their heads.

When we reached the debris on the inside of the parade ground, we found Lieutenant Harper, of the 25th South Carolina Regiment, doing all he could to rescue the scorched and charred victims from the flames, at an opening near to where the explosion took place, and we gave him all the assistance in our power, three of the men of our brigade rushing in and rescuing the last three bodies that were recovered, but he was already exhausted. About this time the enemy discovered the fort to be on fire, and commenced a furious bombardment, throwing Parrott shells at the parade fire, and mortar shells into the parade ground, knowing that large numbers would be forced to remain from under cover, and as we could do nothing more towards recovering any more of the unfortunate victims, and as we were not sure that the main bed of the powder had exploded, and were, in fact, looking for the whole angle to be blown into the air, we retreated to the South side, and sheltered ourselves as best we could against the South wall. Some, however, were able to get into the bomb-proof on that side.

About this time it was recollected by the commanding officer that there was some ammunition near where we had found exit from the bomb-proof on the North side, and Lieutenant Richardson, of Company C, 19th Georgia, took a squad of men and ran across to that side, exposed to a most terrific fire, and faced the muzzle of a howitzer, which was loaded with grape, gathered it by the muzzle, and endeavored to turn it so that he could get in to remove the ammunition, which the flames were rapidly approaching, thus exposing himself and men to the shells of the enemy from the rear, and to the almost certain destruction of the piece in his front, provided it should go off from the heat which had already reached it.

And thus he and his gallant men remained endeavoring to get in, until he and they were ordered back after they had found it impossible to execute the order. This I considered as the most daring feat performed on that sad occasion; yet strange to say, the reporter in mentioning the gallant conduct of certain persons of the garrison at Sumter, fails to have seen any gallant act performed by any members of Colquitt's brigade.

have been here; our men are never heard of only in their deaths or wounds. We Georgians are very stupid fellows; we never do anything gallant, but stand around, and occasionally some get killed or wounded; this is the only way we ever get our names in the papers here. However, our casualties have been so small here, in comparison with what they were in Virginia, in the same course of time, that we almost consider ourselves out of service; but at the same time we have done as much arduous and hazardous duty as the same number of troops from any other State, since we have been here; and notwithstanding we do feel that we have had no opportunity of distinguishing ourselves since we have been here. We would like justice to be done us, that our friends at home may see that we are doing our duty here.

I would not omit to state that Capt. Haskey, of the 27th Georgia Regiment, also acted very gallantly in endeavoring to perform the same feat which Lieut. Richardson failed to perform, thereby greatly exposing his life.

Lieut. Nolan, of the 6th Georgia Regiment, and Lieut. Brooks, of the 23d Georgia, with some twenty men of our brigade, acted very gallantly in mounting the parapet over the burning volcano as it were, exposed to the terrible shelling of the enemy, besides the danger of being blown up by the explosive matter beneath them, and then having water passed up in buckets and pouring it into the chasm, formed by the explosion; thus endeavoring to quench the devouring element below; but, strange to say, the reporter in the Charleston paper failed to see this. Others of our brigade may have acted gallantly, but this I noticed more particularly, as they belonged to my detachment.

The day, which was one of toil and danger, wore away, and by night we had succeeded in smothering and hemming in the fire, so as to prevent its extending entirely around the fort. The enemy, as the day wore away, ceased his shelling, but we all expected him to take advantage of what he might suppose to be our confusion, and make an assault upon us during the night, but he came not, for notwithstanding the greater part of our most destructive ordnance had been destroyed by the explosion, we watched on the wall during the night, ready to meet him with brickbats, of which there is no scarcity, and all anxiously hoped for him to come; that we might appropriate his blankets, overcoats, gaiters, &c., to replace those we had lost by the fire. The fort, before we left, had been re-supplied with provisions and ordnance, and I regard it as impregnable to any force the enemy can bring against it.

I herewith enclose a list of the casualties of the different regiments of our Brigade on the occasion above alluded to:

CASUALTIES IN THE SIXTH GEORGIA.

Private James Carney, Company A, badly burnt; private B. F. Watson, Company B, badly burnt; private Alford Walls, Company E, badly burnt; private Elisha Harris, Company E, slightly burnt; private B. F. Brooks, Company G, slightly burnt; private Wm. Chandler, Company K, badly burnt.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.

Private Patrick Briscoe, Company B, badly burnt; private J. M. Huddleston, Company B, badly burnt; private N. F. Smith, Company C, badly wounded; private B. Jones, Company H, killed; private H. C. Adair, Company H, arm broke, and badly burnt; private W. E. Jones, Company F, slightly burnt; private W. J. Lee, Company I, killed; private W. B. Leatherwood, Company I, badly burnt.

Sergeant Reed, Company K, badly burnt and bruised.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH GEORGIA REGIMENT.

Private J. T. Ford, Company G, killed; Sergeant A. C. Callahan, Company H, burnt in the face; private W. T. Dunn, Company A, badly burnt; private J. W. Hamphill, Company D, wounded and burnt; private S. Hodge, Company C, badly burnt.

V. R. G. D.

31 December 1863, 1

From New Orleans.

Papers from New Orleans, of the 18th instant, contain nothing of great interest in the matter of the war. There had been trouble at Fort Jackson. In these later papers we find nothing alluding to that affair, except the following sentences in the *Picayune*, under the head of "The City during the Week." "The city," it says, "has maintained its usual quietude for the past seven days, undisturbed by any great internal or external commotions. The commotions and struggles elsewhere has caused much talk and exchange of opinions, but everything is quiet here." There, no doubt, was written after notice from the Major Marshal.

The same paper announces the death of Col. MAUNSEL WHITE, on the 17th inst. He was in his eighty-second year, and well known to the habits of the city.

The following is extracted from the *True Delta*, of the 16th instant:

"*Protestant Courier*—A. A. Decker, Judge. A number of negroes were charged with having had a seditious religious meeting, praying for the return of their masters, for Baatrogard and Jeff Davis, saying that their expectations of Abe Lincoln had not been realized."

The *Picayune* has the following item of news from the Yankee army on the coast of Texas:

We learn from the *Era* of the Morning that passengers on the steamer *Chilton*, which arrived yesterday from Passo Cavallo, Matamoros Bay, report that Genl. Washburn, with 7000 Federal troops, was moving for Indianola and Lavaca. He expected to move from there to San Antonio and to make that place the chief point of concentration against the forces of Genl. Magruder.

The *Mobile Tribune* says:

We may append to this some information which seems to be worthy of reliance. A gentleman of official position who has arrived here states that the steamer *Sally Robinson*, with eight hundred troops, (Yankees and negroes,) who were sent from New Orleans to assist in quelling the insurrection at Fort Jackson, on arriving there was fired into from the fort and sunk. One half of all on board went down with her. This news, we also learn, was corroborated by arrivals at Mandeville subsequently to the time our informant left that place.

All this looks probable; but the reader might in vain hunt over the New Orleans papers for anything confirming it. The papers, however, are just as much subjugated as the negroes of the city. They have learned to keep dark.

We find the following in the *Mobile Register*:

THE MUTINY AT FORT JACKSON—AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Col. T. J. Reid, of the 12th Arkansas regiment, whose escape from New Orleans on the 14th inst., has already been reported by telegraph. Colonel Reid corrects some reports respecting the Fort Jackson affair. He places no credit in the statement that the garrison of Fort St. Philip has joined in

the out-break. The garrison of Fort Jackson was probably from one to two colored regiments, with thirty white officers twenty seven of whom were put to death—the others escaped. He had heard no account of the liberation of the Confederate prisoners in the fort, all of whom he believes to be civilians, though there may be a few officers among them. Neither had he heard of an extra being issued by the True Delta and suppressed; indeed, they would not have dared to publish it. Banks sent an order to the papers to state that there had been a slight disturbance at Fort Jackson, but no bloodshed as was rumored in the city. Caution was appended, not to comment upon it, or upon the news from Fort Jackson.

The rebellion was not the result of a collision between the men and their officers, but had evidently been previously planned, and grew out of the general dissatisfaction of the negroes with their new masters. The garrison of the fort consists of regiments of free negroes, that were organized by Butler, and who elected officers from their own body. These officers were reduced to the ranks by Genl. Banks. Some of the privates have been sentenced by courts martial for several years service without pay—have been, ~~sentenced to slavery.~~ The *Yankee* sent all contrabands immediately on their arrival, to the Government plantations, where the discipline of the lash is administered, with unheard of severity. These, and such as these, are the causes which have exasperated the minds of the negroes, and led to the revolt. The excitement and apprehension which it has produced may be judged of from the fact that on the morning of the 14th a salute was fired on the arrival of two brigades of white troops, who are supposed to have been collected from points between New Orleans and Brashear City.

Among other items of New Orleans news, we learn from Col. Reid that nineteen Confederate officers and something like 800 privates were to have left on or about the 13th for Franklin's command, to be exchanged for Federal prisoners in General Taylor's hands. Among these are Lieut. Col. Guess, of the 31st, and Adjutant Howard, of the 7th Texas. The supposed reason for this exchange is, that Genl. Taylor has captured some of the Yankee *pets*, whom they wish to recover—Col. Knott (or one, son of Captain Knott, of Banks' staff. All these exchanged prisoners belong to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Col. Guess was captured at Morgauza, after the fight by some Yankee stragglers, he having gone upon the field to seek for the body of a friend whom he supposed to be killed.

The pre-occupation of our space obliges us to omit, for the present, at least, many interesting matters gathered in our conversation with Colonel Reid, but he would not excuse us if we failed to notice the unflinching patriotism and untiring devotion to the wants of the suffering prisoners, of the New Orleans ladies. Their spirits are yet unsubdued, and it is their glory that they—the only foes Butler ever dared encounter—defeated the Beast, and that he and his minions have never recovered from the wounds of stinging contempt which the women of New Orleans inflicted on them, and under which they still writhe. The Yankees, and their few adherents, are exiles from good society; no one of them has ever gained entrance into a decent family, except went *officially* to insult a lady, or to steal something.

31 December 1863, 2

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the South Carolina Conference Missionary Society, held at Sumter, S. C., December 14th, 1863, the President, Rev. CHARLES BETTS, in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions, presented by Rev. F. Moon, were adopted by a rising vote: "More than a generation ago, when the dense slave populations of the coast were denied access to the means that would lead them to a knowledge of the only and true God and of his Son Jesus Christ," it pleased God by his Blessed Spirit to awaken deeply the heart of one of South Carolina's noble men to his responsibility as a large slaveholder. He felt it to be his duty to provide at once for these dependent ones the Blessed Truths and Ordinances by which his own heart had been made to be at peace. Accordingly, a messenger was dispatched to Rev. Wm. CARMS, D. D., of this Conference, then in the prime of his early ministry, who at that time was preaching in the city of Charleston. With the readiness to do good, which marked the whole life of that eminent servant of God,

afterward, in the neighborhood of Wiltown Bluff, to a large congregation of slaves, he preached the Gospel of Jesus Christ. From that time we date the origin of that sublime missionary movement throughout the Southern States which, at the opening of the present revolution, had culminated in a colored membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South alone, largely in excess of the united membership of all other Missionary Associations of the world.

In the mention of these facts, the members of this Society will recognize that venerable prince of missionary patrons, Colonel LEWIS MORRIS.

From the time of the organization of missionary labor among his slaves he gave personal attendance upon the preaching of the Missionaries, and personal attention to the instruction of his people in the Holy Scriptures and Catechisms. His advanced age had, during the past year, developed corresponding feebleness, and it had become painfully evident that his end was drawing near. During the summer the enemy made a sudden advance up the Edisto, and coming unexpectedly upon the unsuspecting negroes of Col. MONROE'S plantations, drove them like a herd of wild beasts within their lines. In vain did these helpless and terrified ones, appalled at separation from their Master and Benefactor and Father in God, with tears and lamentations, plead for mercy from our foe—with ruthless violence at the point of the bayonet they were driven into boats to be transported whence they could never return. The blow was overwhelming to our venerable friend and patron, and a few weeks afterward, at the hospitable house of the Missionary, Rev. P. G. BOWMAN, he "sweetly fell asleep in Jesus;" the Missionary having the melancholy satisfaction of listening to his dying utterances and closing his dying eyes. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Lewis Morris the Christian world has lost the labors of a true and enlightened Philanthropist; the Church of Christ the example and influence of a truly Godly man; his family, the genial presence of an honored and revered parent; the slave, the benevolent and prayerful love of a true friend; and this Society, its earliest and one of its most enlightened and devoted patrons.

Resolved, That a page upon our Journal be devoted to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and the Secretary secure their insertion in the Charleston papers.

(Signed) O. BETTS, President.

THOS. RAYSON, Secretary.

# The Charleston Mercury.

31 December 1863, 2

## THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy still continues to pursue his work, undeterred by the heavy fire to which he is often subjected. Among other labors, he is re opening the embrasure of the ten inch Columbiad at Gregg, and throwing up a heavy work at the end of Long Island opposite Secessionville.

A derrick boat was also observed on Tuesday, employed in landing guns from a schooner at Oyster Point. On the same day some barges were observed abreast of Wagner. They appeared to be dragging the channel, probably to find the sunken steamer *Weehawken*.

The vessels reported on Tuesday were as follows: The *Ironsides*, four monitors, three wooden gunboats, two mortar boats, sixteen sailing vessels and two tugs inside; three blockaders and one schooner outside; three steamers, three gunboats and thirteen schooners in the Stono, and fifteen crafts of all kind in Light House Inlet.

The operations for the last two days have not been important. Some firing took place on Tuesday, between our batteries at Secessionville and those of the enemy on Morris and Black Islands.

The batteries in action on Wednesday were Marion, Rutledge, Simkins, Cheves and Cummings. In the morning seven shells were thrown into the city.

Some firing was heard in the afternoon in the direction of Stono.

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NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Our advertising friends will bear in mind that, in consequence of the usual New Year intermission, to-morrow's paper will be the last issue of THE MERCURY until Monday next.

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DEPOT FOR PRISONERS.—A site has been selected near Andersonville, Sumter County, Georgia, for a depot for the safe keeping of Yankee prisoners, hiving out from Belle Isle, Richmond, Va. The situation is on the Southwestern Railroad, about half way between Oglethorpe and Americus, and in the heart of a fine agricultural region, where supplies are convenient and abundant.